SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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FOURTH SESSION, SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

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SESSION 1894.

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ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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No. 1.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 2.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Not printed.* Estimates for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1894. *Printed.* Estimates required for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1894. *Not printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April and 1st May, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 3.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1893, with the statistics of 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 4.. Report of the Commissioners on Schools in the Counties of Prescott and Russell, in which the French language is taught, Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 5.. Report of the Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 6.. Return to an Order of the House of the first day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of Royal Commissions issued since Confederation, together with the date of the issue thereof, subjects inquired into, costs of each with names of Commissioners and amounts paid to each. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1894. Mr. *Marter.* *Printed.*

No. 7.. Report of the Toronto University for the year 1892-93. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 8.. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, of the Toronto University, on the income and expenditure, 1893-94, of the Medical Faculty. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 9.. Report of the Standing Committee of the University of Toronto, on Finance, for the year 1893-94. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 10.. Report of the Canadian Institute for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 14.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 15.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 16.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 17.. Report of the Ontario Fish and Game Commission for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 18.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 19th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 19.. Report on the working of the Tavern and Shop License Acts, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 20.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 21.. Report of the Bureau of Mines. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 22.. Reports on the Algonquin National Park of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 23.. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1894, *Printed.*

No. 24.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 25.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 26.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 27.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 28.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 29.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 30.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education of the Blind at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 33.. Report of the Commission of Enquiry as to the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 34.. Reports of the Dairymen's and Creameries' Association of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 36.. Report of the Farmers' Institutes for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 37.. Report of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 38.. Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 39.. Report of the Agriculture and Arts Association, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 40.. Report of the Poultry Association of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 41.. Report of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 42 .. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 43 .. Return to Orders of the House of the tenth day of April and nineteenth day of May, 1893, and of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1894, respectively, for a Return of the names of all persons who, during the year 1871, held office under the Crown or were employed in, or in connection with any Department or branch of the Public Service, to whom or in respect of whose office or employment any salary or remuneration was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or any special Fund applicable for the purpose, or by fees or otherwise, and whether the office or employment was permanent or temporary, together with a statement of the salary or remuneration attached to or payable in respect of each such office or employment, and the amount paid in the said year to each of such persons, and the date when each permanent office was created, and for a like Return for the year 1892 ; the several branches of the Public Services to which such Return relates to be classified therein as nearly as practicable as the same are classified in the Public Accounts. And a Return shewing in addition to, and as part of the Return, relating to the Public Service, ordered by the House on the tenth day of April last, the number of the letters written from each of the Departments of the Government of the Province during the years 1871 and 1892 respectively, relating exclusively to the Public Service, and distinguishing, as far as practicable, those written by the different branches of each Department. And giving also a statement from each of the Departments shewing comparatively the volume of business done in each Department during the said years 1871 and 1892, such statement to classify, so far as practicable, the business under general heads, and to set out the causes of increase or decrease under each head, and to specify the branches of the Public Service and the additions thereto, which have come into existence since the year 1871. And a Return shewing in addition to the information for the years 1871 and 1892, like information for the year 1873. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1894. Messieurs *Meredith*, *Davis* and *Balfour*. *Printed.*

No. 44 .. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 44 .. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 45 .. Report on the Tenders for Departmental and Legislative Printing and Binding, with contract with Warwick Bros. and Rutter. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 46 .. Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of the North Riding of the County of Bruce; the East Riding of the County of Lambton, and the South Riding of the County of Lanark, since the General Election of 1890, shewing (1) the number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District; (2) the majority whereby each successful candidate was returned; (3) the total number of Votes polled in each District; (4) the number of Votes remaining unpolled; (5) the number of names on the Voters' List in each District; (6) the number of Ballot Papers sent out and how disposed of in each Polling Sub-division; (7) the number of Tendered Ballots sent out; (8) the population of each District as shewn by the Census. Presented to the Legislature, 14th February and 9th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 47 .. Report of work under the Neglected Children's Protection Act for the six months ending 31st December, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 48 .. Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 49 .. Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes, 1887, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 50 .. Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 51 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of April, 1893, for a Return, giving the report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto appointed to enquire into the erection of the Biological Buildings, with the evidence upon which the said report is based; also, copies of all correspondence with the Government regarding the proposed Park Hospital, and all papers relating to the said Park Hospital, and all reports of any action taken in regard to the said Park Hospital scheme, or regarding any action which may have been or may be in contemplation by the Senate of the University of Toronto, the University Trustees or the Park Hospital Trustees; in connection with the lots leased to the Park Hospital Trustees; also copies of any correspondence with the Government having reference to matters bearing upon Medical Education in Ontario and the relation of the University of Toronto thereto. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1894. Mr. *Preston.* *Printed.*

No. 52 .. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return, shewing as to what offices, or services, Orders in Council have been passed commuting the fees; the date of the Orders in Council; the amount of the commutation allowances, with a schedule or table shewing the amounts paid to each official in each year since the Order in Council was passed, and the amount received by the Province in each year from the fees of his office. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Hudson*. *Printed.*

No. 53 .. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing by townships the amount remaining unpaid on the 31st December last on lands sold, of (1) Crown Lands, (2) Common School Lands, (3) Grammar School Lands, (4) Railway Lands, and the aggregate amount due in respect of each of the said classes of lands distinguishing the amounts due for principal and interest respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Meredith*. *Printed.*

No. 54 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing the number and names of places visited in the different electoral constituencies in the Province in each of the years 1891 and 1892 by the Travelling Dairy, the number of persons forming the staff of each Dairy, the salaries paid, the travelling and other expenses incurred, and the manner in which these travelling expenses were paid. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Preston*. *Not printed.*

No. 55 .. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the numbers of Reeves comprising the various County Councils of the Province in the years 1887 and 1892 respectively, together with the statement of the amount paid as indemnity and the assessment of each of the said Municipalities in each of the above mentioned years. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Brant)*. *Printed.*

No. 56 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing as to the conditions of policies ordinarily used by fire Insurance Companies in Ontario. Firstly—Companies using policies without conditions, or with conditions less than the statutory ones. Secondly—Those using statutory conditions only. Thirdly—Those imposing additional conditions to the statutory conditions, and the nature of such conditions. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Monk*. *Not printed,*

No. 57 .. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of resignations, dismissals and suspensions of License Commissioners and Inspectors for the years 1890-91 and '92. Also, copies of all papers and correspondence connected therewith, and instructions to special Agents, and names of Commissioners and Inspectors so dismissed or suspended, or who have resigned, and the causes of such resignation, dismissal or suspension. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Ryerson*. *Printed.*

No. 58 .. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return, so far as the facts appear from the papers filed, and the books in the office at Osgoode Hall, relating to the motions and other matters heard and disposed of from first day of November, 1892, to first day of May, 1893, by or before a Judge of the High Court, sitting in Court at Osgoode Hall, in the Chancery Division, and in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions of the High Court respectively—exclusive of trials at sittings for trials. Such Return to shew and classify as far as practicable under general heads the nature of the various motions and proceedings in Single Court. Also, shewing which of them were unopposed and which of them were disposed of upon consent of parties. Also, shewing the style in short form, of the several actions, causes and matters, and in what counties the same respectively originated. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Guthrie*. *Printed.*

No. 59 .. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return of a copy of the application for and Petition against the granting of a Tavern or other liquor license to Mr. Scott, of the City of Windsor, together with copies of all correspondence, minutes, proceedings and papers relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *White*. *Not printed.*

No. 60 .. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing how many indictments have been placed before the Grand Jury in the County of Hastings for the last six years; in how many cases were true Bills found; how many cases were there in which the parties charged were in the County at the time of preferring the indictments; in how many cases have the persons charged been brought back under extradition or otherwise, and what has been the cost to the County of Hastings. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Hudson*. *Not printed.*

No. 61 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing as to the names of Life Insurance Companies doing business in Ontario among the industrial classes and receiving premiums of one dollar or under, weekly, and shewing an unusual condition in the policies. Shewing also, the number and names, so far as ascertainable, of cases disputed or contested by such companies during the last two years and the amount involved. And the defences set up to such cases. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Monk*. *Printed.*

No. 62 .. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing, in monthly form, the Expenditure in the Public Institutions of the Province from the year 1883 to the year 1891, both inclusive. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1894. Mr. *H. E. Clarke, (Toronto)*. *Printed.*

No. 63 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any

member of the Government and any other person or persons respecting prosecutions under the Game Laws in the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and for copies of returns of all convictions for offences under the Game Laws in said Counties since the 1st July, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1894. Mr. *Reid.* *Not printed.*

No. 64 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing the amount due in the year 1889, by Alexander McLaren, for dues on timber cut on the berth in the Township of Wilberforce, of which he was licensee and of the amount accepted in payment of his indebtedness and of copies of all correspondence with reference to such indebtedness, and the settlement of it and of all reports by an officer of the Department in reference thereto, and as to the quantity of timber cut by the licensee and as to the value of the license. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1894. Mr. *Miscampbell.* *Not printed.*

No. 65 .. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1893, together with a statement of the Returns of the Fees and Emoluments of the Registrars of Ontario for the same year. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 66 .. Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Agreement with the Methodist Book Room and Publishing House, Toronto, respecting the publication of the Public School Text Book on Physiology and Temperance. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894 *Not printed.*

No. 67 .. Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education approving of certain Regulations of the Department. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 68.. Copy of an Order in Council appointing Samuel B. Sinclair, B.A,, Vice-Principal of the Provincial Normal School at Ottawa. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 69.. Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislature, and made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O., Cap. 15, Sec. 23. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-seventh day of February, 1894, for a Return, from the Records of the Votes cast "yes" and "no" on the question of Prohibition on 1st January last under 56 Vict. Cap. 41, showing (1) The number of male votes polled in each Municipality; (2) The number of female votes so polled; (3) The total votes cast; (4) The male and female and total majorities; (5) The number of males and females voting; (6) The number of male and female votes on voters' lists, and number of such votes unpolled; (7) The number of spoiled and rejected ballots; and a further Return showing in detail; (8) The male votes cast in each

electoral district of the Province; (9) The majorities "yes" and "no" in each such electoral district, and the total numbers of male votes cast; (10) The total male votes on voters' lists and unpolled, and (11) A statement of votes polled at the general election for the Legislative Assembly in 1890, with the total votes on voters' lists and unpolled at such election. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1894. Mr. *McKay* (*Oxford.*) *Printed.*

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No. 71.. Report of the Inspector of the House of Industry and Refuge of the County of Elgin. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 72.. Report of the Directors of the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway Company, with the Financial Statement for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 73.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 74.. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of April, 1893, for a Return of all timber berths which have been sold or disposed of which were not under license in the year 1889, and a like Return for each of the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1894. Mr. *Meredith.* *Printed.*

No. 75.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1894, for a Return of the number of cases now standing for argument in the Court of Appeal, and the number which were standing for argument on the first days of January, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 13th and 26th March, 1894. Mr. *Meredith.* *Printed.*

No. 76.. Correspondence, letters and accounts in connection with the employment of Mr. R. A. Waite as Architect of the new Parliament and Departmental Buildings, and the claim made by him in respect of his services as such Architect. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 77.. Contract with Messieurs Barber Bros. for the supply of Printing Paper for the five years ending 31st December, 1898. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 78.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of February, 1894, for a Return of a copy of the report made to the Government in 1893, by Mr. J. K. Stewart, Provincial Inspector of Licenses, respecting the operation of the License Law in the City of Hamilton, and the accommodation provided by the places licensed in the city. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1894. Mr. *Clarke* (*Toronto.*) *Printed.*

No. 79.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of February, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence and reports with regard to the application or claim of Samuel Spicknell, formerly an employee in the Insane Asylum at London, for a gratuity or allowance, on his ceasing to be employed in the Public Service of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1894. Mr. *Meredith.* *Not printed.*

No. 80.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing the amounts expended in connection with the Provincial binder twine industry, (1) for buildings, (2) for machinery, (3) for materials, up to 30th September, 1893, (4) for labour and superintendence, with the names of foreman or superintendents employed and the wages or salary paid to each of them up to 30th September, 1893; and showing also, (1) the total output of twine in quantity and the amounts realized therefrom, giving the names from whom the same were received and the dates of the receipt of each sum prior to 30th September, 1893; (2) the total quantity of twine on hand; (3) the total quantity of material on hand on 30th September, 1893; (4) the amounts (if any) remaining unpaid by the purchasers, with names of the persons by whom the same are payable; (5) the names of the agents employed for the sale or disposal of the twine, and the remuneration paid or payable to each of them; (6) and a statement of the number of prisoners employed in connection with the industry and of the time during which they were employed. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1894. Mr. *Preston.* *Printed.*

No. 81.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with an application for a supply of timber for a local saw mill in the Township of Tyendenaga, in the County of Hastings, by Mr. Fraser Chisholm, of the said township. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1894. Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings.*) *Not printed.*

No. 82.. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing to whom the Island at Hamilton Beach is leased; the terms of the lease; the amount of annual rental; how the lease was obtained, whether by public auction or private arrangement. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1894. Mr. *Ryerson.* *Not printed*

No. 83.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return of all moneys paid by the Government for Colonization Roads in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough for the years 1890-91-92-93. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1894. Mr. *Willoughby.* *Not printed.*

No. 84.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the Riding of North Ontario during the year 1893. Also, shewing all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses during the same year, distinguishing the amounts paid for salary and the

amounts paid for expenses. Also, of the particulars of any fines which may have been remitted during the same year. Also, the gross amount of money received by the Inspector, in his official capacity, during the same year, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the same time, shewing to whom and for what purposes they were paid. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1894. Mr. *Glendinning.* *Not printed.*

No. 85.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1894, for a Return of the number of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves comprising the several County Councils of the Province for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1894. Mr. *McKechnie.* *Printed.*

No. 86.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of March 1894, for a Return giving a copy of the Report of Mr. Stewart, Provincial License Inspector, as to the charge that certain License Commissioners in the County of Elgin were owners of licensed premises, and that licenses were refused certain parties on political grounds. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1894. Mr. *McColl.* *Printed.*

No. 87.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March last for a Return of copies of all correspondence, commission report and all other documents and papers relating to certain charges made by Robert McDonald against Detective Thomas McKee, of the City of Windsor, and of the disposition of the matter. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1894. Mr. *White.* *Not printed.*

No. 88.. Copy of the Commission issued to the Honourable T. A. Boyd and others to enquire into and to collect and report to the Lieutenant-Governor upon the facts bearing on the various views which have been expressed with respect to the mode of remunerating and appointing certain Provincial Officials, now paid by fees, including the practice and experience of other countries Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 89.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing what system of payment the Government adopted in dealing with stockmen at the Columbian Exposition. The amount each owner received for fares, maintenance, caretaking or for any other purpose, distinguishing each amount and giving the name of each owner. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1894. Mr. *McKay* (*Victoria.*) *Not printed.*

No. 90.. Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March last, for a Return of a detailed statement for 1893 of all fees and emoluments of the Registrars of Deeds for the County of Dufferin in connection with his office. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1894. Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin.*) *Not printed.*

No. 91... Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between Mrs. M. H. M.

Davidson and the Government, or any officer thereof, relating to her application for a license in the years 1892 and 1893, for the Albion Hotel, in the Village of Shannonville. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1894. Mr. *Hudson.* *Not printed.*

No. 92 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing amount collected on account of the Municipal Loan Fund from Confederation until 31st December, 1871. Also, collections on account of Crown, Clergy, Common School, Grammar and Mining Lands in the same period, and collections on same lands in the four years ending 31st December, 1893. Shewing, also, collections on account of Municipal Loan Fund in 1872. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1894. Mr. *Gibson* (*Huron.*) *Printed.*

No. 93 .. Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March, 1894, for a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the County of Dufferin during the years 1892 and 1893. Also, of all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses, giving the amount paid for salary and expenses separately Also, the particulars of all fines that may have been remitted. Also, the gross amount of money received by the Inspector during the said term, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the said time, shewing to whom and for what such disbursements were made. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1894. Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin.*) *Not printed.*

No. 94 .. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Council of the County of Elgin and the Government with regard to an increased grant to the County, under the provisions of the Act respecting the establishment of Houses of Industry. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1894. Mr. *McColl.* *Not printed.*

No. 95 .. Return to an Order of the House of the first day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing (1) the advertisements for the sale of the cattle offered for sale at the Agricultural College in December last; (2) the conditions of sale; (3) a list of the names of the purchasers and the prices paid for the animals sold; (4) a list of the animals of which the purchasers refused to complete the sale; (5) a statement of the animals sold and afterwards returned; (6) a list of the animals in respect of which the test for tuberculosis was applied, and statement of the result in each case. Presented to the Legislature, 13th April, 1894. Mr. *McColl.* *Printed.*

No. 96 .. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1894, for a Return giving an itemized statement of all expenditures and disbursements in connection with East Northumberland Registry Office for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, shewing the number of employees, the name of each employee and the period in each year during which he or she was employed. Presented to the Legislature, 13th April, 1894. Mr. *Willoughby.* *Printed.*

No. 97 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March last for a Return giving the name of the Dam of each Calf offered for sale from the Ontario Experimental Farm and Dairy in the year 1893, and where such Dam was purchased. Presented to the Legislature, 13th April, 1894. Mr. *Ryerson*. *Not printed.*

No. 98 .. Report of N. Awrey, Esquire, M.P.P., as Ontario Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 99 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1894, for a Return shewing the number of persons employed, temporarily or permanently, by the Government in the service of the Province on the 31st December, 1893, together with their names, ages, nationality, religion, salary, occupation, place of residence and date of appointment; but not including mechanics, artisans, laborers or like employees whose engagement or employment was of a merely temporary character. Also, a similar Return as to all Sessional Clerks employed during the Sessions of 1893 and 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. Mr. *Balfour*. *Printed.*

No. 100.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing the gross fees or emoluments of each Division Court Clerk and Bailiff in the Province for the year 1893; the net emoluments of such clerks as have paid any sum to the Provincial Treasurer in pursuance of Chapter 17, 55 Victoria, intituled, "An Act respecting the Fees of certain Public Officers." Also, the several amounts paid, or to be paid, under the provisions of the Division Courts Act, to the Provincial Treasurer in each year for the ten years ending on the 31st December, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. Mr. *Marter*. *Printed.*

No. 101 .. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return giving a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Law Society of Ontario for the year 1893. Also, a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Society on the first day of January, 1894. Also, a statement shewing the objects and purposes to which the funds of the Society are applicable. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. Mr. *Balfour*. *Printed.*

No. 102 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March, 1894, for a Return of a copy of the report of His Honour the Junior Judge of the County of Essex which led to the dismissal or resignation of Aurele Pacaud, a bailiff of the 7th Division Court of the County of Essex, together with copies of all correspondence, evidence, statements, reports and other papers and documents relating to the matter. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. Mr. *White*. *Not printed.*

No. 103... Analysis of Reports of County and Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 104... Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-second day of February, 1894, for a Return, duly compiled from the Census Returns for the year 1891, of the Federal Census for the Province, shewing the population for each county and district and the municipalities situate therein, the population of the unorganized territory and the Provincial Electoral Districts. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Brant.)* *Printed.*

No. 105... Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1894, for a Return shewing the number of inquests held during the past three years on the death of persons committed for vagrancy, in the gaols, prisons, houses of correction, lockups or houses of industry, and the cost in connection with the finding of such inquests. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1894. Mr. *Barr (Dufferin.)* *Not printed.*

No. 106... Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of April, 1894, for a Return from the Provincial Inspector of Registry Offices, from his memoranda made at his inspection of Registry Offices in 1892, of the last instrument received for registration in each municipality in each Registration Division; the last instrument copied in each municipality in each division, and the last instrument compared in each municipality in each division, with a like Return from the same memoranda for 1893, with the dates of the inspections in each division in each year. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Hastings.)* *Printed.*

No. 107... Estimated sales for the year 1894, from the Central Prison Industries. Presented to the Legislature, 19th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 108... Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing (1) the salaries of all City and County Treasurers; (2) the total amount of all fees or other emoluments received by the Treasurers by reason of their offices. Presented to the Legislature, 19th April, 1894. Mr. *Bishop.* *Printed.*

No. 109... Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing the salaries of all City and County Clerks in the Province for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 19th April, 1894. Mr. *Clancy.* *Printed.*

No. 110.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1894, for a Return of copies of the evidence in the inquest on one Maton, held at the Village of Carleton on October 3rd, 1893, together with copies of all correspondence between the Coroner and the County Crown Attorney and the County Crown Attorney and the Attorney-General. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1894. Mr. *Ryerson.* *Not printed.*

No. 111.. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing separately, the total municipal and school expenditure of each County, Township, City, Town and Village in the Province for the years 1883 and 1893, respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1894. Mr. *Balfour.* *Printed.*

No. 112.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the nineteenth day of March, 1894, praying that His Honour will cause to be laid before this House a Return of a copy of the original plan shewing the location of Russell Square in the City of Toronto, and of all instructions, Orders in Council, minutes and correspondence relating to the survey or laying out of the Square. Also, of a copy of Letters Patent thereof, and of all Orders in Council, minutes and correspondence relating to the issue of such Letters Patent and relating to any subsequent disposition or appropriation of the land, and of all correspondence, petitions and documents with reference to the claim of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to said Square, and the diversion of it from the purposes for which it was originally designed. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1894. Mr. *Clarke* (*Toronto.*) *Printed.*

No. 113.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing the full amount of the Government grant to the Agricultural and Arts Board, and a detailed statement of its expenditure for the past five years. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1894. Mr. *Preston.* *Not printed.*

No. 114.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with the granting of a shop license for the sale of liquor to one Joseph Aspinall, of the Town of Tilsonburgh, in the South Riding of Oxford, for the years 1893-4. Also, copies of all papers and documents in possession of the Government, or any official thereof, relating to the said license, together with a copy of the Report of the Chief Inspector, who enquired into the complaint that the license was fraudulently granted. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1894. Mr. *McCleary.* *Not printed.*

No. 115.. Petition, correspondence and general information in respect of the application for grants of Public money in aid of the construction of certain portions of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa, the Northern and Pacific Junction, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound, and the Ontario and Rainy River Railways. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 116.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of April, 1894, for a Return from each Registration Division in Ontario, shewing all losses sustained by reason of errors or omissions on the part of officials of said divisions, with the names of parties to whom paid; dates of payment and the nature of error or omission, such Return to extend over the last ten years. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1894. Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings.*) *Printed.*

No. 117.. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of March, 1894, for a Return from each municipality in the Province, other than Counties, showing that the rate of taxation therein (1) for municipal purposes, (2) for school purposes, (3) total. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1894. Mr. *Clarke* (*Lanark.*) *Printed.*

No. 118.. Rules, Orders and Forms of the Division Courts of Ontario, as adopted by the Board of County Judges, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 119.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return, shewing the number of acres sold by the Government in what was called the Disputed Territory, and shewing also the number of square miles of timber limits under license therein, and what has accrued by way of revenue up to the fifteenth day of March, 1894. And what has, during the same period, been expended by the Province within the said Territory. And also, what is the liability of the Province in respect of Indian Lands. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1894. Mr. *Gibson (Huron.)* *Printed.*

No. 120.. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of April, 1894, for a Return shewing the date of the appointment of F. Maguire, of St. Catharines, as Inspector of immigrants at Niagara Falls, Ontario. Shewing also, what duties he performs; how many hours daily he is on duty and what salary he receives. And if he is still under pay, what allowance he receives; what are his qualificatians for the office, and if he has had any medical training. Shewing also, by whom his duties are performed during his absence; who performed similar duties before his appointment, and at what salary. Shewing also, if there are similar officials at other points on the frontier, giving name, dates of appointment and salaries. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1894. Mr. *McCleary.* *Not printed.*

No. 121.. A compilation of the Labour Laws. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 122.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing the date of the dismissal of William Young, Farm Instructor at the Reformatory for Boys at Penetanguishene. The length of time he was in the service; the cause of his dismissal; the amount paid him as a gratuity, together with the amounts, if any, paid him for rent allowance or otherwise since his dismissal. Also, copies of all correspondence between the said Young and the Government, or any officer thereof, relating to his dismissal, the payment of a gratuity or otherwise. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. Mr. *Clancy.* *Not printed.*

No. 123.. Report of the Provincial Inspector into the charges preferred against J. B. White, License Inspector for the District of Manitoulin, together with a copy of the evidence taken at the investigation. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 124.. Commission, evidence and report in respect of the inquiry concerning the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm held by John Winchester, John Watterworth and John S. Pearce, Esquires. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 125. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of April, 1894, for a Return setting forth the Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages in Ontario in which Free Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes have been established. Shewing, as well, the unincorporated Villages in which Mechanics' Institutes or reading rooms have been established, and shewing the Electoral Districts in which Farmers' Institutes have not been established. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Brant.)* *Not printed.*

No. 126. Return to an Order of the House of the twentieth day of April, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence and communications which have passed between the Municipal Council of the Town of Goderich, or any officer or member thereof, or any ratepayer of the said town, and any member or officer of the Government, with reference to the appointment of a Police Magistrate for the said town; and also, of all Petitions for or against the appointment. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. Mr. *Whitney.* *Not printed.*

No. 127. Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March, 1894, for a Return of copies of all papers, letters, statements and documents in connection with the charges of G. A. Dorian, against Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, with a copy of the evidence adduced, and the finding of the Commissioners. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1894. Mr. *Ryerson.* *Not printed.*

No. 128. Return to an Order of the House of the eighteenth day of April, 1894, for a Return shewing what amount of the Public School grant—not including the Poor Schools grant—was apportioned to cities, towns and those incorporated villages containing High Schools or Collegiate Institutes for the years 1882 and 1892 respectively, and the amount to the remaining municipalities of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1894. Mr. *Meacham.* *Not printed.*

No. 129. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of April, 1894, for a Return of a detailed statement, for the years 1890 and 1891, of the fees and emoluments of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Dufferin in connection with his office, with the dates and amounts of rebates for each year paid to the County. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1894. Mr. *Barr (Dufferin.)* *Not printed.*

No. 130. Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the names of all persons, firms or companies, indebted to the Province on the first day of January, 1893, on account of timber dues, ground rent or bonuses for timber limits; the amount of indebtedness in each case; the balance, if any, due by such persons, firms or companies on the first day of January, in each year since 1886, and the total amount of such indebtedness on the first day of January, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 4th May, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Hastings.)* *Not printed.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1893

PARTS I, II AND III.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

(PUBLISHED BY ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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1894.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PARTS I, II AND III.

1893.

To the Honorable Minister of Agriculture :

Sir,—I have the honor to present herewith Parts I, II and III of the twelfth annual report of the Bureau of Industries, being the Agricultural Statistics of Ontario for the year 1893.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES,
Secretary.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1894.

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PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

The tables more immediately following deal with the matters of temperature, sunshine and precipitation, factors which by their favorable or unfavorable combination make or mar the yield and quality of the products of the field, garden and orchard. Untimely frosts mean the destruction of many crops, while mid-winter thawings may "heave" the fall wheat, rye and clover. A full measure of sunshine during the growing season is of more importance than many suppose, for its undue absence is not without serious effects upon the proper ripening and general quality of certain forms of plant-life; while the important part played in agriculture by snow and rain—by drouth and flood more particularly—is patent to the most casual observer. It will thus be seen that no little importance attaches to the figures to be found in the meteorological tables herewith presented.

TEMPERATURE. The table following shows the temperature from April to September inclusive (the growing season for the bulk of our crops) at ten well distributed stations in Ontario, for the years 1892, 1893, and also the average for the twelve years, 1882-1893.

Months.		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.	Province averages.
		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
April	1893 ..	37.20	41.60	43.12	40.94	42.66	39.21	37.20	36.38	36.47	32.31	38.71
	1892 .	38.12	41.45	44.97	41.88	43.14	40.98	39.04	38.16	40.13	35.53	40.34
	1882-93	38.43	42.11	43.42	41.87	43.12	40.77	39.04	37.65	39.51	35.99	40.19
May.....	1893 ..	48.90	53.09	55.05	53.12	52.94	51.94	51.74	50.73	53.33	50.85	52.18
	1892 .	50.45	52.44	55.23	52 90	52.91	51.35	51.49	51.87	53.05	50.53	52.22
	1882-93	49.27	53.50	54.96	53.36	53.47	51.85	52.18	51.56	54.69	50.62	52.55
June.	1893 ..	64.81	67.16	71.10	67.85	69.86	66.65	67.23	67.53	68.05	65.46	67.57
	1892 ..	62.33	66.83	69.33	66.91	67.29	65.04	65.20	64.15	64.77	62.53	65.44
	1882-93	60.38	64.67	66.05	65.03	65.87	63.12	63.59	63.19	65.68	61.50	63.91
July.....	1893 ..	65.58	70.21	72.46	69.63	73.07	68.16	67.09	66.73	66.67	63.64	68.32
	1892 ..	65.75	68.18	72.80	68.29	70.82	68.11	67.89	67.48	68.49	65.14	68.29
	1882-93	63.87	67.55	68.92	67.92	70.34	67.28	66.22	66.17	68.18	64.14	67.06
August. ..	1893 ..	63 52	66.28	69.27	66.98	71.87	65.74	64.89	65.64	65.94	61.21	66.13
	1892 ..	64.59	66.74	70.32	66.37	69.52	67.36	66 44	66.76	66.49	61.74	66.63
	1882-93	62.80	65.12	66.14	65.10	68.43	65.51	63.71	63.62	65.49	60 95	64.69
September	1893 ..	54.99	59.02	60.61	57.97	60.15	57.07	54.14	54.73	53.56	47.61	55.99
	1892 ..	57.29	60.39	61.93	59 12	63.00	60.10	57.32	58.42	57.58	52.42	58.76
	1882-93	56.55	59.65	59.71	58.66	61.10	58.69	56.31	56 51	57.10	52.67	57.70
Mean	1893 ..	55.85	59.56	61.94	59.42	61.76	58.13	57.05	56.96	57.34	53.51	58.15
	1892 ..	56.42	59.34	62.43	59.24	61.11	58.82	57.90	57.81	58.42	54.65	58.61
	1882-93	55.22	58.77	59.87	58.66	60.39	57.87	56 84	56 45	58.44	54 31	57.68

The mean temperature of the province for the six months was 58.15°, being .46° below that of the previous year, and .47° above that of the twelve years, 1882-93. Taking the temperature by months it will be seen that in April, May and September, the average of each was lower than the respective figures for both the preceding year and the twelve years' average, while, on the contrary, both June and July temperatures were higher than in either of the other periods. August was warmer than the average of the twelve years showed, but did not reach the record of 1892. Of the ten stations taken for the table, London shows the highest mean temperature for the six months of 1893, although the average of the twelve summers gives the highest figures to Stony Creek. Rockliffe, as usual, has the lowest average temperature for the six months.

SUNSHINE. The following table gives the record of sunshine at five stations during the six months April-September, for the years 1892, 1893, and also the average for the eleven years 1883-1893. The figures in the last column represent the hours of possible sunshine, calculated for latitude 45°.

Months.	Woodstock.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Province average.	Sun above horizon lat. 45°.
	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.
April..... .... 1893	105.5	155.0	152.4	152.4	177.1	148.5	406.4
April..... .... 1892	175.3	224.8	228.0	234.7	213.1	215.2	
April..... .... 1883-93..	183.0	195.2	171.4	203.8	193.9	189.5	
May..... ..... 1893	182.9	213.4	224.7	213.6	220.8	211.1	461.1
May..... ..... 1892	143.1	162.9	160.1	180.2	180.7	165.4	
May..... ..... 1883-93..	199.6	216.4	196.2	215.3	213.9	208.3	
June. 1893	198.7	251.4	258.3	268.0	262.7	247.8	465.7
June. 1892	216.6	217.5	142.0	203.8	227.2	201.4	
June. ..... 1883-93..	234.8	256.7	222.3	254.7	243.6	242.4	
July.. ..... 1893	279.5	290.5	283.5	284.0	283.7	284.2	470.9
July.. ..... 1892	321.2	313 5	302.3	329.7	308.6	315.1	
July.. ..... 1883-93..	274.1	288.1	260.3	282.1	272.4	275.4	
August 1893	272.5	272.7	226.2	257.4	266.3	259.0	434.5
August ..... 1892 ...	239.2	234.2	217.7	224.9	242.0	231 6	
August ..... 1883-93..	234.1	250.9	215.2	255.9	247.7	240.8	
September. 1893	87.7	217.8	198.5	185.9	189.3	175.8	376.3
September. .... 1892 .	178.5	248.0	215.6	232.1	216.6	218.2	
September. .... 1883-93..	190.1	219.1	162.0	208.5	200.9	196.2	
Totals.... ..... 1893	1126.8	1400.8	1343.6	1361.3	1399.9	1326.4	2614.9
Totals.... ..... 1892	1273.9	1400.9	1265.7	1405.4	1388.2	1346.9	
Totals.... ..... 1883-93..	1315.7	1426.4	1227.4	1420.3	1372.4	1352.6	

Of the 2,614.9 hours of possible sunshine during the six growing months but 1,326.4 hours were registered in 1893, which is less by 20.5 hours compared with the preceding year, and 26.2 less than the average for the eleven years 1883.93. April was unusually cloudy and so was September, while there was a greater share of sunshine than ordinarily in May, June and August. The record of sunshine in July fell below that of the same month of the previous year, but was higher than its average for the eleven years. This year Toronto registered the most sunshine, while last year it took second place to Lindsay. The record of sunshine at Woodstock was far below the average of the province in 1893, taking the place in this respect usually occupied by Barrie.

PRECIPITATION. The following table shows the fall of rain and snow by districts in the winter months for the years 1892-93, and also the average for the twelve years 1882-1893. In studying the table it is well to remember that an inch of rain is the equivalent of ten inches of snow :

Month.		West and southwest.		Northwest and north.		Centre.		East and northeast.		Province average.	
		Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
November ..	1892...	2.08	9.6	1.76	13.5	2.29	9.4	2.25	10.8	2.09	10.8
	1891...	4.47	8.2	4.40	11.5	3.84	5.0	2.93	4.9	3.91	7 4
	1882-92	2.58	6.7	2.23	13.6	2.44	5.8	2.07	8.9	2.33	8.8
December...	1892...	0.93	8.0	0.49	20.5	0.87	4.0	0 42	14.1	0.68	11.6
	1891...	2.21	4.0	1.18	9.1	2.07	7.1	1 92	5.4	1.84	6.4
	1882-92	1.47	13.7	1.13	20.9	1.39	10.9	1.06	13 8	1.26	14.8
January	1893...	0.32	25.3	0.36	26.3	0.52	26.6	0.51	23.7	0.43	25.5
	1892...	0.38	21.7	0.79	23.2	0.19	21.7	0.40	20 0	0.44	21.7
	1882-93	1.23	17.2	1.00	27.8	1.21	18.9	0.96	22.0	1.10	21.5
February ...	1893...	1.15	23.9	0.30	23.6	1.05	28.4	0.44	21.1	0.73	24.3
	1892...	1.66	10 2	0.14	17.5	0.77	17.3	0.06	22.0	0.66	16.7
	1882-93	1.72	11.8	0.69	21.8	1.30	13.7	0.79	19.0	1.12	16.6
March.....	1893...	1.19	4.4	0 96	9.1	1.70	3 8	0 90	4.4	1.19	5.4
	1892...	0.81	5.3	0 18	8.9	0.66	5.6	0.35	11.0	0.50	7.7
	1882-93	1.23	10.0	0.77	14.4	1 13	9.8	0.94	13.9	1.02	12.0
Totals ..	1893...	5.67	71.2	3.87	93.0	6.43	72.2	4.52	74.1	5.12	77.6
	1892...	9 53	49.4	6.69	70.2	7.53	56.7	5.66	63.3	7.35	59.9
	1882-93	8.23	59.4	5.82	98.5	7.47	59.1	5.82	77.6	6.83	73.7

The rainfall was light during the five months, being only 5 12 inches, as compared with 7.35 inches in the previous year and 6.83 inches for the twelve years ; but the snowfall was larger than usual, amounting to 77.6 inches, compared with 59.9 inches in 1892 and an average of 73.7 inches for the twelve years 1882-93. The chief feature of the table is the unusually heavy snowfalls in November, January and February, and the comparatively small amount of snow falling in March. Although, as might be expected, snow fell in greatest quantities in the north and northwest district, yet the precipitation there did not equal its average for the twelve years ; while in the centre and west and southwest districts the snowfall was heavy compared with their respective records for the twelve years.

The rainfall during the six growing months of April-September is, however, of more importance than the winter precipitation, and hence the interest attached to the following table, which gives the precipitation for the six months, April-September, and the total for the season, together with the average for the twelve years 1882-93 :

Months.	West and southwest.		Northwest and north.		Centre.		East and northeast.		Province average.	
	1893.	1882-93.	1893.	1882-93.	1893.	1882-93.	1893.	1882-93.	1893.	1882-93.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April	3.37	1.84	1.91	1.46	2.96	1.66	2.20	1.43	2.61	1.60
May	2.42	3.32	2.85	2.49	3.78	2.70	4.33	2.58	3.35	2.77
June	2.91	3.44	3.34	2.86	3.06	3.22	3.28	2.93	3.15	3.11
July	1.67	2.50	2.75	2.68	2.10	2.39	3.22	2.95	2.44	2.63
August ...	2.03	2.76	1.57	2.81	3.78	2.70	3.29	3.00	2.67	2.82
September	1.42	2.41	2.34	2.99	1.59	2.39	2.48	2.54	1.94	2.58
Totals....	13.82	16.27	14.76	15.29	17.27	15.06	18.80	15.43	16.16	15.51

Compared with the average for the twelve years the precipitation during the six months above named was greater, being 16.16 inches as against 15.51 inches, the increase, however, being confined to the first three months of the table. May experienced the greatest rainfall of the six months, although June is the wettest month taking the twelve years. The east and northeast district recorded the largest fall of rain during the growing season, although the centre district is credited with the greatest precipitation for the twelve years.

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

RURAL AREA ASSESSED. The table below gives the acreage assessed in townships which are municipally organized by county groups, the total for the province being given for all classes of land for 1892 and 1893 :

Districts.	Acres assessed.			Acres cleared.		Acres Woodland	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident	Total.	1893.	1892.			
Lake Erie.....	2,279,230	58,757	2,337,977	1,475,864	1,445,756	769,795	92,318	63.1
Lake Huron.....	2,243,758	55,296	2,299,054	1,391,229	1,374,372	629,763	278,062	60.5
Georgian Bay	1,965,455	59,963	2,025,418	1,099,478	1,083,570	674,079	251,861	54.3
West Midland....	3,224,792	27,957	3,252,749	2,346,991	2,340,885	611,730	294,028	72.2
Lake Ontario	3,002,165	47,780	3,049,945	2,347,536	2,325,886	441,008	261,401	77.0
St. Law. & Ottawa	5,091,272	235,691	5,326,963	2,391,681	2,374,037	2,064,035	871,247	44.9
East Midland ..	2,574,402	132,311	2,706,713	879,779	867,907	1,436,200	390,734	32.5
Northern Districts	1,559,662	400,799	1,960,461	179,006	176,013	1,526,619	254,836	9.1
The Province... 1893	21,940,726	1,018,554	22,959,280	12,111,564	.....	8,153,229	2,694,487	52.8
The Province... 1892	21,751,770	894,864	22,646,634	.....	11,988,426	8,029,341	2 628,867	52.4

The rural area assessed now amounts to 22,959,280 acres, an increase of 312,564 acres compared with the previous year. There are 12,111,564 acres cleared, or 123,138 more than in 1892. An increase is observable in the figures for woodland and for swamp and waste land, although the per cent. of cleared land reaches 52.8, or .4 higher than in the preceding year.

AREA IN PASTURE. In the following table the number of acres in pasture is given by county groups and for the province for each of the five years 1889-93, and also the percentage of cleared land in pasture in 1893 :

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres
1893...	247,557	376,258	228,361	535,379	367,048	695,576	199,514	32,487	2,682,180
1892.....	238,565	350,067	222,766	504,588	360,248	673,231	184,389	28,191	2,562,040
1891.....	269,189	381,578	234,623	530,858	379,627	693,923	201,289	30,194	2,721,281
1890.....	246,107	339,984	214,561	513,612	369,063	641,597	195,303	21,865	2,542,092
1889	249,623	319,428	221,087	511,618	410,416	685,401	191,194	19,195	2,607,962
Per cent. of cleared land in 1893	16.8	27.0	20.8	22.8	15.6	29 1	22.7	18.1	22.1

There is an increase in the acreage of pasture in every group, but while the total area is 120,140 acres more than in 1892, it fails to reach the figures for 1891 by 39,101 acres. There is now 22.1 per cent. of the cleared land of the province in pasture, an increase of .7 over the preceding year. The highest percentage is found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa dairy district. where the figures are 29.1, while in the Lake Ontario group the figures reach only 15.6.

ACREAGE UNDER CROP. The next table gives the number of acres under staple field crops for each of the five years 1889-93, together with the average for the twelve years 1882-93:

Field crops.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1882-93.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Fall wheat	913,954	966,522	849,956	720,101	822,115	909,078
Spring wheat	356,721	651,302	510,634	601,753	398,610	553,624
Barley	467,315	499,225	553,166	701,326	875,286	699,916
Oats	1,936,644	1,861,469	1,840,636	1,882,366	1,923,444	1,702,513
Rye	68,486	73,073	67,865	103,061	90,106	98,160
Peas	738,741	774,732	752,453	781,206	708,068	683,591
Corn—Husking	217,294	181,463	241,086	223,836	187,116	212,067
Corn—Fodder	95,865	91,403				
Buckwheat	133,828	125,101	107,879	90,111	56,398	79,269
Beans	48,858	33,249	41,451	39,456	21,830	28,676
Potatoes	142,601	145,703	160,218	158,094	145,812	153,566
Mangel-wurzels	21,519	22,026	22,961	25,953	21,211	19,917
Carrots	9,288	9,941	9,858	11,977	11,261	10,289
Turnips	136,604	129,627	126,075	111,055	111,103	109,638
Hay and clover	2,766,894	2,515,367	2,549,975	2,462,002	2,386,223	2,348,934
Total	8,054,612	8,080,206	7,834,213	7,912,297	7,758,583	7,609,238

The total acreage under field crops in 1893 amounted to 8,054,612, which is less by 25,594 acres than the figures for the previous year. The greatest falling off occurs in the case of spring wheat, but there also has been a decline in the figures for fall wheat, barley, rye, peas, potatoes, mangel-wurzels and carrots. The increased acreage given to fodder corn and hay and clover is suggestive of the influence the dairy movement is exercising on farm practice.

The table following gives the acreage by county groups and for the province, and for the same periods, of all the crops mentioned in the preceding table:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The province.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1893	1,046,128	869,971	733,656	1,535,218	1,660,138	1,490,433	581,869	137,199	8,054,612
1892	1,002,829	869,630	733,539	1,542,550	1,696,482	1,503,729	593,111	138,341	8,080,206
1891	990,197	844,278	696,561	1,504,482	1,63[illegible],753	1,463,449	571,755	127,738	7,834,213
1890	996,955	851,934	696,361	1,539,165	1,669,314	1,474,437	569,117	115,014	7,912,297
1889	949,859	812,757	719,473	1,481,308	1,667,961	1,450,920	582,343	93,962	7,758,583
Average 1882-93	940,050	794,590	674,989	1,471,688	1,624,007	1,407,448	561,313	94,668	7,568,753

The three districts first named in the table show an increase in the total acreage of field crops, while the remaining five groups experience the reverse. The Lake Ontario counties have the largest area under crop.

PROPORTIONAL AREAS UNDER CROP. The table following shows the relative distribution of the various crops per 1,000 acres cleared, by county groups and for the province, in 1892 and 1893, together with the average for the twelve years 1882-93:

Districts.		Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and Clover.	Total.
Lake Erie	1893	169.2	2.0	19.5	122.0	5.8	38.5	82.5	9.7	26.2	10.3	1.1	.4	2.1	219.5	708.8
	1892	188.5	8.5	20.1	123.9	7.8	41.1	68.7	10.5	17.6	10.3	1.2	.6	2.1	192.7	693.6
	'82 93	171.5	8.8	27.6	126.3	8.5	45 9	73.1	8.4	15.3	11.8	1.1	.5	1.8	210.2	710 8
Lake Huron	1893	100.3	11.3	26.9	158.6	.5	62.0	15.9	2.2	.9	7.6	2.4	.8	12.2	223.7	625.3
	1892	107.2	32.6	27.5	149.7	1.0	68.9	12.4	1.9	.5	8.7	2 0	.6	11.8	207.9	632.7
	'82-93	116.5	28.0	45.5	152.0	.8	67.6	9.8	1 2	.5	10.1	2.0	.8	10.8	199.7	645.3
Georgian Bay	1893	64.3	33.7	36.1	183.2	2.2	84.0	7.7	4.0	.6	12.0	1.0	.8	16.8	220.9	667.3
	1892	71.7	60.9	41.5	169.4	1.3	87.8	6.0	2.9	.2	12.6	.8	.9	14.9	206.1	677.0
	'82-93	78.4	69.4	50.5	161.3	2.7	81.4	2.6	1.3	.3	13.7	1.0	1 1	13 3	199.9	676.9
West Midland	1893	109.1	20.2	41.6	173.6	2.0	58.7	18.7	1.1	.6	10.3	2.9	.8	18.6	195.9	654.1
	1892	110.5	41.7	41.1	159.4	2.4	66.2	16 1	1.5	.4	10.2	2.9	.7	17.3	188.6	659.0
	'82-92	114.2	34.5	56.7	158.4	2.2	62.6	13.9	1.1	.5	11.8	2.9	1.0	16.3	187.7	663.8
Lake Ontario	1893	70.9	41.4	74.0	142.7	9.1	88.2	19.5	24.7	1.0	12.7	2.1	.7	16.1	204.1	707.2
	1892	77.1	84.1	79.1	136.1	9.2	85.4	19.7	20.9	.8	12.6	2.5	.9	15.8	185.2	729.4
	'82-92	71.3	71.9	118.5	130 9	13.2	71.7	14.6	10.7	.9	13.9	2.3	1.2	13.8	184.7	719.6
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	1893	4.3	41.5	19.8	173.7	7.8	32.9	23.0	13.7	1.6	14.6	.7	.8	2.4	286.4	623 2
	1892	4.0	56.5	24.6	185.4	7.7	38.9	21.9	15.0	1.3	15.4	.9	.9	2.2	258.7	633.4
	'82-93	6.8	52.5	38.8	176.8	13.7	41.2	12.0	13.3	1.5	17.3	.8	.8	2.0	259.4	636.9
East Midland	1893	23.4	57.3	44.9	164.8	12.6	74.2	17.6	20.1	1.0	12.5	1.9	1.2	9.9	220.0	661 4
	1892	24.1	105.8	52.8	150.3	14.5	73.7	16.1	17.7	1.1	13.0	2.4	1.1	10 2	200.6	683.4
	'82-93	31.8	90.0	90.4	148.6	20.8	66.3	10.8	10.1	.8	14.9	1.7	1.0	7.8	197.9	692.9
Northern Districts	1893	3.5	37.2	17.5	176.3	5.3	81.5	3.4	5.4	1.0	20.5	.6	1.9	12.3	400.0	766.4
	1892	4.0	51.4	16.4	185.5	5.6	88.9	3.2	6.1	.9	23 6	.5	1.9	15.8	382.2	786.0
	'82-93	4.5	65.8	16.0	168.6	7.2	77.0	3.1	5.2	.8	24.9	.7	1.4	17.6	370.5	763.3
The Province	1893	75.5	29.4	38.6	159.9	5.6	61.0	25.9	11.0	4.0	11.8	1.8	.8	11.3	228.4	665.0
	1892	80.6	54.3	41.7	155.3	6.1	64.6	22.8	10.4	2.8	12.2	1.8	.8	10.8	203.8	674.0
	'82-93	81.0	49.3	62.3	151.6	8.7	60.9	18.9	7.1	2.5	13.7	1.8	.9	9.8	209.2	677.7

The proportion of cleared land devoted to the crops enumerated above was 665 out of 1,000 acres, or nine acres less than in 1892. Spring wheat and barley show the greatest falling off, and hay the principal increase.

FALL WHEAT.

The bulletin issued in November, 1892, had the following to say regarding the new fall wheat crop: "Owing to the protracted harvesting of the spring-sown crops and varying conditions of weather, sowing of the new fall wheat crop was spread over a larger period of time than usual. Most of the sowing was done September 1st to 15th. The early sown looks better than the late sown. Although the growth has not been as heavy as might be desired, on the whole the condition is very good. Very little damage has been observed from any source." The bulletin also stated that there might be a decrease in acreage, an opinion which was confirmed by the figures computed later.

The April bulletin which was based upon information of correspondents, writing under date of the 17th of the month, thus referred to fall wheat: "On the whole, the winter has been quite favorable to this crop. Ice has done some damage, especially on undrained soils. Smothering by too much snow is reported from some northern sections. The Lake Erie counties send very favorable reports, the only damages being through freezing in some places along the lake front. Apart from this, very little has been or will be plowed up. In the Lake Huron district, Lambton sends very good reports, Huron good, and Bruce fair to poor. The reports from Grey and Simcoe are below the average. The West Midland are uniformly good. The Lake Ontario county reports are above the average. The East Midland counties report a limited average, but of good condition. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties report but little fall wheat. In the northern sections, the season is not far enough advanced for reports. Taking the province as a whole, the fall wheat crop has come out of the winter in good shape, very little damage has been done, very little will be plowed up, and the prospects are very promising and above the average."

The June bulletin stated that the reports as to the condition of the crop were not so favorable on June 1st as on April 17th, the date of the former bulletin. "In some townships as much as one-half of the entire crop has been plowed up, in others from one-third to one-quarter has been seriously injured by rain and frost; on the whole at least one-quarter of the crop of the entire province has been plowed up and sown to other crops. Great variation is reported as to that which has been left, the best and most vigorous fields being those lying high or well drained. The Lake Erie counties report fair prospects. Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, under the average and a high percentage plowed up; West Midland, fair to good; East Midland, average. On the whole the returns for the province may be summarized thus: acreage reduced by at least one-quarter; growth, backward; general condition, variable; prospects on June 1st not quite up to the average."

The following is found in the July bulletin: "From June 1st, the date of our previous reports, to July 1st, the general condition of the fall wheat crop materially improved in most parts of Ontario. As stated before, at least one-quarter had been plowed up. In many places fields or portions of fields were left that should have been plowed up, and these at present appear thin and weak. The total produce will probably fall below the average owing to the reduced acreage, and the present prospect of the production per acre being a little less than the average. Many farmers report excellent prospects, but the majority indicate only fair prospects at the present time."

The August bulletin referred to the fall wheat crop as follows: "Harvesting began in the southwest about July 7th; on August 10th wheat was being cut in Algoma, and on the 15th, in the northeastern section of the province. The great bulk of the crop was cut between July 15th and July 25th. As to yield, the reports indicate an average for the entire province of 19.6 bushels per acre. Some threshing had been done, but most of the reports were estimated in the sheaf. As the reports of thin straw and small and shrunken grain are quite common from all parts of Ontario, and the fields are somewhat uneven, our later reports from exact threshing results may show a yield lower rather than higher than this. The yield per acre appears to be a little higher than the general comments of the correspondents would support. The condition is up to the average, reports of rusting are rather numerous, but little or no damage from insects is mentioned. The grain in many sections is reported as having filled a little too rapidly and to be small or shrunken. On the whole, the prospects, according to our correspondents, point to an average yield of fair quality.

The November bulletin characterized the crop of fall wheat as a good one in nearly all parts of the province, although it will be seen that the average yield per acre falls a little short of that for the twelve years, 1882 93.

The yield of fall wheat in the province in 1893 is nearly three million bushels less than in the preceding year. Every district excepting the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group experienced a decrease in acreage compared with 1892, the total area, 913,954

acres, being 52,568 less than in the former year. The average yield of the province for 1893 is 19.2 bushels per acre, which is 2 bushels less than in the preceding year, and .8 bushel below the average for the twelve years. The northern districts show the largest

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	249,788	4,539,653	18.2	272,537	5,071,262	18.6	228,930	4,359,134	19.0
Lake Huron	139,483	2,691,726	19.3	147,345	3,087,012	21.0	144,591	2,895,582	20.0
Georgian Bay	70,734	1,216,221	17.2	77,702	1,721,786	22.2	78,708	1,615,189	20.5
West Midland	255,994	5,236,003	20.5	258,618	6,082,323	23.5	254,110	5,269,057	20.7
Lake Ontario	166,381	3,262,621	19.6	179,337	3,906,047	21.8	161,296	3,294,793	20.4
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	10,361	202,233	19.5	9,371	207,601	22.2	15,068	274,050	18.2
East Midland	20,579	382,579	18.6	20,904	398,547	19.1	25,798	499,634	19.4
Northern districts	634	14,212	22.4	708	17,919	25.3	577	11,735	20.3
Totals	913,954	17,545,248	19.2	966,522	20,492,497	21.2	909,078	18,219,174	20.0

average yield per acre for the year, although the West Midland counties have the best average yield for the twelve years. The West Midland group is the leading fall wheat district, with the Lake Erie counties a close second.

THE NEW FALL WHEAT CROP. Reports vary regarding the acreage and condition of this crop, but speaking generally it may be said that the area of fall wheat in western Ontario (where the bulk of the crop is grown) has decreased perhaps ten per cent., while in the eastern half of the province, in the counties ranging from Ontario to Leeds, a considerable increase is noted. The total area will be therefore less than usual, and while the crop in eastern Ontario is promising, having had an excellent start, that in the great fall wheat counties of the west is not so favorable, the ground being dry and hard at sowing, particularly on clays. Some western sections, notwithstanding the lower average, make a splendid showing both as regards acreage and condition, while adjoining sections claim a shrinkage in fall wheat area of 25 per cent. A few correspondents make mention of Hessian fly and wire worm, but these were confined to two or three localities. Grasshoppers, however, did considerable damage in various sections. Sowing covered a period ranging from the 21st of August to the 7th of October, but the bulk of the crop was sown in the first two weeks of September. A request for the favorite variety of fall wheat has brought out a list that would rival a seedsman's catalogue, and which proves that our farmers are seeking the best that can be had. The Clawson (red and white), Manchester, Democrat, Hybrid Mediterranean, Surprise and Velvet Chaff appear to be the most popular in the order named, and as these were named as the leaders in favor in our bulletin of two years ago it would seem that none of the newer and much advertised varieties have so far been able to displace them.

SPRING WHEAT.

"The continued rains of the late spring," remarked the June bulletin, "delayed sowing in most counties. In the north and northeastern sections the larger portion of the spring wheat was yet to be sown on June 1st. The dry weather following the heavy rains crusted the soil so that in many places the young plants had difficulty in pushing through. As a result the fields were more or less patchy. That which had made growth was reported in fine appearance. The acreage will probably be about the same as last year. The prospects on June 1st were fair for what had made a start."

The condition of the crop on July 1st was thus summarized in the bulletin issued in that month : " Owing to the poor crop of 1892 and the lateness of the spring, the acreage of spring wheat is less this year than last year. Very little is reported from the western half of the province and the condition is below the average. In the Georgian Bay counties the high land looks well, the low land wheat is thin and late. The Lake Ontario counties reports are variable, some excellent, some poor—on the whole the crop is only fair, but ahead of 1892. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group spring wheat is late, reduced in acreage and of fair prospects. In the East Midland group the condition is fair. Taking the province as a whole the spring wheat crop is not altogether satisfactory, but the production will probably be in slight excess of 1892."

The August bulletin had the following not very cheering account of spring wheat : " This is probably the poorest grain crop of the present season. Everything appears to have been against it. First, the wet spring gave a late and uneven start to the wheat. Then the drouth of many districts caused too rapid filling and has produced much shrunken and inferior grain. Rust has been common in all parts of the province. The midge and other insects are reported as being very destructive this year, especially in West Midland, Georgian Bay and East Midland districts. Grasshoppers were more numerous than usual, and in the Georgian Bay and neighboring counties did a large amount of destruction. Maturing of the crop has been very uneven and harvesting has been early in some counties, quite late in others. On the whole spring wheat promises to be a very poor crop, small in quantity and below the average in quality—in fact, from the reports of correspondents, it might almost be set down as a failure "

The November bulletin described the crop as almost universally unsuccessful. Good accounts of the crop were scattering, while doleful references were general. The acreage and yield is given in the following table by county groups and for the province for 1892 and 1893, together with the average for the twelve years 1882-93 :

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	2,874	32,961	11.5	12,322	126,898	10.3	11,700	167,818	14.3
Lake Huron	15,750	184,261	11.7	44,773	598,496	13.4	34,691	492,275	14.2
Georgian Bay	37,079	463,488	12.5	66,017	808,670	12.2	69,694	1,014,529	14.6
West Midland	47,483	628,928	13.2	97,642	1,264,339	12.9	76,822	1,156,995	15.1
Lake Ontario	97,155	974,453	10.0	195,494	2,103,090	10.8	162,465	2,515,045	15.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	99,322	1,306,802	13.2	134,211	2,265,243	16.9	116,639	1,918,576	16.4
East Midland	50,394	489,191	9.7	91,792	985,404	10.7	73,145	1,026,936	14.0
Northern Districts	6,664	105,979	15.9	9,051	138,255	15.3	8,468	150,029	17.7
Totals	356,721	4,186,063	11.7	651,302	8,290,395	12.7	553,624	8,442,203	15 2

The table does not contain much that is encouraging so far as spring wheat is concerned. The falling off in the acreage is surprisingly large, every group contributing to the decrease, leaving the total area at 356,721 acres, or 294,581 less than in the preceding year. The average yield per acre for the province is only 11.7 bushels, being one bushel below that of 1892 and 3.5 bushels lower than the average for the twelve years. Between the decline in area and the smaller average yield per acre, the total yield of the province has fallen to 4,186,063 bushels which is less than half of the average for the past twelve years. The Lake Ontario group has fallen behind as the leading spring wheat district, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties now lead.

BARLEY.

Correspondents for the June bulletin wrote up to the first of the month, and at that time sowing was in progress. It was their thought that the acreage would be still further reduced, an opinion which proved to be correct. Nothing could then be said as to condition, as very little was above the ground.

The July bulletin contained the following account of the barley crop: "Our previous bulletin reported sowing in progress on June 1st. The backwardness and variable nature of the present season may be understood when we state that even as late as July 1st a few fields were just being sown. Most of the crop, however, was beginning to head out at that time. The crop is very uneven, being reported as very good on high, well-drained soils that were early sown, thin and poor on low-lying soils. The straw is pretty generally reported as short, but the grain appears to be filling very well. The most unfavorable reports come from the districts that were formerly known as the leading Ontario barley districts, principally along the front of Lake Ontario and in the Bay of Quinte regions. The crop will be a little late; it will be quite a bit under the average in quantity, but unless unfavorable weather occurs during July, it will be fully up to or above the average in quality."

The subsequent history of the crop was continued in the August bulletin in the following words: "Barley had a later start than usual; then in most parts of the province the growth of straw was checked by dry weather, and filling of the grain and maturing took place too rapidly. The straw, as a consequence, is somewhat short and the quantity is below the average yield per acre. The grain is, on the whole, of fine bright color, but smaller and lighter in weight than usual. The yield per acre is below the average. The six rowed variety appears to have done better than the two-rowed, the short growing season being against the perfect development of the latter. The barley crop reports may be summed up thus: total yield for the province below the average, grain lighter in weight than usual but first-class in color."

In the brief review of grain crops contained in the November bulletin it was said: "Two-rowed barley has been dropped with singular unanimity all along the line, and every county pronounced against it. Out of several hundred correspondents less than a dozen had a good word for it. Corn has done as well as could be expected owing to the extreme drouth; in the southwest the ears are short, but the grain has turned out about the average. Corn for fodder is reported uneven, owing to the variable rainfall."

Statistics of acreage and yield by county groups and for the province for 1892 and 1893, with the average for the twelve years 1882 93 are presented in the following table:

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	28,717	571,362	19.9	29,081	649,488	22.3	36,912	892,696	24.2
Lake Huron	37,484	804,671	21.5	37,801	936,046	24.8	56,498	1,488,174	26.3
Georgian Bay	39,740	933,610	23.5	44,966	1,172,530	26.1	50,769	1,292,864	25.5
West Midland	97,555	2,258,329	23.1	96,251	2,529,277	26.3	126,216	3,537,392	28.0
Lake Ontario	173,853	3,509,588	20.2	183,978	4,553,022	24.7	267,877	6,887,901	25.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	47,319	929,778	19.6	58,393	1,293,049	22.1	86,126	2,068,516	24 0
East Midland	39,520	730,790	18.5	45,875	1,069,877	23.3	73,464	1,748,632	23.8
Northern Districts	3,127	67,960	21.7	2,880	71,029	24.7	2,054	48,318	23.5
Totals	467,315	9,806,088	21.0	499,225	12,274,318	24.6	699,916	17,964,493	25.7

There is a shrinkage in the acreage of barley in every group excepting the West Midland and the Northern Districts, the result being that the area of the barley fields of 1893 was less by 31,910 acres than in the preceding year. While the average yield per

acre for the province for the twelve years is 25.7 bushels it is only 21.0 bushels in 1893. None of the groups this year reached the average yield of the province for 1882-93. The Lake Ontario and West Midland groups raise more barley than the remainder of the province combined

OATS.

Upon well drained and high lands oats were put in early and such had a vigorous and promising appearance at the beginning of the month. Most of the crop, however, was put in late. An increased acreage is reported, especially from the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay counties. As far as it was possible to report, the returns were very favorable; in fact this crop was reported as the most promising of the grain crops on June 1st.

These rather hopeful words concerning oats were contained in the July bulletin: "The crop continues to be, as was reported on June 1st, the most promising of the grain crops. Through the western and eastern sections the condition is excellent; along Lake Ontario it is quite up to the average. The yield on high and well-drained lands will be good, on low-lying land only fair. In many sections the growth of straw is almost too rank. The reports as to this crop are far more uniform than as to the other grain crops, and we may expect a yield somewhat above the average if the proper maturing of the grain is permitted by favorable weather."

The August bulletin, however, showed that the tone of the July reports had been too hopeful. It said: "The oat crop has not turned out so well as its condition on July 1st indicated. The excessive dry weather checked the growth of straw, which as a consequence will be somewhat shorter than usual, and will give a lighter yield per acre. The grain has not filled perfectly and will be a little light; the yield will be only fair. Some damage by rust has been reported, but the almost universal complaint is from grasshoppers. Four-fifths of the correspondents from the Lake Erie counties refer to them. From Lambton, Simcoe, Middlesex, Northumberland and Durham, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington and Frontenac come reports of great destruction to everything growing in the fields. Correspondents report them more numerous and destructive than for many years. Although the acreage originally sown to oats was larger than usual, the total yield will, contrary to earlier prospects and indications, probably fall considerably below what would be considered a good yield for Ontario."

The November bulletin remarked regarding this crop: "Oats are a light crop owing to the ravages of rust and the prevalence of grasshoppers."

The acreage and yield by county groups and for the province are given in the appended table:

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	179,977	5,057,594	28.1	179,183	5,525,918	30.8	168,618	5,837,526	34.6
Lake Huron	220,695	6,957,246	31.5	205,681	7,482,859	36.4	188,601	6,623,735	35.1
Georgian Bay	201,443	6,426,031	31.9	183,583	6,687,382	36.4	162,040	5,405,447	33 4
West Midland	407,537	13,715,732	33.7	373,111	14,064,563	37.7	352,399	13,305,019	37 8
Lake Ontario	335,086	10,323,411	30 8	316,658	11,625,133	36.7	295,891	10,678,141	36 1
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	415,368	11,137,164	26.8	440,184	14,104,168	32.0	392,521	12,652,727	32 2
East Midland	144,986	4,025,484	27 8	130,418	4,200,054	32.2	120,754	3,779,698	31 3
Northern Districts	31,552	941,867	29.9	32,651	1,067,976	32.7	21,689	671,758	31.0
Totals	1,936,644	58,584,529	30.3	1,861,469	64,758,053	34.8	1,702,513	58,954,051	34 6

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the northern districts failed to equal their respective acreages of the previous year, but the improvement in the other groups have had the effect of increasing the area to 1,936,644 acres, a gain of 75,175 over the

figures of 1892. The average yield per acre has been low, that of the province being 30.31 bushels, compared with 34.8 in 1892 and an average of 34.6 for the twelve years. Notwithstanding the increase in area, the smallness of the average yield per acre has lessened the total yield of the province by over six million bushels compared with the previous year. The West Midland counties produce the greatest quantity of oats.

RYE.

"So little rye is now being grown in Ontario," ran the April bulletin, "that reports are very limited; the largest numbers have been received from the Lake Ontario district. The section between Toronto and Kingston, sends the most favorable reports as to condition. What rye there is in this province appears to be thrifty and promising."

The June bulletin was to a similar effect: "Fewer reports than usual have been received as to rye. The crop, however, seems to have stood the winter and spring better than fall wheat and to be in a promising condition. The total amount of grain for the province will be small."

The July bulletin also re-echoed the message of the previous announcements regarding rye: "Only about one correspondent out of five reports to us as to rye, but the limited quantity grown appears to be in good condition. On July 1st it was about headed out."

The August bulletin stated "that much of the rye has been cut and fed green; the small quantity left to mature had turned out a fair crop in most cases. Drouth checked its growth somewhat."

The following table gives acreage and yield by county groups and for the province:

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	8,578	126,711	14.8	11,223	165,839	14.8	11,293	174,708	15.5
Lake Huron	681	9,802	14.4	1,447	24,049	16.6	1,000	17,455	17.5
Georgian Bay	2,387	34,873	14.6	1,391	23,559	16.9	2,721	47,946	17.6
West Midland	4,674	75,252	16.1	5,687	95,611	16.8	4,916	81,432	16.6
Lake Ontario	21,441	290,774	13.6	21,352	301,816	14.1	29,879	437,974	14.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	18,653	281,361	15.1	18,390	317,409	17.3	30,528	540,749	17.7
East Midland	11,121	161,046	14.5	12,590	183,150	14.5	16,892	261,829	15.5
Northern Districts	951	14,952	15.7	993	21,071	21.2	931	17,856	19.2
Totals	68,486	994,771	14.5	73,073	1,132,504	15.5	98,160	1,579,949	16.1

The acreage of rye in the province is still decreasing although a little more than usual is reported in the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario counties. The average yield per acre is 14.5 bushels, which is one bushel less than in 1892, and 1.6 bushels lower than the average for the twelve years. The greater part of the rye crop of the province is grown in the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties.

PEAS.

The following was given in the June bulletin regarding peas: "An increased acreage in Simcoe, Grey, Bruce and Huron is reported. A slight decrease in the counties of the West Midland, and Lake Erie districts, owing doubtless to the past ravages of the 'bug.' As far as could be reported upon, the young crop was in fair condition."

The July bulletin said: "The pea crop of Ontario will probably be quite up to the average this year. On low-lying lands the rains drowned out the young peas, but on high and well-drained lands the crop has done very well; there has been a vigorous growth and prospects are very good. In the southwestern part of the province the acreage sown was less than formerly. Elsewhere it was larger, but so much has been destroyed in low lands that probably the average will be no greater than usual. The unanimous report of correspondents is 'Good in high lands, poor in low lands.' If the 'bug' does not do much damage the total pea crop of the province will be satisfactory."

The August bulletin contained the following: "This crop promises to be fair to good. The vines podded well, but the drouth has prevented the pods from filling perfectly. The 'bugs' are again reported as doing extensive damage in the West Midland and Lake Erie districts. In going over the entire province the crop appears to be somewhat uneven, very light in some places owing to drouth and rapid maturing; badly damaged by the pea bug in others, while in some townships it is excellent. On the whole the crop will be about up to the average. Harvesting had begun August 1st in a few places, was still in progress August 15th all over Ontario."

The November bulletin referred to peas as a fair crop, but damaged by bugs in western counties.

The acreage and yield are given by county groups and for the province in the following table:

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	56,849	855,479	15.0	59,382	873,754	14.7	61,277	1,104,530	18.0
Lake Huron	86,220	1,869,537	21.7	94,755	1,969,203	20.1	83,850	1,858,984	22.2
Georgian Bay	92,304	2,021,131	21.9	95,115	1,818,872	19.1	81,731	1,762,696	21.6
West Midland	137,858	2,638,971	19.1	154,982	2,734,472	17.6	139,204	2,946,599	21.2
Lake Ontario	206,953	3,947,510	19.1	198,524	4,027,254	20.3	162,202	3,261,100	20.1
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	78,736	1,316,929	16.7	92,334	1,474,026	16.0	91,519	1,772,447	19.4
East Midland	65,239	1,178,502	18.1	63,991	1,241,606	19.4	53,896	1,043,210	19.4
Northern Districts	14,582	340,896	23.4	15,649	355,243	22.7	9,912	229,597	23.2
Totals	738,741	14,168,955	19.2	774,732	14,494,430	18.7	683,591	13,979,163	20.4

There is a decrease of 35,991 acres in the area, although the Lake Ontario and East Midland groups show an enlarged acreage. The average yield per acre is 19.2 bushels, being .5 bushel more than in the previous year, but 1.2 bushels less than the average for the twelve years. The total yield of the province is slightly below that of 1892, but greater than the average total yield for 1882-93. In the Lake Ontario counties nearly four million bushels of peas are grown.

CORN.

The crop was thus described in the July bulletin: "In the southwestern part of the province, especially in Essex, Kent and Elgin, where corn is grown for the grain, an increased acreage is reported, and the condition on July 1st was from very good to excellent. Elsewhere corn is being grown principally for soiling and the silo. In Lake Huron and Georgian Bay districts the acreage was limited, the growth backward but improving rapidly. In the West Midland district the prospects were improving at the beginning of the month. In the Lake Ontario counties the condition was fair to good; in the eastern and northern counties the crop was quite late and just beginning to make good growth. On the whole the crop was backward in starting but rapidly going ahead, and the prospects were exceedingly good on July 1st. There are many complaints from the western half of the province of poor seed."

The August bulletin had the following to say concerning corn : "This crop is cultivated in the Lake Erie district more extensively than in any other district, and is reported on the average to be very fair, though the drouth has affected it: In other districts what corn is grown is reported to be fair. Hill corn is excellent, while ensilage is not up to the mark."

The crop was thus dealt with in the November bulletin : "Corn has done as well as could be expected considering the extreme drouth. In the southwest the ears are short, but the kernel has turned out about the average. Corn for fodder is reported uneven owing to the variable rainfall."

The following table gives the acreage and yield of corn by county groups and for the province for 1892 and 1893, and the average for the twelve years 1882-93, the crop being also divided into that raised for husking and that grown for fodder and the silo :

Districts.		For husking.			For silo and fodder.			Total area.		
		Acres.	Bushels (in the ear)	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	1893. acres.	1892. acres.	Average 1892-93. acres.
Lake Erie.....	1893	114,426	8,201,533	71.7	7,313	71,253	9.74	121,739	99,278	97,565
	1892	90,843	5,616,019	61.8	8,435	69,529	8 24			
Lake Huron...	1893	15,122	815,993	54.0	7,074	77,405	10.94	22,196	17,047	12,143
	1892	10,606	610,018	57.5	6,441	70,436	10.94			
Georgian Bay .	1893	2,549	127,715	50.1	5,902	63,348	10.73	8,451	6,546	2,661
	1892	1,712	105,266	61.5	4.834	62,752	12.98			
West Midland.	1893	27,113	1,635,084	60.3	16,801	191,776	11.41	43,914	37,687	30,826
	1892	19,927	1,277,179	64.1	17,760	182,372	10.27			
Lake Ontario..	1893	26,342	1,474,688	56.0	19,407	213,144	10.98	45,749	45,718	33,053
	1892	26,488	1,671,387	63.1	19,230	179,565	9.34			
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.....	1893	22,483	1,322,910	58.8	32,494	361,867	11.14	54,977	52,005	26,679
	1892	23,560	1,426,673	60.6	28,445	320,267	11.26			
East Midland..	1893	8,841	477,368	54.0	6,678	69,056	10.34	15,519	14,022	8,742
	1892	7,944	504,961	63.6	6,078	62,486	10.28			
Northern Dists.	1893	418	17,670	42.3	196	1,675	8.55	614	563	398
	1892	383	17,995	47.0	180	1,500	8.33			
Totals.....	1893	217,294	14,072,961	64.8	95,865	1,049,524	10.95	313,159	272,866	212,067
	1892	181,463	11,229,498	61.9	91,403	948,907	10.38			

The acreage devoted to corn continues to extend, the total area now reaching 313,159 acres. This is an increase of 40,293 acres compared with the preceding year, of which 35,831 is credited to corn grown for husking, and 4,462 acres for silo and fodder. The Lake Erie group furnishes over half the area of corn raised for husking, while the greatest acreage of corn for fodder and the silo is found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa district. The average yield of corn in the ear was 71.7 bushels per acre in the Lake Erie counties and 64.8 bushels for the whole province. Fodder corn averaged 10.95 tons per acre for the province. In almost every respect the corn crop for 1893 appears to have improved upon the acreage and yield of the preceding year.

BUCKWHEAT.

More attention than usual has been given to this crop since the fall in the price of other grains. When correspondents wrote on July 1st buckwheat was still being sown, and owing to the failure of some of the earlier crops a larger area than usual was put in. The crop was then reported as coming along nicely. The November bulletin stated that buckwheat had turned out fair in the Lake Ontario counties, where the crop is chiefly raised; but actual returns place the yield lower than the remarks of correspondents would lead one to expect.

The acreage and yield by county groups and for the province are given in the next table :

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882 93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	14,317	235,098	16.4	15,217	288,391	19.0	11,259	207,792	18.5
Lake Huron	3,034	47,510	15.7	2,614	55,240	21.1	1,477	26,511	17.9
Georgian Bay	4,385	71,483	16.3	3,085	71,836	23.3	1,306	23,029	17.6
West Midland	2,586	49,981	19.3	3,562	66,315	18.6	2,505	45,304	18.1
Lake Ontario	58,016	1,041,737	18.0	48,638	1,009,593	20.8	24,222	488,619	20.2
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	32,841	620,095	18.9	35,577	676,024	19.0	29,655	619,151	20.9
East Midland	17,683	296,927	16.8	15,346	327,268	21.3	8,171	161,516	19.8
Northern Districts	966	17,625	18.2	1,065	26,547	24.9	674	14,801	22.0
Totals	133,828	2,380,456	17.8	125,104	2,521,214	20.2	79,269	1,586,723	20.0

There is an increase in the acreage of buckwheat, but the gain is confined to four out of the eight groups. The average yield per acre, 17.8 bushels, is lower than usual, being 2.4 bushels less than in the previous year, and 2.2 bushels lower than the average for the twelve years. Buckwheat is not very generally grown outside of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties.

BEANS.

According to the July bulletin this crop, which is confined chiefly to Kent and a few other counties, was doing very well. It was also stated that the area did not seem to be smaller than usual.

The August bulletin thus referred to the crop : "The harvesting of the bean crop is being somewhat extended in time this year owing to the difficulty and delay in planting. Early planted has yielded an average quantity of good quality ; late planted will turn out below the average in both quantity and quality owing to the drouth. Reports indicate a largely increased acreage, and only a moderate yield on the whole."

The November bulletin summed up the situation in the following words : " Beans did only fairly well. The acreage is larger than expected, but the yield is low."

The following table shows the acreage and yield of beans by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	38,586	502,261	13.0	25,369	388,731	15.3	20,398	335,903	16.5
Lake Huron	1,203	16,577	13.8	682	9,467	13.9	683	11,783	17.3
Georgian Bay	622	10,635	17.2	263	5,975	22.7	281	4,905	17.5
West Midland	1,386	17,869	12.9	812	15,385	18.9	1,168	18,673	16.0
Lake Ontario	2,275	35,979	15.8	1,953	35,401	18.1	2,139	38,470	18.0
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	3,764	66,926	17.8	3,057	58,532	19.1	3,299	69,095	20.9
East Midland	835	10,889	13.0	956	19,665	20 6	611	10,571	17.3
Northern Districts	187	3,114	16.7	157	2,775	17.7	97	1,780	18.4
Totals.	48,858	664,310	13.6	33,249	535,931	16.1	28,676	491,180	17.1

In the Lake Erie group, where most of the crop is grown, the area in beans has increased from 25,369 to 38,586 acres. The yield in that district, however, averages only 13.0 bushels per acre, compared with 15.3 in 1892, and an average of 16.5 bushels for the twelve years. The yields in the other groups this year lift the average for the province to 13.6 bushels per acre, but in these sections comparatively little is grown beyond home consumption.

HAY AND CLOVER.

This has turned out to be the most satisfactory crop of the year. The earliest reports were favorable. The April bulletin stated: "Unless all the signs fail, clover will enter the summer season in first-class condition. New fields have come through the winter with but little injury, except in low-lying and undrained places, and old fields have done better than usual. The crop was well protected during the winter, and the snow went off so nicely that there was only the barest mention of injury from smothering. In a few localities in Prince Edward, and also in Perth, there was considerable loss by winter-killing, but other reports from these counties were among the brightest received. There was very little 'heaving,' up to the time correspondents wrote, and while some feared that all danger from this source was not yet over, the bulk of reports was to the effect that the trying time was past, and that only an adverse summer would prevent an extra good crop of clover."

The June bulletin was equally encouraging: "Although meadows were regarded as being rather a little late as correspondents wrote, they were as a rule full of promise. A few fields were described as patchy, but the greater part of comments made upon the condition of the crop was of a hopeful and even enthusiastic nature, especially when alluding to new meadows. Should favorable weather continue the hay cut will be one of the best in recent years."

The July bulletin confirmed the hopes expressed in previous reports. It said: "Farmers were nicely into haying when returns came in. Fine weather—and the prospects for it were good—was the only thing required to ensure a first-class crop. There is an immense yield of clover on new fields, and old fields are well up to their average. Timothy, although not equal to clover, has also done well. The midge was mentioned by a Waterloo correspondent, but no one else complained of injury by insect enemies. It is too early to compute the average yield, but it will be unusually high."

Final reports regarding hay and clover warranted the following summary in the August bulletin: "The hay harvest began about the last week of June and ran on to the last week of July. The earliest cutting reported to us was on June 20th; on August 12th some hay was yet to be cut in Muskoka. Clover is by far the best crop of this season, timothy the second. Not a single report comes to us of less than one ton to the acre, very many give two tons to the acre, some give three and a few go over three up to four. The weather was on the whole very favorable, and the crop housed or stacked in fine condition. Some of the early cut was injured by rain; some of the latest cut was interfered with by the wheat harvest and matured too much. Farm help was short about the middle of July when hay and wheat harvesting were both in progress. A few sample comments may be given: 'could not be better;' 'the heaviest crop for many years;' 'never saw better;' 'secured in good condition;' 'best in twenty years;' 'in some places clover had to be drawn from the field it grew on to dry.' Although the 1892 crop was very large, that of 1893 is larger by 578,719 tons. The second crop of clover was practically a failure."

The acreage and yield, by county groups and for the province, is given in the following table:

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Lake Erie	323,977	573,361	1.77	278,637	484,623	1.74	280,595	415,293	1.48
Lake Huron	311,186	537,185	1.73	285,802	512,063	1.79	247,779	355,617	1.44
Georgian Bay	242,862	409,014	1.68	223,318	379,498	1.70	200,769	271,714	1.35
West Midland	459,649	923,021	2.01	441,377	847,025	1.92	417,611	663,760	1.59
Lake Ontario	479,037	846,867	1.77	430,761	781,253	1.81	417,542	604,031	1.45
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	684,993	1,221,776	1.78	614,130	1,020,714	1.66	576,151	792,821	1.38
East Midland	193,587	331,345	1.71	174,078	250,712	1.44	160,815	200,104	1.24
Northern Districts	71,603	120,988	1.69	67,264	108,950	1.62	47,672	61,303	1.29
Totals	2,766,894	4,963.557	1.79	2,515,367	4,384,838	1.74	2,348,934	3,364,643	1.43

There has been an increase of 251,527 acres in the total area of hay and clover compared with the preceding year, 2,766,894 acres being given to the crop. The average yield per acre is 1.79 tons, which exceeds the good yield of 1892, while it is .36 ton greater than that of the twelve years. In the West Midland counties the yield averaged 2.01 tons to the acre. The largest acreage of hay and clover is found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, where dairying is one of the most popular branches of agriculture.

CLOVER SEED. Good fields of clover for seed were exceptional, although in Bruce and a few other counties correspondents are found who have good things to say of the crop. The drouth and grasshoppers did much injury to clover fields and the midge was active in nearly every county. With all these drawbacks the threshing of clover seed will not be large, although several correspondents speak of the seed as being of good quality. No reports of injury by frost are made. Alsike appears to be growing in favor.

FIELD ROOTS.

References to roots were few in the July bulletin, as most correspondents found the date rather early to give an opinion. Those who did report, however, stated that roots were getting a good start. The August bulletin stated that reports regarding roots were encouraging. They appeared to have had a good start, and in spite of the drouth complained of in many quarters gave good signs of yielding above the average. November reports were not so encouraging. Drouth and grasshoppers did much injury to turnips and carrots. As correspondents wrote, favorable weather for the storing of roots was prevailing.

POTATOES. The July bulletin contained the following: "The only thing apparently in the way of a splendid crop of potatoes is the presence of the Colorado beetle in immense numbers. The bugs are so thick this year as to excite great apprehension, but otherwise the tubers are making grand growth above and below ground, more particularly those planted early." The August bulletin reported: "Potatoes will only be up to the average, and probably not that. In several of the districts, particularly in the western part of the province, this crop has suffered from drouth, while in the other districts they are, as a rule, reported small and scraggy without any cause being assigned." The reports sent in under date of November 6th were thus summarized in the bulletin issued in that month. "Early potatoes suffered much from drouth, but those planted later did much

better. In western Ontario the crop is remarkably free from rot, although the tubers are on the whole smaller in size than usual. Odd reports of rot come from various localities in Eastern Ontario, whilst in Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry and Carleton rot has done a great deal of injury, the loss in some fields amounting to half the yield."

The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	15,314	1,291,317	84.3	14,915	994,974	66.7	15,803	1,609,516	101.8
Lake Huron	10,616	872,322	82.2	11,895	943,917	79.4	12,579	1,416,204	112.6
Georgian Bay	13,245	1,294,104	97.7	13,687	1,242,619	90.8	13,749	1,714,654	124.7
West Midland	24,209	2,450,410	101.2	23,964	2,019,875	84.3	26,316	3,066,154	116.5
Lake Ontario	29,718	2,910,774	97.9	29,371	2,815,073	95.8	31,454	3,476,728	110.5
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	34,875	2,559,359	73.4	36,441	2,540,351	69.7	38,332	4,571,219	119.3
East Midland	10,955	1,112,785	101.6	11,274	1,121,153	99.4	12,129	1,468,717	121.1
Northern Districts	3,669	420,141	114.5	4,156	611,855	147.2	3,204	477,463	149.0
Totals	142,601	12,911,212	90.5	145,703	12,289,817	84.3	153,566	17,800,655	115.9

The acreage of potatoes does not equal the figures for 1892, although the Lake Erie, West Midland and Lake Ontario groups have each a larger area. None of the groups excepting the Northern Districts equals its own average acreage for the twelve years 1882-93. The average yield per acre for the province is greater than in 1892, but is 25.4 bushels short of the average for the twelve years. As usual, the new lands of the Northern Districts give the best average yield per acre of tubers, although even in that group there is a small return compared with previous average yields.

MANGEL-WURZELS. The earliest reference in the crop bulletins to mangel-wurzels was found in the July bulletin. It was there stated that they were coming up nicely, although one return from Brant reported some plowed up. August reports were reassuring, and notwithstanding the drouth a crop above the average was expected. The dry weather alluded to in the August bulletin continued for some time after correspondents reported. November reports were to the effect that while mangels suffered from the drouth the injury was not as much as might be expected, although the crop did not reach an average yield.

The following table shows by county groups and for the province the acreage and yield of mangel-wurzels :

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	1,650	702,864	426	1,695	681,194	402	1,425	575,384	404
Lake Huron	3,381	1,390,398	411	2,691	1,390,785	517	2,543	1,140,183	448
Georgian Bay	1,094	420,915	385	814	395,362	486	989	415,587	420
West Midland	6,875	2,788,581	406	6,702	3,068,005	458	6,498	2,967,021	457
Lake Ontario	5,056	2,071,992	410	5,855	2,889,080	493	5,200	2,316,085	445
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,655	574,493	347	2,108	802,748	381	1,780	674,437	379
East Midland	1,704	593,193	348	2,068	1,090,798	527	1,398	579,823	415
Northern Districts	104	40,132	386	93	32,502	349	84	24,313	289
Totals	21,519	8,582,568	399	22,026	10,350,474	470	19,917	8,692,833	436

The acreage falls a little short of that of last year, but the average yield is only 399 bushels compared with 470 bushels in 1892 and an average of 436 for the twelve years. There is a considerable increase in acreage in the Lake Huron counties, but none of the groups this year reach the average yield of the province for the twelve years.

CARROTS. Very little mention was made regarding carrots in the July bulletin. A month later the reports were to the effect that notwithstanding the drouth they had a good start and were doing well. The November bulletin stated that carrots had been attacked by grasshoppers and were injured by continued dry weather, but that in many instances a fair yield had been reported.

The table following shows the acreage and yield by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	650	223,119	343	895	268,228	300	736	216,963	295
Lake Huron	1,066	333,677	313	844	333,552	395	993	351,012	353
Georgian Bay	827	277,344	335	955	375,491	393	1,071	391,069	365
West Midland	1,769	607,953	344	1,722	674,280	392	2,152	804,425	374
Lake Ontario	1,716	560,924	327	2,052	868,782	423	2,619	979,560	374
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,913	572,751	299	2,196	772,727	352	1,688	534,363	317
East Midland	1,013	307,763	304	938	419,651	447	848	288,347	340
Northern Districts	334	87,919	263	339	114,650	338	182	50,284	276
Totals	9,288	2,971,450	320	9,941	3,827,361	385	10,289	3,616,023	351

Carrots do not appear to be growing in popularity as a field crop. The total area is smaller than in the previous year, and is ten per cent. less than the average acreage for the years 1882-93. The average yield is 320 bushels per acre, being 65 bushels less than in 1892 and 31 bushels below the average yield for the twelve years. The West Midland group had the best average yield of the year, but it fails to reach the average of the province for the twelve years.

TURNIPS. The July bulletin thus summarized the condition of the crop on the 1st of that month : "Turnips were coming into leaf promisingly, and where the fly was named it was chiefly to note its absence up to the time of writing." The August reports were to the effect that notwithstanding drouth a good yield might be looked for. The dry weather continued for a considerable time after correspondents wrote, however, and the November returns had a change of tone regarding the crop. The bulletin for that month had the following: "Turnips suffered from drouth, the aphis and grasshoppers, and in many quarters, more especially in the west, will be small and 'rooty.' In most of the eastern counties a fair yield is reported."

The acreage and yield is given in the following table by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	3,112	1,174,532	377	3,095	1,060,595	343	2,379	849,022	357
Lake Huron	16,976	6,146,398	362	16,253	8,623,849	531	13,443	5,540,744	412
Georgian Bay	18,483	6,704,713	363	16,097	7,612,242	473	13,388	5,574,152	416
West Midland	43,729	19,350,245	443	40,433	20,097,485	497	36,237	15,649,865	432
Lake Ontario	37,702	17,479,700	464	36,791	18,864,814	513	31,179	13,540,194	434
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	5,656	2,060,989	364	5,327	2,107,319	396	4,377	1,568,833	358
East Midland	8,734	3,390,877	388	8,859	4,194,882	474	6,364	2,400,122	377
Northern Districts	2,212	668,901	302	2,772	980,455	354	2,271	737,885	325
Totals	136,604	56,975,355	417	129,627	63,541,641	490	109,638	45,860,817	418

Unlike the other root crops, turnips have experienced an enlargement in total acreage, the increase being shared in by every group except the East Midland and the Northern Districts. The average yield per acre is 417 bushels, which, while greatly below that of the preceding year, is only one bushel less than the average for the twelve years. Considerably over half the turnip crop of the province is grown in the West Midland and Lake Ontario counties.

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

Aggregate Yield of Field Crops. In the table following the total yield of the field crops named is given for each of the past five years, together with the averages for the twelve years 1882-93 :

Field crops.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1882-93.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Fall wheat	17,545,248	20,492,497	21,872,488	14,267,383	13,001,865	18,219,174
Spring wheat	4,186,063	8,290,395	10,711,538	7,683,905	5,697,707	8,442,203
Barley	9,806,088	12,274,318	16,141,904	15,600,169	23,386,388	17,964,493
Oats	58,584,529	64,758,053	75,009,542	52,768,207	64,346,301	58,954,051
Rye	994,771	1,132,504	1,134,630	1,563,345	1,431,679	1,579,949
Peas	14,168,955	14,494,430	18,323,459	15,389,313	13,509,237	13,979,163
Buckwheat	2,380,456	2,521,214	2,608,142	2,053,720	1,272,578	1,586,723
Beans	664,310	535,931	769,600	761,341	271,893	491,180
Potatoes	12,911,212	12,289,817	24,055,886	17,561,117	14,355,529	17,800,655
Mangel-wurzels	8,582,568	10,350,474	11,779,448	11,594,518	7,223,478	8,692,833
Carrots	2,971,450	3,827,361	3,814,016	4,210,542	3,431,959	3,616,023
Turnips	56,975,355	63,541,641	68,853,452	47,040,563	37,021,260	45,860,817
Corn for husking	14,072,961	11,229,498	.....	.....	.....	.....
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Corn for fodder	1,049,524	948,907	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay and clover	4,963,557	4,384,838	2,392,798	4,305,815	3,728,313	3,364,643

Both acreage and yield vary each year, and the total yield is therefore an uncertain result. Of the fourteen crops comprising the table but four, namely, beans, potatoes, corn and hay and clover, show a greater acreage than in the year 1892. The year 1891 appears to be the best for general yield, although in that season hay and clover made its poorest showing. The aggregate yield of oats is almost three times that of wheat. The total yield of barley has fallen off more than one-half since 1889.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP. The world's wheat crop for the last six years is given in the following table by continents :

Continent.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Europe	1,429,500,000	1,367,900,000	1,205,700,000	1,361,600,000	1,216,000,000	1,385,000,000
America	623,500,000	690,800,000	787,100,000	517,300,000	569,000,000	504,000,000
Asia	319,000,000	278,900,000	363,700,000	305,600,000	310,000,000	338,000,000
Africa	36,200,000	38,500,000	47,100,000	49,400,000	37,000,000	41,000,000
Australasia	41,260,000	36,800,000	33,300,000	39,100,000	42,500,000	26,200,000
Total	2,449,460,000	2,412,900,000	2,436,900,000	2,273,000,000	2,174,500,000	2,294,200,000

There is a falling off in the yields of America and Africa compared with the previous year, but the world's total is 36,560,000 bushels greater than in 1892. The wheat crop of Europe is considerably more than that of the rest of the world combined.

AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE. The average yield of each of the staple field crops is given in the following table by county groups for 1893 and for the province for both 1892 and 1893, together with the average for the twelve years 1882-93. Corn is compared only with its figures for the previous year :

Field crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	18.2	19.3	17.2	20.5	19.6	19.5	18.6	22.4	19.2	21.2	20.0
Spring wheat	11.5	11.7	12.5	13.2	10.0	13.2	9.7	15.9	11.7	12.7	15.2
Barley	19.9	21.5	23.5	23.1	20.2	19.6	18.5	21.7	21.0	24.6	25.7
Oats	28.1	31.5	31.9	33.7	30.8	26.8	27.8	29.9	30.3	34.8	34.6
Rye	14.8	14.4	14.6	16.1	13.6	15.1	14.5	15.7	14.5	15.5	16.1
Peas	15.0	21.7	21.9	19.1	19.1	16.7	18.1	23.4	19.2	18.7	20.4
Buckwheat	16.4	15.7	16.3	19.3	18.0	18.9	16.8	18.2	17.8	20.2	20.0
Beans	13.0	13.8	17.2	12.9	15.8	17.8	13.0	16.7	13.6	16.1	17.1
Potatoes	84 3	82.2	97.7	101.2	97.9	73.4	101.6	114.5	90.5	84.3	115.9
Mangel-wurzels	426.	411.	385.	406.	410.	347.	348.	386.	399.	470.	436.
Carrots	343.	313.	335.	344.	327.	299.	304.	263.	320.	385.	351.
Turnips	377.	362.	363.	443.	464.	364.	388.	302.	417.	490.	418.
Corn for husking	71.7	54.0	50.1	60.3	56.0	58.8	54.0	42.3	64.8	61.9	.....
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Corn for fodder	9.74	10.94	10.73	11.41	10.98	11.14	10.34	8.55	10.95	10.38	.....
Hay and clover	1.77	1.73	1.68	2.01	1.77	1.78	1.71	1.69	1.79	1.74	1.43

Hay and clover is the only crop exceeding its average for the twelve years. The best yields are divided amongst the county groups as follows : Lake Erie, mangels ; Georgian Bay, barley ; West Midland, oats, rye, buckwheat, carrots, hay and clover ; Lake Ontario, turnips ; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, beans ; Northern Districts, fall wheat, spring wheat, peas and potatoes.

ONTARIO VS. AMERICAN STATES. A comparison of the average yield per acre of cereals in Ontario and the principal grain-growing states of the American Union and of Manitoba is presented in the following table for the twelve years 1882-93.

—	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-93
Fall wheat.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Ontario	**19.2**	**21.2**	**25.7**	**19.8**	**15.8**	**16.7**	**16.1**	**20.4**	**24.5**	**24.0**	**10.6**	**26.3**	**20.0**
New York....	14.5	16.2	16.6	14.5	13.8	14.1	15.2	16.3	15.4	16.5	10.3	15.7	14.9
Pennsylvania.	14.0	14.6	15.6	12.0	12.3	13.5	9.7	12.7	9.7	13.6	13.2	13.6	12.9
Ohio	14.5	13.6	17.1	12.5	14.6	10.8	13.1	15.0	10.2	15.3	10.0	15.1	13.5
Michigan	13.2	14.7	18.8	13.5	14.7	14.6	13.3	16.0	19.3	16.5	14.0	16.3	15.4
Indiana	14.1	14.7	18.1	11.2	14.7	10.4	13.5	14.8	10.6	12.5	10.4	16.5	13.5
Illinois	11.5	16.2	18.0	9.8	16.0	13.7	15.2	13.7	8.5	11.6	10.0	17.7	13.5
Missouri	9.5	12.5	13.6	11.0	13.0	12.0	16.2	13.2	7.4	11.8	10.1	11.8	11.8
Kansas	8.4	17.4	15.5	13.7	18.4	15 2	9.6	11.4	10.6	16.5	17.5	19.9	14.5
California	13.3	13.0	13.0	12.0	13.3	12.1	11.0	11.6	9.4	13.2	13.0	13.0	12.3
Spring wheat.													
Ontario	**11.7**	**12.7**	**21.0**	**12.8**	**14.3**	**17.5**	**11.6**	**16.5**	**11.4**	**20.2**	**16.6**	**16.5**	**15.2**
Manitoba	15.6	16.5	25.3	21.1	12.4	.....	27.7	15.0	20.8	21.8	21.8	.....	19.8
Wisconsin ...	13.3	11.5	13.5	12.2	14.2	11.5	10.3	11.5	11.5	14.0	12.3	14.4	12.5
Minnesota....	9.6	11.6	17.6	12.2	14.6	9.0	11.6	14.0	11.1	15.0	13.0	13.0	12.7
Iowa	11.5	11.5	15.3	11.3	13.1	9.8	10.0	12.2	11.3	12.0	11.3	10.3	11.6
Nebraska	8.7	12.5	15.0	10.8	12.0	9.3	10.1	11.0	11.3	14.5	15.5	11.0	11.8
Dakotas.....	9.1	12.3	16.8	9.6	9.4	9.7	14.3	11.5	12.8	14.5	16.0	15.9	12.7
Barley.													
Ontario.....	**21.0**	**24.6**	**29.2**	**22.2**	**26.7**	**26.1**	**22.3**	**26.5**	**27.7**	**27.3**	**24.3**	**28.6**	**25.7**
Manitoba	22.1	29.0	35.6	32.1	13.6	.....	36.3	15.7	29.0	32.4	26.5	.....	27.2
New York....	20.3	22.2	23.3	16.7	21.1	21.8	20.3	22.0	22.0	22 5	24.2	24.8	21.8
Wisconsin ...	24.0	25.5	26.5	22.7	24.5	22.5	18.5	22.0	26.5	23.2	24.1	25.0	23.7
Minnesota....	22.1	24.9	27.3	22.5	25.6	18.5	19.0	22.0	23.8	24.2	22.9	23.3	23.0
Iowa	22.6	21.1	27.3	22.6	22.4	21.0	19.0	22.5	23.0	22.3	21.9	22.6	22.3
Nebraska	12.0	22.2	27.2	17.3	22.7	22.5	21.0	22.0	23.4	21.0	22.1	23.0	21.4
California	22.5	24.0	23.7	22·3	20.3	20.0	20.5	22.2	18.1	23.6	16.2	16.4	20.8
Oats.													
Ontario.....	**30.3**	**34.8**	**40.8**	**28.0**	**33.5**	**35.4**	**29.6**	**36.2**	**35.8**	**38.9**	**38.5**	**36.4**	**34.6**
Manitoba	25.3	35.0	48.3	41.3	16.8	.....	46.2	20.9	40.5	40.0	36.0	.....	35.0
New York ...	24.0	28.0	31.5	17.8	24.5	28.1	23.5	28.7	27.9	30.0	31.3	29.9	27.1
Pennsylvania.	26.8	25.2	27.2	17.2	26.2	26.5	25.5	28.7	26.3	27.9	30.6	27.3	26.3
Ohio	28.6	26.3	31.3	18.0	32.3	31.8	30.0	32.4	37.3	28.0	33.9	26.4	29.7
Michigan	26.0	28.7	32.5	26.6	33.7	33.2	29.6	29.5	35.4	33.4	34.6	31.7	31.2
Indiana	27.5	26.5	23.5	17.5	27.7	26.5	27.0	30.7	26.8	30.0	29.7	26.8	26.7
Illinois	27.2	26.3	36.2	21.0	37.5	35.8	29.5	31.8	32.8	32.8	36.1	40.7	32.3
Wisconsin ...	27.6	30.2	33.3	26.0	35.5	29.4	24.2	28.4	33.8	33.5	30.4	29.6	30.2
Minnesota....	24.8	27.3	36.5	25.6	28.0	28.7	30.0	34.4	34.9	35.2	33.1	35.7	31.1
Iowa	24.8	25.4	36.7	25.8	34.5	26.2	30.5	34.1	33.8	36.7	34.1	31.0	31.1
Missouri	23.4	20.0	23.8	17.4	25.5	25.2	29.3	23.4	22.3	26.7	28.7	30.1	24.7
Kansas	18.4	28.5	30.0	24.0	31.5	25.3	26.6	26.4	31.8	35.0	39.4	27.0	28.6
Nebraska.....	15.0	26.7	35.5	21.3	31.6	25.8	27.5	29.5	34.3	33.7	40.0	23.5	28.7

RATIOS OF AGGREGATE CROPS. In the next table the ratio of yield of each crop is given by county groups and for the province, 100 representing the average of the province for the twelve years 1882-93 :

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.
Lake Erie	104	20	64	87	73	77	113	150	80	122	103	138	138
Lake Huron	93	37	54	105	56	101	179	141	62	122	95	111	151
Georgian Bay	75	46	72	119	73	115	310	218	75	101	71	120	151
West Midland	99	54	64	103	92	90	110	96	80	94	76	124	139
Lake Ontario	99	39	51	97	66	121	213	94	84	89	57	129	140
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	74	68	45	88	52	74	100	97	56	85	107	131	154
East Midland	77	48	42	107	62	113	184	103	76	102	107	141	166
Northern Districts	121	71	141	140	84	148	119	175	88	165	175	91	197
The Province	96	50	55	99	63	101	150	135	73	99	82	124	148

In this table also both acreage and yield affect the result. Peas, buckwheat, beans, turnips and hay and clover are the only crops which go over 100. In the case of buckwheat every district goes over the standard, and all but one with turnips. In spring wheat, barley, rye and potatoes, not a single district reaches 100 ; in fact the first named crop averages but 50 for the province.

RATIOS OF YIELD PER ACRE. In the table following the average yield per acre in 1893 is compared with that for 1882-93, the average for the twelve years being represented by 100 :

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.
Lake Erie	96	80	82	81	95	83	89	79	83	105	116	106	120
Lake Huron	97	82	82	90	82	98	88	80	73	92	89	88	120
Georgian Bay	84	86	92	96	83	101	93	98	78	92	92	87	124
West Midland	99	87	83	89	97	90	107	81	87	89	92	103	126
Lake Ontario	96	65	79	85	93	95	89	88	89	92	87	107	122
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	107	80	82	83	85	86	90	85	62	92	94	102	129
East Midland	96	69	78	89	94	93	85	75	84	84	89	103	138
Northern Districts	110	90	92	96	82	101	83	91	77	134	95	93	131
The Province	96	77	82	88	90	94	89	80	78	92	91	100	125

In the figures for the province hay marks 125 and turnips touch 100 exactly, but no other crop reaches the standard. Spring wheat, barley, peas, oats, rye, beans and potatoes do not reach 100 in any group, while hay and clover goes well over that figure in every district.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The following is taken from the June bulletin: "Vegetation was rather backward at the beginning of the month, but the pleasant weather of the first week of June was sending things forward with a rush. Fruit trees were well advanced in blossom in most sections, and in some of the early localities the young fruit was beginning to set. The promise for apples is not as great as usual, more particularly in the western half of the province, as the blossoming has been comparatively light, especially among the winter sorts. Pears were more profuse in bloom. Peaches came through the winter with but little hurt, and made an excellent show of blossom. Plums appear to have suffered more than any other fruit; a large number of trees have died in the counties of Grey and Simcoe during the winter. Cherries, where they have escaped the black-knot, are likely to yield well. Grapes have experienced but little injury from winter-killing, and start the season with good prospects. Raspberries, where not laid down, were somewhat injured by the heavy snow, yet taken altogether the reports regarding small fruits are encouraging."

The August bulletin contained the following touching fruit: "The reports indicate that apples are a complete failure throughout the province. Very few schedules give one-third of a crop, while in the majority of instances the answer to the question is either 'complete failure' or 'none.' In the Lake Erie district grapes appear to be exceptionally fine, while pears and berries are above the average. In the Lake Huron district berries are good, and cherries and grapes fair. In the Georgian Bay district, cherries are a fine crop in Grey, while in Simcoe the berries are excellent and grapes fair. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa, East Midland and Northern Districts do not report favorable on anything but berries."

The November bulletin thus summarized the condition of orchard and fruit garden: "The August bulletin did not speak cheerfully regarding the prospective apple crop and reports to hand are confirmatory. The codling moth has done much injury and so have the scab and drouth, hence a considerable quantity of the unusually light yield of apples are wormy, spotted and small. A surplus is reported in some localities, but as a rule there is little more than the local supply, and sometimes not that. Pears have done much better than apples and so have peaches. Where the curculio was taken in hand plums did well and so did cherries where the black-knot had not obtained possession; but unless more radical measures are taken to fight this last named enemy our cherries will soon be found in the horticultural records only. Small fruits yielded well. There has been an abundance of grapes and of excellent quality. A Simcoe correspondent avers that grasshoppers stripped the leaves off young apple trees. A hail storm did much damage to orchard and garden in the counties of Wentworth, Halton, York and Ontario, and in some other counties in the eastern part of the province fruit trees were blown over by high winds. However, the bulk of correspondents speak well of the present condition of fruit trees, except cherries, which are largely the victims of black-knot."

The following table gives the areas in orchard and garden for each of the five years 1889-93, together with the ratio for 1,000 cleared in 1893, by county groups and for the province:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1893.....	42,014	22,433	13,278	39,293	58,715	13,156	8,962	1,109	199,060
1892.....	42,412	22,815	12,351	38,598	56,275	11,686	9,416	545	194,098
1891.....	40,802	22,167	11,858	37,704	53,267	12,011	9,130	893	187,832
1890.....	39,517	21,600	11,858	37,338	52,438	11,098	8,330	617	182,796
1889.....	39,699	21,105	11,729	37,256	52,242	12,079	8,130	526	182,766
Rate per 1,000 acres cleared, 1893.....	28.5	16.1	12.1	16.7	25.0	5.5	10.2	6.2	16.4

The rural area in orchard and garden is now 199,060 acres, being an increase of 4,962 acres over that of 1892. There is a shrinkage, however, in acreage in the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and East Midland groups. Out of every 1,000 acres cleared in the province 16.4 are in orchard and garden. In the Lake Erie counties the ratio reached 28.5, while in the East Midland group the figures are 10.2, and in the Northern Districts 6.2.

FARM SUPPLIES.

The April bulletin had the following: "Although hay was freely fed during the winter, a considerable quantity is still on hand, low prices having discouraged sales. The reports concerning the supply of oats are more variable. In the Lake Erie counties there was not a large surplus, and in the beefing and dairying counties of Middlesex and Oxford there was rather a scarcity, but elsewhere a fair amount is reported on hand, although much more was being consumed on the farm than usual. There appears to be a good deal of wheat still in the hands of farmers, and a few correspondents speak of some of the yield of 1891 as still being in the bin. Owing to the relatively high prices offered for hogs, a considerable quantity of wheat and other grain was turned into pork, and more will be fed on the farm should the prices of cereals not go up. Fat cattle appear to have had good sale, and although a fair supply is still left, May shipments are expected to call for all that can be offered."

FALL PLOWING.

The following reference to fall plowing appeared in the November bulletin: "Owing to fine open weather fall plowing is well advanced. The dry season rendered plowing difficult on stiff clay, but on good loamy land a large area has been gone over. In fact, a few correspondents report fall plowing completed, and in several instances it is said that the land has been plowed twice to kill weeds. On the other hand some are only nicely started, having used the fine weather to attend to other farm work. It would seem as if more land than usual is being plowed this fall. As correspondents wrote capital plowing weather prevailed."

THRESHING AND MARKETING.

Threshing was practically completed when correspondents wrote except in the more eastern counties of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group. Marketing was scarcely as forward as usual. Those who were in a position to hold back have done so, but of course a considerable number have had to dispose of their grain at current prices. More wheat will be fed to live stock than for many years past. Barley also is being largely fed on the farm and a large supply is in farmers' hands in the Lake Ontario counties. Oats are being ordinarily handled, but peas have been sold early and steadily.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

Correspondents report that the benefits of draining are becoming more widely recognized, and the area of drained lands is being steadily increased. The western part of the province appears to be making greater progress than the eastern, and the southwestern and West Midland counties lead all others. The farmers do their own digging, and in many cases hire experts to "bottom" and to lay the tile. Tile is reported available in

nearly every locality. The supply of experts also appears equal to the demand, and a few not flattering comments appear as to self-styled experts. Ditching machines are almost entirely out of use. The old zigzag or snake-rail fences continue to give way to barbed-wire, woven-wire and various patent straight-rail fences. A few report experiments with hedges, especially the locust, but the comments are not very favorable. Here and there new barns are reported; but the general move appears to be in the raising of the old barns and the putting of stone basements underneath. The following report recurs again and again: "The improvements are quite as good as could be expected considering the low prices and the hard times."

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the April Reports.

Gosfield, N., Essex: Those who had their land tile drained had good crops despite the excessive rainfall, while their neighbors beside them whose fields were not tile drained had no more than their seed.

Gosfield, S., Essex: The people are waking up to the importance of underdraining. In fact it is astonishing to compare the amount of tile that is going in this spring with what has been put in in former years. Dollars and cents spoke louder last year than arguments upon lands underdrained, and lands not underdrained barely produced enough to pay the taxes—that is on black clay, muck, and swampy and quicksand bottoms.

Harwich, Kent: Farmers are pasturing more land and going more into stock, and feeding the produce of the land at home. By so doing they are raising more grain to the acre than they used to do, and of better quality. They are reclaiming the low-lying portions of their land by tiling, and are giving a more general cultivation.

Raleigh, Kent: Owing to the continued low prices of wheat, farmers are turning their attention to other lines of production, and there is a tendency to increase the number of milch cows and of hogs kept on the farm, and to sow more coarse grains to be used for feed. The government is doing a good work by the instruction in the lines of advanced agriculture given through the medium of the travelling dairies, dairy schools, farmers' institutes, etc. The better class of farmers appreciate the efforts thus made on their behalf, and are beginning to "catch on," and use the hints thus given to render their calling more remunerative.

Moulton, Haldimand: Farmers as a rule do their work more thoroughly than they did a few years ago. The disc harrow is doing good work.

Walpole, Haldimand: A great many farmers are doing without hiring help this year as wages are high, and at the present price of grain it does not pay to hire help. There is a tendency to go more into fat stock.

Wainfleet, Welland: Stock feeding is carried on along old lines, but a few are adopting the silo with good results.

Moore, Lambton: Extensive drainage operations are being carried on by municipalities in these western counties, and by the farmers in tile draining their farms. The conviction is forced upon them that nothing pays better than drainage, inasmuch as in many cases the best of their land is comparatively useless without drains.

Sombra, Lambton: Alsike clover has generally been sown for seed, and it is growing into general favor, more and more being sown each succeeding spring. It is crowding out red clover, being found quite suitable for hay sown with timothy, as they are fit to sow at about the same time, and stock appear to like it and do well upon it. Bees make a lot of honey from the alsike blossoms.

Ashfield, Huron: There are more going into keeping cows and sending milk to the cheese factories, and raising roots and corn fodder.

Wawanosh, E., Huron: The feeding of cattle is carried on extensively. Hay, turnips, peas and oats are generally used to put on flesh, but on account of the cheapness of wheat this year much wheat is ground for feeding pigs and cattle, because it pays best. There is now less plowing and more in grass, for cattle are now paying better than grain raising.

Keppel, Grey: I think there is not nearly enough attention given to the manure pile. How often it is left lying to waste. The pile should be kept in good shape with plenty of swamp muck or plenty of straw mixed with it, and then put on the field as soon as possible. Manure is money and it does not draw money in the heap.

Sullivan, Grey: Creameries are in favor here. This township will be drained of its surplus cream by four factories this season. If the farmers wish to make them pay they will have to get good cows and feed them well. Soiling is nearly unknown here, but it will not be for long if the creameries succeed.

Sunnidale, Simcoe: There is quite a change in agricultural methods. A great deal more is seeded down for hay than formerly, and there are more roots and fodder corn raised. More stock of all kinds are being fattened. Farmers are also providing warmer quarters for their stock in winter, which was greatly needed in order to make stock raising profitable.

Vespra, Simcoe: A cheese factory was in operation last year and we expect it will be running next month. Many of us are agitating for sweet whey and the Babcock tester, so that the rich milk may receive its equivalent in the contest with milk of poorer quality.

Dorchester, N., Middlesex: Considerable improvement is being done in the way of draining. I spent about $50 in underdraining eight acres, and I am satisfied it more than paid in the first crop.

Oakland, Brant: The class of English boys sent out by the "Homes," appear to be a very undesirable class of help as a rule.

Guelph, Wellington: More corn is being grown for winter feeding, and additional stock can with this be well wintered.

Clinton, Lincoln: What we want and are getting for insect foes of fruit are spray pumps. Horticulturists are seeing the necessity of it more every year, and the Agricultural College did a praiseworthy act when Prof. Panton's bulletin on Insect Foes was printed and gratuitously distributed to us. At our Farmers' Institute meeting the Professor gave us an illustrated lecture, some of the views showing the process of the fertilization of flowers.

Gainsborough, Lincoln: I think the appointment of inspectors under the Noxious Weeds and Diseases of Fruit Trees Acts should be made compulsory upon township councils. The council of this township did not make an appointment even after a large petition had been laid before them.

Nelson, Halton: The silo is coming slowly but surely, and, I think, coming to stay. The production of wheat in Ontario is not a paying business; but the production of cheese, butter and pork—and they might go together—might be increased indefinitely and find an ample market in Great Britain. Our butter, if made in factories in the winter season, might be placed on the British market in ten days or two weeks, and if properly made and shipped in suitable packages should compare favorably with Danish, Irish or any other butter. Our pork also, the product of our dairy offal and coarse cereals, should be equal to the best, and superior to the American corn-fed article.

Albion, Peel: If the assisted pauper immigration from the slums of large European cities is not stopped, the fate of Canada will be sealed before another quarter of a century expires. The truth of this statement is more apparent to farmers among whom these waifs are distributed than it can possibly be to any one else.

Chinguacousy, Peel: The use of corn fodder is becoming more general and this year there will be a very great breadth of it sown. A few silos are used and several more will be built this summer.

Etobicoke, York: The methods of feeding are principally in the old style. Some cut the straw and put some crushed grain on it, which appears to answer very well. Others grow some corn and feed it. The cattle are very fond of it, and it appears to make a good feed. As a rule farmers feed a great deal more hay than formerly.

Markham, York: "Beefing" cattle is slowly on the increase here. Hay, straw, roots and meal are usually fed. Three silos (the first in the neighborhood) were put up last year with very satisfactory results.

Brock, Ontario; There is only one silo in the township and the owner reports in favor of it. He used to feed turnips until last winter.

Darlington, Durham: There are only a few silos in this township, but most of those in operation are giving good satisfaction. A great many farmers grow fodder corn and dry it, storing it in lofts, and cutting it along with hay and straw during the winter. Some feed hay entirely, others feed hay and roots.

Hillier, Prince Edward: There is very little change in the manner of farming from ten years ago, except that farmers have dropped barley as a cash crop and are sowing peas instead. A large number are turning their attention to fancy peas, some farmers sowing as high as 150 bushels for a seed firm. More cows are also being kept.

Hallowell, Prince Edward: The supply of help for both house and farm is very limited. The large increase in the acreage of hops and hoed crops for canning factories uses more men, while the women prefer the factories and seed stores to domestic service.

Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington: Most of our farmers are giving up sowing the large amount of grain, and are seeding down more to clover and timothy and keeping more cows for dairy purposes.

Richmond, Lennox and Addington: A gradual change is taking place in the methods of feeding. Stock is receiving more liberal rations. The silo has not yet come into general use, being only resorted to as an economical food factor in a few individual cases. Corn fodder cured in the shock is, however, practised in very many instances. With due allowance for the severe agricultural depression farmers are advancing in the direction of more progressive methods.

Storrington, Frontenac: The dairy business appears to be the best paying business connected with farming, and we are into it pretty extensively here.

Bastard, Leeds: Methods of farming have improved of late. More cows are fed grain than formerly. Many silos were built last season. The only persons we have heard speak disparagingly of silos are the farmers who have not got them.

Cornwall, Stormont: A few years ago but few cattle were kept, and hay and grain were nearly all sold off the farm. Farmers now feed most of their produce to their cattle, and the change is a great improvement.

Caledonia, Prescott: A few have built silos, but the great majority will not incur the expense, preferring to grow corn to feed dry as a supplement to other fodder. Winter dairying is not in much favor. We find that our cows require at least three months' rest in order to give the best results at cheese factory time.

Osgoode, Carleton: The produce of the "sugar bush," as we call it, is very considerable. The manufacture of that delicious article of food, maple syrup, is brought to great perfection in Eastern Ontario, and is very profitable.

Drummond, Lanark: Cheese-making is the principal industry in this section. I do not think that cheese-making and stock raising are a good combination, as good stock cannot be made out of whey-fed calves. I believe that stock are degenerating since cheese factories were started, at least in size and appearance. Of course there will be some exceptions. Corn growing is becoming general here for cattle feed, and silos are on the increase.

Dummer, Peterborough: With reference to a change in agricultural methods, that becomes a necessity. We can no longer grow any kind of grain to sell at a clear profit, and our only safety is in growing coarse

grains and feeding them on the farm to cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, etc. In short, we must sell more on *foot* and in the *box* than in the *bag*. Our cattle should be "finished" in this country. If they can be bought and fed by the Scotch farmer profitably, what is the reason the farmers of Canada cannot do the same? I think the farmers of this country try to till too much land.

From the June Reports.

Tilbury, N., Essex: We are troubled greatly with dogs worrying our sheep. Some farmers will not keep sheep on that account, as they are frequently killed in the barnyard. There should be a more stringent law to prohibit dogs irom running at large, especially at night. The fact is, it is either dogs or sheep. We can't have both and prosper in sheep raising.

Harwich, Kent: Farmers have been underdraining large portions of their farms, and reclaiming portions of low lying lands that previously were only waste places for weeds and bushes to grow in, and by so doing they are making their farms much more profitable. The benefits received from tile draining generally pays for the expense of the outlay in the second year.

Aldborough, Elgin: A lamentable state of affairs exists in this township in cherry orchards, owing to the prevalence of black-knot. Through carelessness on the part of many farmers this disease is being allowed to spread, and is fast rendering useless what might be the source of a very handsome addition to the revenue of the ordinary farmer. Farmers, as a class, are unwilling to use legal measures to compel their neighbors to remove black-knot, and so the destruction of our cherry trees goes on in a wholesale way.

Malahide, Elgin: Some small farmers are cultivating small fruits, setting out acres of berry bushes for the local markets.

Malahide, Elgin: Farmers are somewhat discouraged in trying to raise wheat and coarse grains for sale owing to the low price. Many are paying more attention to the dairy and hog raising. Hundreds of bushels of good wheat are now fed to hogs, fitting them for the spring and summer markets.

Cayuga, N., Haldimand: I am sorry to say that weeds hitherto unknown in this county, such as false-flax, etc, are becoming troublesome, and the law requiring destruction of black-knot on the plum and cherry trees is nearly a dead letter. Some official should be appointed in every county to see that the law was reasonably carried out.

Plympton, Lambton: The Travelling Dairy, which finished Lambton yesterday, has created a lively interest in butter-making, and I think the outcome of such an enterprise will be a much better class of butter. An impetus will be given to dairying which may lead to a greater breadth of corn being raised in future.

Grey, Huron: A good deal of flax has been sown in this township. The mill owners pay $10 per acre for good clean land, the farmer doing the plowing and dragging, or $10 per ton for the flax at the mill.

Stanley, Huron: Farmers are seeing more and more the importance of drainage, and a considerable number of drains are being put in. There is a plentiful supply of good tile.

Brant, Bruce: Some fields of rape are grown here for the purpose of feeding lambs for the Buffalo market. The land is prepared similarly as for turnips, and sown the last days of June or the first week of July.

Biddulph, Middlesex: Considerable underdrainage is going on all through this section for the past two years, and still continues to flourish. As many as thirty teams can be seen at one time at the tile yards, and some days many are compelled to return without tile.

Ekfrid, Middlesex: I think one subject demanding and deserving the attention of the agriculturist to-day is, better roads. I think our present system of making and repairing our roads by our old-fashioned plan of statute labor is faulty. When it was first adopted it might have been the only practicable plan available, but our circumstances now being changed we require a more modern system. Our statute labor tax should be commuted, and the money raised should be applied in public competition under the superintendence and inspection of a competent officer appointed for that purpose, and not shifted from year to year to different men who differ so widely in their ideas of road engineering as to make the business perfectly ludicrous if it were not so serious.

Grimsby, S., Lincoln: The Government ought to devise some plan whereby the present system of road-making be changed by an act direct from headquarters. A great necessity exists in the country for better roads, and better farming would follow. I consider this a live agricultural subject.

Nelson, Halton: I have planted 3,000 plum trees, and careful examination shows them to be in good condition. Some of my neighbors are planting largely also.

Markham, York: The farmers in this locality got up a co-operative creamery last fall, put up a building, put in machinery in the winter, and commenced making butter the first week in May. So far they are well pleased with the result. They are making a pound of butter out of about 22½ pounds of milk. The milk is tested with a Babcock tester. The tests show that the fat ranges from 2 8 to 5 per cent.

Haldimand, Northumberland: I believe dairying is the most profitable part of the farm at present, and is likely to continue so in the future. I notice that farmers who are devoting their time and attention chiefly to dairying are the only ones who are thriving in this part of the country.

Athol, Prince Edward: Tomatoes are extensively grown here for canning factories. They are now being planted in a very promising condition.

Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Many farmers are growing buckwheat now, as it is one of the best crops for improving the land, and pays as well as most any kind of grain.

Hawkesbury, E., Prescott: Farmers in this township are planting large areas of fodder corn this season. A number of silos have been erected since last season. Some also feed corn dry to cattle during the winter.

Plantagenet, S., Prescott: Hops are becoming an important item of industry in some parts of this township on soil suitable for their growth. They appears to have wintered well.

Nepean, Carleton: The hornfly has already appeared, and promises to be as expensive a pest as the Colorado potato beetle.

Morrison, Muskoka: Hop-raising is a good investment where carried on intelligently. One farmer in a neighboring township who makes a business of it in connection with his farm finds it profitable on the average, although the fluctuations of prices make it a rather risky product so far as the market is concerned.

Watt, Muskoka: It would not be amiss if our experimentalists at Guelph and Ottawa were to give the artichoke a little attention, to ascertain its value as a fodder crop for the silo. Should the plant prove of sufficient value as food as to make it worth while to put it in the silo it would be a crop cheaply grown, as a plot once planted would be permanent. After cutting in fall the hogs could be turned in to grub up the roots and fatten, and they would leave enough for another crop without further labor.

From the July Reports.

Zone, Kent: We are sowing white turnips among the corn for fall pasture for sheep, and will sow rape as a catch crop as soon as we get off the rye and wheat. We find the corn and rape to be of great benefit for fall pasture for lambs.

Goderich, Huron: I never saw the potato bugs so numerous. I find that some of our neighbors who did not attend to them in time had the whole eaten off in a very short time by the beetles, a thing I never knew the beetles to do before. They didn't leave anything for the larvæ to eat, even if they laid the eggs. In some cases they even ate the potatoes off before they came above ground.

Turnberry, Huron: Very large quantities of old hay are being baled and shipped to European countries, but on account of the low price paid ($7 per ton) a large amount of old hay will not be sold unless the price should largely increase. A large amount of flax is grown in this county but none in this township.

Dorchester N., Middlesex: A neighbor of mine put in two acres of barley about the beginning of April, and after sowing storms of frost and snow came. The man got laughed at and was told by many that he had lost his seed and labor, but to-day I do not know of any barley looking so well. It has headed out early, and better than I have seen for several years.

Guelph, Wellington: A very large breadth of rape is or will be sown for the purpose of feeding lambs for the American markets. There is also a great increase in the creamery business as compared with former years.

Binbrook, Wentworth: Our greatest lack in this township is the want of sufficient help on the farm—men who really understand farm work in the line of stock-raising. It seems almost next to impossible to get persons who can take care of and handle our animals to our satisfaction.

Nelson, Halton: It may be of interest to know that the Burlington Horticultural Society is sending some very choice fresh fruit to Chicago. We have sent two cases of splendid apples this week, and two cases of strawberries. We expect to send about one case each day of the various fruits in their season until the middle of October. We have 150 varieties of open air roses we intend sending, thinking they will contribute very much to the appearance of our fruit exhibit.

Mara, Ontario: Farmers are going more into dairying and raising pigs and sheep, and with considerable success, only the neighbor's dog keeps the sheep from increasing.

Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Hops are extensively cultivated, and are generally in a healthy condition.

From the August Reports.

Sydenham, Grey: The following is from a local paper published in an adjoining township: "Our attention was drawn last Tuesday to an unusual occurrence in the manner of the visitation of grasshoppers. These voracious insects generally 'drop in on us' from the ethereal above, but those of last Tuesday, which numbered millions, were washed in by the gentle waves of the Georgian Bay, from where, goodness only knows. They formed a deep fringe from the wharf along the bay shore west, as far as one could see, and were in a more or less dilapidated condition after their water voyage. At first appearance they all seemed to be dead, but the warm sun of yesterday, shining on the white gravel, brought thousands of them to life, although few had gained the usual grasshopper sprightliness. If only one-tenth of the hoppers along the beach, now in various stages of convalescence, get entirely well, we may prepare for an inevitable plague of locusts."

Vespra, Simcoe: We have a plague of grasshoppers this year such as was never known before, and it is impossible at present to estimate the amount of damage done by them. Whole fields of turnips and oats have been destroyed, and they are invading the gardens and eating up cabbages, carrots, beets, etc. The way they operate on the oats is this: They crawl up on the heads, mostly at night, and eat off the little stems, letting the grain drop to the ground. Some are cutting their oats green for fodder in order to save them from total loss. What appears to be a parasite, in the shape a red louse which lays its eggs on their backs under the wings, has attacked them. The egg produces a small maggot which eats its way into the body of the grasshopper and eventually kills it. This is the theory arrived at from observation so far, and it remains to be seen how far it is true from later developments.

Cameron and Campbell, Algoma: The number of sheep has increased wonderfully during the last two seasons.

From the November Reports.

Harwich, Kent: Some millet is grown here and a good deal of sorghum in a small way; that is to say, a good many farmers grow a small piece for their own use. We have good machinery here for pressing and evaporating it, and during the fall months these presses and evaporators are kept busy night and day.

Raleigh, Kent: Quinces were a heavy crop along the lake shore this year. About 100 barrels found a market in Detroit, and about the same quantity is yet unsold. Along the shore in Essex and Kent appears to be their home, as well as it is for the grape.

Bertie, Welland: Farmers do not give sufficient attention to a proper system of saving and using manure. The general farmer sells all his wheat and a large portion of his hay. At least two-thirds of what is raised on the farm is sold, and the small balance used is so fed and cattle and stock so treated that at least 50 per cent. of all manure made is wasted by stock running at large, and when in the barnyard not half of the manure dropped is on the manure pile, but in some fence corner or such like place. If this state of affairs keeps on I will not be surprised if in a few years a majority of the farmers will be forced to leave their farms, unable to subsist thereon, and will be starved into some more humble occupation. I hope to be an exception, as I am drawing manure from Buffalo with two teams at all spare odd times, having drawn 400 loads since last January. My barnyard is all covered over with a good roof, and all manure made under it is in good heart and effectual in enriching the soil.

Sombra, Lambton: The Farmers' Institute is increasing in membership as its merits are becoming better known. The literature sent out from the Department is well received—sometimes really highly prized. The lectures of the deputation were most excellent, and the wish is now that the lecturers could visit every township each year.

Hullett, Huron: The system of depending entirely upon pasture for stock in summer must be given up if farmers are to be successful. Feed of some kind must be raised, when pastures give out from dry weather or other causes such as grasshoppers, which the past summer ate up everything green on many pasture fields in Ontario to such an extent that many of the creameries and cheese factories had to shut down on account of the shrinkage in milk caused by the want of food. If farmers with six or eight cows had sown one or two acres of corn, and had it to cut and feed to their cows, it would have kept up the flow of milk, and would have enabled the factories to have continued a month or more longer just at the time when the best prices are obtained from a given quantity of milk. If fewer cows were kept, and those kept were better fed, it would pay better than the present system.

Keppel, Grey: I think there is a great waste of manure that might in some way be saved. Stock are allowed to run on roads, and are partly fed by hand. Manure is permitted to remain out in the wet, and is trampled down by the feet of animals and is greatly wasted. Then again it is permitted to heat, and in this way is greatly wasted. If we took the time to mix it with swamp muck or plenty of waste straw, and kept it under cover or in a good shaped heap, the pile would be much superior.

St. Vincent, Grey: Grasshoppers this year have done more harm than ever known in any other year. They have destroyed half of the oat crop, eaten the leaves off the turnips and potatoes, stripped young apple trees, and attacked almost every green thing. Even the fall wheat in some places was eaten by them as soon as it appeared above the ground.

Westminster, Middlesex: Lucerne is a crop which should be grown by every stock farmer. It was invaluable this dry year. It is away ahead of fodder corn for soiling, as three or four crops can be taken off yearly.

Nichol, Wellington: Rape is grown to a considerable extent, but this year it was injured by drouth. Flax was an average crop, and this year the usual yield of about two and a half tons to the acre was experienced, which sold at $12 per ton.

Pilkington, Wellington: Flax is becoming yearly a more important crop, and is, I believe, considered profitable to all engaged in it. It certainly helps the villages, sometimes to the detriment of the farmer, in giving employment to men and children who otherwise would depend upon farm work.

Hallowell, Prince Edward: Lucerne is grown by a few farmers. My experience is that it requires well underdrained lands in order to secure a lasting crop, for it will die in wet or sour soil. If secured in good condition it is a valuable crop.

Gower S., Grenville: A few experiments have been made this year in beans and sunflowers. The beans did not appear to do well, but the sunflowers were a great crop. Some measured over 12 inches and contained over three thousand seeds.

Plantagenet S., Prescott: Hops are largely grown in this section and have been a fair crop—about 800 pounds per acre. They sold at from 17 to 20 cents per lb.

Herschel, Hastings: The most marked feature of this year's operations has been the decline in the price of lambs. Many buyers have been hit hard. Farmers who held for large prices have had to take 75c. to $1 less than last year. The drovers marketed ram lambs, but generally are holding wethers and ewes for feeding or higher figures. This season's losses, however, may result in many farmers profiting by the lessons taught by the O. A. C. in regard to the winter fattening of lambs.

Stephenson, Muskoka: We can raise sheep here that will compare favorably with those of any other part of Canada, and all we want is a good market for our lambs. If we were assured of this I believe the farmers would go more extensively into stock-raising of all kinds. As it is at present, the local butchers have us at their mercy.

Campbell, Manitoulin: Alsike grown for the seed is about the best direct money-making crop I know of. One or two of the knowing ones have made money by it. The travelling dairy did good work on its first trip to the island last season. Hope it will extend its valuable instruction to the township of Campbell and neighboring townships.

STATISTICS OF

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

TABLE I. Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1893; also the annual mean for each station.

	Temperature.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	42.4	41.8	42.0	44.0	46.0	39.8	39.0	40.0	40.2	24.0
	Lowest	-11.1	-22.0	-25.0	-15.0	-9.0	-17.8	-27.7	-30.0	-26.2	-31.0
	Mean highest	21.4	19.5	21.3	20.1	25.1	21.6	17.1	16.7	11.5	10.9
	Mean lowest	7.0	4.3	5.4	4.0	9.5	6.4	-1.4	-4.6	-5.4	-11.8
	Monthly mean	13.37	11.90	14.61	13.40	18.20	14.66	8.33	7.50	3.61	-2.52
February.	Highest	39.9	40.0	41.0	41.0	48.0	40.1	37.7	38.0	38.8	32.0
	Lowest	-10.0	-9.2	-8.0	-12.0	-6.0	-6.3	-14.9	-22.2	-23.1	-38.0
	Mean highest	25.9	24.5	27.2	26.2	31.1	27.6	23.9	23.7	19.2	18.5
	Mean lowest	7.2	9.9	9.6	6.8	13.7	9.4	2.2	-1.0	-1.5	-11.1
	Monthly mean	14.83	17.20	19.52	18.32	22.26	19.23	13.27	11.97	9.82	0.95
March.	Highest	54.9	58.5	63.0	60.0	65.0	61.4	54.6	52.0	45.0	57.0
	Lowest	-1.0	0.9	5.2	4.0	12.0	8.4	0.9	-7.5	-5.2	-22.0
	Mean highest	34.9	35.1	36.9	35.8	39.4	35.9	33.8	34.6	32.0	33.2
	Mean lowest	17.3	20.9	20.8	19.4	25.3	21.9	17.1	13.2	13.8	5.7
	Monthly mean	25.26	28.00	29.81	28.51	32.02	29.25	25.31	24.37	23.19	18.10
April.	Highest	66.0	69.0	69.0	66.5	70.0	69.3	67.7	60.0	65.2	60.0
	Lowest	17.6	24.0	23.1	20.0	26.0	22.4	12.2	12.0	9.0	5.0
	Mean highest	47.8	49.9	50.5	49.2	50.9	47.4	47.6	45.9	46.2	45.6
	Mean lowest	29.7	33.6	32.7	29.7	34.7	32.1	28.7	27.2	27.5	23.5
	Monthly mean	37.20	41.60	43.12	40.94	42.66	39.21	37.20	36.38	36.47	32.31
May.	Highest	79.0	79.0	77.0	78.0	82.0	73.2	78.6	75.0	87.5	82.0
	Lowest	32.1	29.0	32.0	34.0	36.0	37.6	32.4	30.0	33.8	28.0
	Mean highest	57.6	64.4	63.3	63.0	63.6	60.9	63.1	60.0	64.5	64.6
	Mean lowest	39.3	39.7	41.7	40.1	43.8	42.9	41.2	39.7	43.9	39.4
	Monthly mean	48.99	53.09	55.05	53.12	52.94	51.94	51.74	50.73	53.33	50.85
June.	Highest	85.4	94.0	91.0	91.0	96.0	90.7	91.7	88.0	91.5	94.0
	Lowest	43.1	40.0	43.0	42.0	45.0	48.5	43.5	45.0	49.5	39.0
	Mean highest	74.2	80 7	79.8	78.5	79.2	76.8	79.9	78.6	78.8	80.8
	Mean lowest	54.9	53.6	56.0	54.3	57.5	56.5	55.2	55.8	58.0	53.9
	Monthly mean	64.81	67.16	71.10	67.85	69.86	66.65	67.23	67.58	68.05	65.46
July.	Highest	83.0	95.0	92.0	95.0	98.0	93.3	94.3	85.0	88.3	87.0
	Lowest	43.1	42.0	43.5	43.0	46.0	45.0	41.9	44.0	49.0	42.0
	Mean highest	75.0	84.8	81.8	82.1	84.4	79.1	80.0	76.6	78.5	78.9
	Mean lowest	56.4	55.7	55.6	54.4	60.1	57.5	55.1	56.5	56.7	53.3
	Monthly mean	65.58	70.21	72.46	69.63	73.07	68.16	67.09	66.73	66.67	63.64
August.	Highest	85.0	92.5	92.0	94.0	96.0	88.8	93.3	90.0	94.8	94.0
	Lowest	42.3	38.0	39.0	42.0	45.0	48.7	40.8	40.0	45.5	40.0
	Mean highest	74.7	81.4	80.5	81.4	82.4	76.7	80.5	77.0	77.8	77.7
	Mean lowest	53.9	57.2	51.6	51.9	58.3	56.6	52.6	55.7	55.9	50.8
	Monthly mean	63.52	66.28	69.27	66.98	71.87	65.74	64.89	65.64	65.94	61.21
Septemb'r	Highest	84.5	87.0	82.0	82.0	88.0	79.1	78.0	78.0	76.3	77.0
	Lowest	34 6	24.0	29.0	34.0	36.0	36.2	33.2	34.0	34.9	28.0
	Mean highest	67.1	71.9	71.5	69.2	70.8	66.3	66.6	65.0	62.9	63.7
	Mean lowest	47.4	46.1	46.6	45.6	50.2	48.4	44.5	44.6	44.4	39.8
	Monthly mean	54.99	59.02	60.61	57.97	60.15	57.07	54.14	54.73	53.56	47.61
October.	Highest	80.0	80.0	79.5	80.0	73.0	68.4	75.8	77.0	72.9	78.0
	Lowest	24.1	19.0	22.5	24.0	28.0	26.9	23.0	22.0	21.5	18.0
	Mean highest	59.8	61.2	60.7	59.5	61.4	56.6	58.3	58.0	58.8	58.4
	Mean lowest	41.3	40.2	38.8	35.8	40.6	40.6	37.0	38.0	38.7	35.0
	Monthly mean	47.24	50.70	50.78	48.45	50.29	48.93	46.52	47.82	48.03	43.30
Novemb'r.	Highest	65.3	61.0	60.0	59.0	66.0	58.1	59.8	59.0	54.2	58.0
	Lowest	19.1	7.5	4.0	0.0	18.0	21.4	8.2	7.0	7.5	-1.0
	Mean highest	45.1	45.8	44.5	42.4	47.7	43.3	41.4	40.9	38.6	40.2
	Mean lowest	31.0	28.3	28.3	26.6	31.9	31.3	26.2	28.3	24.8	23.1
	Monthly mean	35.79	37.13	36.88	35.67	39.39	37.34	33.05	34.29	32.68	28.57
Decemb'r.	Highest	59.0	56.0	57.0	54.5	58.0	51.5	44.5	44.0	37.0	34.0
	Lowest	3.6	3.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	-4.6	-17.0	-19.0	-25.2	-34.0
	Mean highest	31.3	30.5	32.8	32.9	35.6	32.1	26.6	25.5	21.5	18.9
	Mean lowest	16.2	20.0	18.4	15.7	22.1	15.1	5.5	6.7	0.5	-6.2
	Monthly mean	23.82	25.25	26.94	25.37	29.33	24.42	17.86	16.74	11.53	5 81
	Annual mean	41.28	43.96	45.85	43.87	46.85	43.55	40 55	40 37	39.41	34.61

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TABLE II. Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the twelve years 1882-93; also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

	Temperature.	Sangeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	45.2	46.6	46.9	47.0	51.9	44.5	42.1	42.9	39.8	37.5
	Lowest	-9.4	-11.7	-11.3	-11 8	-6.0	-10.1	-24.3	-28.4	-23.3	-34.2
	Mean highest	26.7	25.4	27.1	27.0	32.2	27.4	22.8	22.8	18.3	17.4
	Mean lowest	11.3	12.2	12.0	8.9	17.9	12.1	4.7	2.1	0.0	-7.0
	Monthly mean	19.25	18.79	20.66	19.44	22.65	20.33	14.11	13.50	9.76	5.45
February.	Highest	45.8	47.7	46.5	46.5	47.9	43.8	42 3	43.3	40.0	41.9
	Lowest	-8.8	-13.2	-9.4	-10.7	-4.8	-7.4	-16.8	-22.6	-22.3	-34.6
	Mean highest	28.3	27.9	29.8	29.7	35.0	29.5	26.3	26.0	21.4	21.5
	Mean lowest	11.6	13.2	13.1	10 7	20.4	13.6	5.7	4.1	1.8	2.9
	Monthly mean	19.54	20.53	22.05	21.53	22.75	22.12	16.40	15.75	12.29	8.22
March.	Highest	50.4	54.9	54.1	53.6	55.5	50.6	47.8	47.4	44.4	48.4
	Lowest	-5.6	-7.2	-4.9	-5.8	3.3	1.7	-10.5	-15.9	-11.8	-25.0
	Mean highest	32.9	33.7	34.6	34.5	37.3	34.0	31.9	32.2	30.2	31.2
	Mean lowest	16.0	18.1	18.0	16.4	24.1	19.8	12.9	10.7	11.9	4.4
	Monthly mean	23.71	25.36	27.14	26.34	29.15	26.96	22.54	21 92	21.40	18.13
April.	Highest	73.4	77.3	75.9	75 7	77.3	70.1	73.9	68.8	72.2	72.3
	Lowest	13.3	15.4	18.2	16.0	23 3	20.8	12.4	9.5	12.2	4.0
	Mean highest	48.4	52.1	51.0	52.4	53.8	49.3	50.2	48.0	48.6	48.3
	Mean lowest	30.0	32.2	32.2	30.4	36.2	32 3	28.9	27.4	29.1	24.3
	Monthly mean	38 43	42.11	43.42	41.87	43.12	40.77	39.04	37 65	39.51	35.99
May.	Highest	78.8	82.4	80.4	80.4	81.9	75.7	81.6	81.3	81.8	84.4
	Lowest	27.9	27.8	30.5	28 8	35 6	32.0	27.7	26.9	30.0	23.9
	Mean highest	59.8	64.9	64.6	63.6	63.3	61.0	64 4	62.7	65.2	64.1
	Mean lowest	40.0	42.1	43.3	41.1	44.1	42.8	40.6	41.1	43.1	37.3
	Monthly mean	49.27	53.50	54.96	53.36	53.47	51.85	52.18	51.56	54.69	50.62
June.	Highest	85.2	88.4	87.0	88 2	91.0	85.3	89.2	88.3	88.7	90.1
	Lowest	38 1	37.2	40.3	38.6	45.2	43.3	38 5	37.3	41.4	34.1
	Mean highest	70.9	76.6	75.5	76.4	78.4	73.1	76.2	74.9	76.2	75.6
	Mean lowest	50.5	52.8	54.1	52 2	58.0	53.4	51.1	51.5	53.8	47.1
	Monthly mean	60.38	64.67	66.05	65.03	65.87	63.12	63.59	63.19	65.68	61.50
July.	Highest	86.3	91.2	89 7	89.9	94.4	88.9	90.7	88.4	90.1	90.3
	Lowest	41.4	40.8	44.5	43.7	49.7	47.4	42.1	42.8	46.7	40.1
	Mean highest	79.1	80 0	78.5	79.4	82.2	77.2	79.3	77.6	78.6	77.6
	Mean lowest	54.2	55.1	56.2	54.4	59 6	57.2	53 6	54.8	56.8	52 2
	Monthly mean	63.87	67.55	68.92	67.92	70.34	67.28	66.22	66.17	68.18	64.14
August.	Highest	86 5	90.9	89.1	90.1	92.8	87.4	90.3	88 5	89.1	89.5
	Lowest	40.6	39 1	40.0	41.5	47.5	46.3	39 2	39.7	42.9	38.0
	Mean highest	73.3	77 0	76.1	77.4	79.5	75.0	76.8	75.5	75 7	74.8
	Mean lowest	53.8	53.7	53.7	52.5	58 6	56.4	52.1	53.1	54.4	50.4
	Monthly mean	62.80	65.12	66.14	65.10	68.43	65.51	63.71	63.62	65.49	60.95
September.	Highest	84.5	86.5	84.0	85.9	87.9	81 6	85.5	82.9	82.8	83.4
	Lowest	32.7	32.1	32.7	31.7	37.4	37.2	30.6	31.9	31.9	29.6
	Mean highest	67.7	70.6	69.8	70.3	73.0	67.9	69.2	68.5	67.6	67.1
	Mean lowest	47.8	48.5	48.9	46.1	52.5	49.6	45.1	46 0	46 4	42 7
	Monthly mean	56.55	59.65	59 71	58.66	61.10	58.69	56.31	56 51	57.10	52.67
October.	Highest	73.7	76.2	73.2	75.0	74.7	70.8	74.1	72.4	69 8	72.8
	Lowest	22.8	22.7	23.4	22.2	26.3	25.6	19.7	21.0	22.0	17.3
	Mean highest	55.3	56.3	55.9	56.0	60.6	54.5	54.4	55.1	52.3	52.1
	Mean lowest	38.3	38.9	37.6	36.0	41 9	39 0	34.8	36 2	35.0	32.4
	Monthly mean	45.57	47.60	47.15	46.42	48.76	46.96	43.65	44 63	44.18	40.84
November.	Highest	61.1	63.3	62.0	62.1	65.3	58.9	60.3	60.3	58.2	55.8
	Lowest	12.9	12.5	12 3	8.9	16.4	13 6	3.6	6.0	4.7	2.5
	Mean highest	43.0	42.7	43.6	42.5	46.7	42.6	40.1	41.1	38.3	36.8
	Mean lowest	29.6	30.1	29.4	27.2	32.7	30.2	25.3	25.2	24.8	21.7
	Monthly mean	35.50	36.43	36.92	35.72	39.10	36.67	32.44	33 09	32 03	28.95
December.	Highest	49.9	49.5	50.8	48.5	53 4	46.8	43.8	44.9	41.4	41.7
	Lowest	-0.7	-1.8	-3.5	-4.8	3.1	-2.1	-14.4	-13.2	-16 4	-24.5
	Mean highest	33.1	32.1	33.6	32.5	36.6	33.3	28.7	29.3	24.5	24.3
	Mean lowest	20.2	20 6	19.8	17.5	22.9	20.3	12.8	13.0	8.2	4.1
	Monthly mean	26.63	26.27	27.51	26.19	30.06	27.31	21.40	21 97	17.10	14.14
	Annual mean	41.79	43.96	45.05	43.97	46.32	43.96	40 97	40.80	40.62	36.80

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TABLE III. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1893, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the twelve years 1882-1893.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
Hours of sun above horizon.	285.7	*291.4	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.3	4463.3
Woodstock. 1893...	41.5	84.8	128.4	105.5	182.9	198.7	279.5	272.5	87.7	110.0	74.3	40.5	1606.3
Woodstock. 1882-93	60.6	79.3	135.2	183.0	199.6	234.8	274.2	234.1	190.1	125.4	67.4	54.7	1838.4
Toronto. 1893...	77.4	102.4	156.5	155.0	213.4	251.4	290.5	272.7	217.8	158.3	83.9	73.1	2052.4
Toronto. 1882-92	77.1	95.4	152.7	195.2	216.4	256.7	288.1	250.9	219.1	142.2	78.0	58.2	2030.0
Barrie... 1893...	44.9	91.5	131.9	152.4	224.7	258.3	283.5	226.2	198.5	155.7	54.0	44.8	1866.4
Barrie... 1882-93	53.1	68.6	131.1	171.4	196.2	222.3	260.3	215.2	162.1	103.7	47.3	37.9	1669.2
Lindsay. 1893...	67.8	97.0	170.4	152.4	213.6	268.0	284.0	257.4	185.9	172.0	86.0	52.4	2006.9
Lindsay. 1882-93	74.0	97.4	163.4	203.8	215.3	254.7	282.2	255.9	208.5	135.9	71.6	58.2	2020.9
Kingston 1893...	88.3	93.4	164.8	177.1	220.8	262.7	283 7	266.3	189.3	154.1	108.3	68.1	2076.9
Kingston 1882-93	67.9	98.6	159.6	193.9	213.9	243.6	272.4	247.7	200.9	131.0	76.6	68.5	1974.6
Average of five stations 1893...	64.0	93.8	150.4	148.5	211.1	247.8	284.2	259.0	175.8	150.0	81.3	55.8	1921.7
Average of five stations 1892...	72.8	93.6	174.9	215.2	165.4	201.4	315.1	231.6	218.2	145.6	35.1	56.6	1925.5
Average of five stations 1882-93	66.5	87.9	148.4	189.4	208.3	242.4	275.4	240.7	196.2	127.7	68.2	55.5	1906.6

*The average possible sunshine for February 1882-1893 was 294.2.

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1893; also the average derived from the twelve years 1882-1893.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
West and Southwest:	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain..... 1893....	0.32	1.15	1.19	3.37	2.42	2.91	1.67	2.03	1.42	4.25	2.70	2.52	25.95
Rain..... 1882-93.	1.23	1.72	1.23	1.84	3.32	3.44	2.50	2.76	2.41	2.79	2.59	1.56	27.39
Snow..... 1893....	25.3	23.9	4.4	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	5.8	19.2	83.6
Snow..... 1882-93.	17.2	11.8	10.0	3.2	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	6.6	14.2	63.3
Northwest and North:													
Rain ..... 1893....	0.36	0.30	0.96	1.91	2.85	3.34	2.75	1.57	2.34	2.98	1.40	1.39	22.15
Rain ..... 1882-93.	1.00	0.69	0.77	1.46	2.49	2.86	2.68	2.81	2 99	2.81	2.16	1.15	23.87
Snow..... 1893 ...	26.3	23.6	9.1	8.3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	17.7	34.0	121.0
Snow..... 1882-93.	27.8	21.8	14.4	4.2	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2	14.0	22.0	105.9
Centre:													
Rain ... 1893....	0.52	1.05	1.70	2.96	3.78	3.06	2.10	3.78	1.59	3.38	2.27	2.66	28.85
Rain ... 1882-93.	1.21	1.30	1.13	1.66	2.70	3.22	2.39	2.70	2.39	2.35	2.43	1.50	24.98
Snow..... 1893 ...	26.6	28.4	3 8	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 7	6.5	21.4	95.7
Snow..... 1882-93.	18.9	13.7	9.8	3.3	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	5.9	11.8	63.8
East and Northeast:													
Rain ..... 1893 .	0.51	0.44	0.90	2.20	4.33	3.28	3.22	3.29	2.48	2 61	1.51	0.84	25.61
Rain ..... 1882-93.	0.96	0.79	0.94	1.43	2.58	2.93	2.95	3.00	2.54	2.10	2.02	1.04	23.28
Snow..... 1893....	23.7	21.1	4.4	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	9.7	30.1	96.7
Snow..... 1882-93.	22.0	19.0	13.9	4.6	0.2	.....	....	.....	.....	0.4	9.0	15.2	84.3

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TABLE V. Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and of the number of days on which rain or snow fell in Ontario during the years 1892 and 1893 at stations reporting for the whole year, and the average for the province.

Station.	Observer.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ESSEX :									
Cottam	W. E. Wagstaff	34.18	108	27.01	86	33.6	29	83.5	43
Pelee Island	J. Quick	41.86	46	31.96	102	27.0	12	89.5	37
KENT :									
Blenheim	W. R. Fellows	32.30	76	29.66	68	41.5	25	115.5	35
Dealtown	S. J. Pardo	34.90	109	24.69	74	21.6	30	55.8	28
Ridgetown	T. Scane	32.92	106	25.42	106	39.5	43	78.4	69
ELGIN :									
Cowal	S. Maccoll	26.37	73	28.14	70	47 0	31	80.0	38
Port Stanley	M. Payne	33.88	155	28.73	130	64.5	93	122.1	95
NORFOLK :									
Port Dover	J. L. Morgan	26.77	142	26.95	127	59.3	57	98.2	70
HALDIMAND :									
Decewsville	R. E. King.	27.43	100	31.46	101	95.5	40	82.3	55
WELLAND :									
Niagara Falls S	E. Morden	29.30	101	28.45	92	70.7	34	75.1	41
LAMBTON :									
Sarnia	Wm. Mowbray	27.48	52	25.61	63	58.5	17	57.1	35
Thedford	Martin Wattson	28.03	98	29.52	77	81.5	38	89.8	42
Watford	D. Ross	36.06	84	25 88	66	81.5	38	89 8	42
Wyoming	J. Osborne	32.68	87	22.69	72	36.5	19	57.0	20
HURON :									
Goderich, L. H	R. Campbell	19.13	65	12.90	43	70.0	27	114.5	48
Sunshine	G. Hood	26.69	86	30.71	80	88.1	62	118.8	68
BRUCE :									
Lucknow	M. Macdonald	25.86	121	32.08	104	111.1	85	156.5	86
North Bruce	J. B. Muir	29.12	114	24.30	93	52.3	73	76.7	66
Point Clark	J. Hay	29.48	54	23.58	40	54.0	29	108.0	40
Saugeen	Mrs. J. R. Stewart.	28.06	127	19.09	114	138.0	93	156.4	98
GREY :									
Bognor	C. H. Heming	28 59	128	26.36	104	152.0	66	167.5	83
Owen Sound	John McLean	30.02	73	27.15	71	124.0	41	159.5	55
Durham	J. Gunn, M.D	24.71	101	27.64	103	96.0	69	189.0	66
Presque Isle	J. McKenzie	37.49	98	34.02	85	125.5	51	158.0	54
SIMCOE :									
Barrie		25.82	113	22 60	115	100.5	72	128.5	85
Coldwater	J. B. Lazonby	29 21	94	25.09	89	108.6	62	161.3	77
Orillia	H. A. Fitton	23.70	98	27.79	108	95 5	64	134.3	79
Georgina	F. Blanchard	24.88	93	18.82	69	65.6	67	84.8	49
MIDDLESEX :									
Coldstream	Daniel Zavitz	31.71	102	24.66	87	106.0	40	70.6	38
London	J. S. Dewar	38.19	118	32.50	123	76.9	77	82.9	85
Wilton Grove	H. Andersou	31.33	87	20.36	52	44.0	21	57.0	36
OXFORD :									
Princeton	D. Beamer	26.46	86	23 26	72	47.0	26	90.5	36
Woodstock	J. I. Bates, M.A	32.16	101	22.02	71	46.7	52	50.9	64
BRANT :									
Paris	John Kay	34.54	90	30.65	83	40.3	24	63.0	28
St. George	Dr. Kitchen	31.38	115	26.62	81	47.6	35	69.0	39
PERTH :									
St. Marys	J. Thomson	31.30	86	27.32	70	66.0	37	150.0	55
WELLINGTON :									
Elora	T. Connor	28 09	56	30.64	58	36.3	30	86.2	35
Guelph, O. A. C	Prof. J. H. Panton	24.92	102	24.33	90	27.2	53	86.8	60

TABLE V. THE WEATHER.—(*Continued.*)

Station.	Observer.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
DUFFERIN:									
Orangeville	N. Gordon	21.84	59	24.74	64	66.6	30	157.1	36
WENTWORTH:									
Stony Creek	C. F. Van Wagner.	29.09	86	34.82	79	54.0	23	78.0	36
HALTON:									
Georgetown	J. Barber, jr	25.22	127	31.81	131	49.8	82	116.7	94
YORK:									
Aurora	Rev. R. W. Amos.	24.92	85	23.15	81	52.1	41	61.7	47
Scarborough	R. Martin	25.05	98	28.81	118	42.1	51	62.4	77
Deer Park	J. Reeve	26.28	95	33.00	80	31.5	66	68.4	35
Toronto	Observatory	25.28	134	31.15	128	42.2	83	85.7	91
PEEL:									
Alton	W. J. Dods	25.27	112	26.82	113	49.2	59	113.8	65
LEN'X & ADDINGTON									
Denbigh	J. Lane	24.14	68	26.29	60	87.1	37	129.4	42
FRONTENAC:									
Kingston	A. P. Knight, M.A.	26.78	127	29.44	127	83.2	73	71.2	76
GLENGARRY:									
Alexandria	J. Smith, M.A	30.69	101	32.75	106	102 0	66	115.0	59
CARLETON:									
Ottawa	W. T. Ellis	23.10	115	29.48	54	106.0	70	54.0	29
RENFREW:									
Clontarf	A. Schultz	22.14	91	29.46	94	106.1	65	127.1	58
Rockliffe	C. McIntyre	21.63	67	25.54	93	78.5	59	87.4	65
Renfrew	Howard Wright	21.80	74	22.71	44	71.5	62	27.6	38
LANARK:									
Ol ver's Ferry	W. J. McLean	25.27	69	27.37	72	56 0	26	48.0	22
VICTORIA:									
Lindsay	Thomas Beall	23.40	119	23.38	113	92.0	67	119.2	88
PETERBOROUGH:									
Ennismore	John N. Telford	22.99	58	24.40	52	45.5	21	71.5	30
Norwood	Rev. J. Carmichel.	25.12	80	31.22	69	103.0	29	127.3	43
Peterborough	T. Tellford	26.16	90	30.08	99	68.5	35	115.8	41
HALIBURTON:									
Haliburton	C. R. Stewart	26.52	92	28.57	93	60.9	57	92.3	65
HASTINGS:									
Bancroft	J. Cleak	31.25	82	28 06	85	110.3	48	146.7	47
Deseronto	J. Russell	26.11	82	31.96	102	61.4	42	89.5	37
Shannonville	John Kemp	18.65	47	16.69	45	76.0	26	82.0	26
MUSKOKA:									
Bala	E. B. Sutton	32.19	120	28.60	109	83.7	70	138.0	83
Beatrice	J. Hollingworth	31.41	95	29.42	89	91.3	55	161.6	59
Gravenhurst	T. M. Robinson	29.68	99	26.81	101	86.2	58	118.5	63
Burk's Falls	G. Whelpton	26.54	90	25.99	89	91.5	64	119.0	57
PARRY SOUND:									
Parry Sound	Rev. R. Mosely	28.92	129	31.29	115	149.3	88	167.4	90
Sprucedale	A. Kirkam	31.92	79	28.91	66	98.6	46	121.0	38
Uplands	P. Macdonald	29.81	104	32.20	110	95.9	88	168.1	96
ALGOMA:									
Cartier	Agent C.P.R	23.01	59	19.41	64	76.0	36	114.5	58
Port Arthur	W. P. Cook	16.06	76	16.44	81	26.8	34	67.1	68
Savanne	Agent C.P R	20.79	48	13.39	38	59.0	37	98.0	42
White River	Agent C.P.R	12.51	78	16.42	97	8.2	97	120.2	116
Sault Ste. Marie	T. H. Elliott	18.69	69	29.81	68	109.0	20	158.5	55
Average for the Province		27.53	93	26.64	86	71.9	50	104.2	56

THE WEATHER.

TABLE VI. Comparative Meteorological Register for the seven years 1887-1893, as recorded at Toronto Observatory, in Latitude 43° 39.4′ N, and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.65s. W.

Register.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Average temperature	43.53	44.61	45.87	45.02	45.44	42.70	44.14
Difference from average (53 years)	— 0.63	+ 0.45	+ 1.71	+ 0.86	+ 1.28	— 1.46	— 0.02
Thermic anomaly (lat. 43° 40′)	— 7.49	— 6.41	— 5.15	— 6.00	— 5.58	— 8.32	— 6.88
Highest temperature	93.3	93.5	91.9	89.4	88.7	92.0	97.2
Lowest temperature	—17.8	—10.2	— 2.0	— 2.7	—11.3	—16.1	—16.6
Monthly and annual ranges	111.1	103.7	93.9	92.1	100.0	108.1	113.8
Average daily range	17.15	15.58	16.45	16.22	15.55	16.55	17.12
Greatest daily range	36.3	38.6	37.8	36.0	42.8	37.7	34.0
Average height of barometer at 32° Fah.	29.5996	29.6325	29.6385	29.6313	29.6177	29.6448	29.6329
Difference from average (52 years)	—0.0196	+0.0133	+0.0193	+0.0121	+0.0015	+0.0256	+0.0137
Highest barometer	30.467	30.356	30.266	30.334	30.365	30.432	30.607
Lowest barometer	28.227	28.846	28.536	28.762	28.582	28.793	28.704
Monthly and annual ranges	2.240	1.510	1.730	1.572	1.783	1.639	1.903
Average humidity of the air	77	77	75	78	77	74	75
Difference from average	0	0	— 2	+ 1	0	—3	—2
Average elasticity of aqueous vapour	0.262	0.272	0.267	0.272	0.271	0.243	0.261
Average temperature of dew point	41.5	42.5	42.0	42.5	42.4	39.5	41.4
Average of cloudiness	0.59	0.61	0.59	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.63
Difference from average (39 years)	— .03	— .01	— .03	.00	+ .01	+ .01	+ .01
Resultant direction of wind	N 66° W	N 54° W	N 57° W	N 48° W	N 63° W	N 59° W	N 46° W
Resultant velocity of the wind	1.95	1.81	1.63	1.80	2.04	2.67	1.92
Average velocity (miles per hour)	8.59	8.17	7.33	9.19	9.08	9.71	9.88
Difference from average (16 years)	.....	.....	.....	— 0.45	— 0.56	+ 0.07	+ 0.24
Total amount of rain in inches	31.145	25.285	26.735	32.110	24.575	22.819	17.969
Difference from average (53 years)	+ 3.750	— 2.110	— 0.660	+ 4.715	— 2.820	— 4.576	— 9.426
Number of days of rain	128	134	125	145	127	133	106
Total amount of snow in inches	85.7	42.2	47.8	52.6	66.5	34.6	77.9
Difference from average (50 years)	+16.89	—26.61	—21.01	—16.21	— 2.31	— 34.21	+ 9.09
Number of days of snow	91	83	70	81	60	83	78
Number of fair days	156	165	193	159	187	175	203
Number of days completely clouded	50	57	60	68	79	58	76
Number of auroras observed	18	33	18	7	6	21	25
Possible to see auroras (No. of nights)	208	195	212	186	169	183	180
Number of thunder storms	41	40	19	21	24	23	22
Number of fogs	31	36	38	43	34	26	39
Number of hours of bright sunshine	2052.4	2054.4	2065.4	1977.6	1909.2	2043.3	2063.5
Number of hours of possible sunshine	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3

During the years 1891-2-3 the wind has been obtained from the records of the anemograph at the Island and the entries at observation hours, and no comparison has been made with the result of former years.

RURAL AREA.

TABLE VII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Rural Area of Ontario, as returned by municipal assessors for 1893.

Counties.	Acres of assessed land.			Acres cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp or marsh.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total occupied.	1893.	1892.			
Essex	420,314	9,955	430,269	228,607	223,320	188,326	13,336	53.1
Kent	546,875	18,883	565,758	332,581	321,661	206,422	26,755	58.8
Elgin	419,172	16,576	435,748	290,126	285,119	134,601	11,021	66.6
Norfolk	391,639	5,294	396,933	237,030	237,285	131,191	28,712	59.7
Haldimand	279,253	1,159	280,412	213,764	210,418	59,443	7,205	76.2
Welland	221,967	6,890	228,857	173,756	167,953	49,812	5,289	75.9
Totals	2,279,220	58,757	2,337,977	1,475,864	1,445,756	769,795	92,318	63.1
Lambton	639,869	20,894	660,763	334,672	323,615	253,481	72,610	50.6
Huron	796,469	3,388	799,857	575,121	576,639	139,819	84,917	71.9
Bruce	807,420	31,014	838,434	481,436	474,118	236,463	120,535	57.4
Totals	2,243,758	55,296	2,299,054	1,391,229	1,374,372	629,763	278,062	60.5
Grey	1,043,464	19,002	1,062,466	586,331	579,596	296,942	179,193	55.2
Simcoe	921,991	40,961	962,952	513,147	503,974	377,137	72,668	53.3
Totals	1,965,455	59,963	2,025,418	1,099,478	1,083,570	674,079	251,861	54.3
Middlesex	749,773	7,797	757,570	524,840	535,601	217,512	15,218	69.3
Oxford	470,952	519	471,471	355,500	351,896	91,910	24,061	75.4
Brant	213,567	2,287	215,854	177,720	175,155	19,073	19,061	82 3
Perth	517,061	769	517,830	387,911	381,177	79,923	49,996	74.9
Wellington	624,318	2,294	626,612	451,556	451,781	85,457	89,599	72.1
Waterloo	302,740	4,254	306,994	242,212	240,567	46,864	17,918	78 9
Dufferin	346,381	10,037	356 418	207,252	204,708	70,991	78,175	58.1
Totals	3,224,792	27,957	3,252,749	2,346,991	2,340,885	611,730	294,028	72.2
Lincoln	186,405	4,886	191,291	155,588	155,200	33,801	1,902	81.3
Wentworth	270,720	1,012	271,732	207,163	207,493	42,452	22,117	76.2
Halton	219,517	4,620	224,137	167,524	166,256	34,228	22,385	74 7
Peel	288,093	105	288,198	243,576	241,862	29,615	15,007	84.5
York	527,234	8,082	535.316	419,892	419,875	61,679	53,745	78.4
Ontario	485,485	16,652	502,137	351,259	342,303	72,650	78,228	70 0
Durham	367,854	2,854	370,708	287,163	281,034	52,959	30,586	77.5
Northumberland	434,054	2,778	436,832	328,116	325,744	81,669	27,047	75.1
Prince Edward	222,803	6,791	229,594	187,255	186,119	31,955	10,384	81.6
Totals	3,002,165	47,780	3,049,945	2,347,536	2,325,886	441,008	261,401	77.0
Lennox & Addington	370,633	57,438	428,071	213,173	210,078	130,256	84,642	49 8
Frontenac	595,549	77,348	672,897	222,385	226,676	269,007	181,505	33.0
Leeds and Grenville	742,465	3,274	745,739	429,655	430,515	199,195	116,889	57 6
Dundas	234,814	1,650	236,464	137,613	137,274	52,620	46,231	58.2
Stormont	249,070	1,848	250,918	124,084	122,611	108,194	18,640	49.5
Glengarry	289,947	163	290,110	158,033	149,624	114,079	17,998	54 5
Prescott	278,882	8,882	287,764	148,688	149,900	129,023	10,053	51.7
Russell	240,114	13,380	253,494	79,775	80,390	172,717	1,002	31.5
Carleton	553,802	10,517	564,319	299,585	295,171	130,950	133,784	53.1
Renfrew	899,164	27,258	926,422	278,427	276,488	525,101	122,894	30.1
Lanark	636,832	33,933	670,765	300,263	295,310	232,893	137,609	44.8
Totals	5,091,272	235,691	5,326,963	2,391,681	2,374,037	2,064,035	871,247	44.9
Victoria	562,178	22,483	584,661	259,018	254,468	172,741	152,902	44.3
Peterborough	522,107	28,421	550,528	230,071	230,258	245,166	75,291	41.8
Haliburton	544,232	21,686	565,918	32,410	32,486	506,952	26,556	5.7
Hastings	945,885	59,721	1,005,606	358,280	350,695	511,341	135,985	35.6
Totals	2,574,402	132,311	2,706,713	879,779	867,907	1,436,200	390,734	32 5
Muskoka	464,383	59,033	523,416	55,411	55,551	374,876	93,129	10.6
Parry Sound	435,759	41,764	477,523	51,482	49,502	360,339	65,702	10.8
Nipissing	135,575	61,581	197,156	14,065	14,065	151,825	31,266	7.1
Algoma	523,945	238,421	762,366	58,048	58,609	639,579	64,739	7.6
Totals	1,559,662	400,799	1,960,461	179,006	177,727	1,526,619	254,836	9.1
The Province 1893	21,940,726	1,018,554	22,959,280	12,111,564	.....	8,153,229	2,694,487	52.8
The Province 1892	21,923,424	962,040	22,885,464	.....	11,990,140	8,264,881	2,630,443	52.4

AREA AND PRODUCE—FALL WHEAT.

TABLE VIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	38,118	686,124	18.0	44,161	644,751	14.6	33,363	647,215	19.4
Kent	65,119	1,341,451	20.6	72,175	1,342,455	18.6	61,035	1,229,932	20.1
Elgin	47,371	985,317	20.8	50,541	1,051,253	20.8	44,287	904,421	20.4
Norfolk	40,511	696,789	17.2	40,579	917,085	22.6	34,138	649,032	19.0
Haldimand	36,387	560,360	15.4	40,325	709,720	17.6	33,633	561,122	16.7
Welland	22,282	269,612	12.1	24,756	405,998	16.4	22,444	367,412	16.4
Totals	249,788	4,539,653	18.2	272,537	5,071,262	18.6	228,930	4,359,134	19.0
Lambton	47,691	910,898	19.1	45,529	842,287	18.5	36,991	724,849	19.6
Huron	56,996	1,168,418	20.5	61,867	1,385,821	22.4	63,303	1,295,743	20.5
Bruce	34,796	612,410	17.6	39,949	858,904	21.5	44,292	874,990	19.8
Totals	139,483	2,691,726	19.3	147,345	3,087,012	21.0	144,591	2,895,582	20.0
Grey	18,827	297,467	15.8	20,821	447,652	21.5	24,944	489,720	19.6
Simcoe	51,907	918,754	17.7	56,881	1,274,134	22.4	53,764	1,125,469	20.9
Totals	70,734	1,216,221	17.2	77,702	1,721,786	22.2	78,708	1,615,189	20.5
Middlesex	80,212	1,572,155	19.6	83,323	1,899,764	22.8	73,024	1,513,316	20.7
Oxford	47,354	1,041,788	22.0	43,850	1,034,860	23.6	39,598	842,050	21.3
Brant	28,751	462,891	16.1	32,331	772,711	23.9	28,925	565,147	19.5
Perth	40,131	890,908	22.2	40,857	923,368	22.6	42,575	885,384	20.8
Wellington	14,670	306,603	20.9	13,899	323,847	23.3	22,217	453,778	20.4
Waterloo	40,381	884,344	21.9	39,488	1,010,893	25.6	38,976	837,746	21.5
Dufferin	4,495	77,314	17.2	4,870	116,880	24.0	8,795	171,636	19.5
Totals	255,994	5,236,003	20.5	258,618	6,082,323	23.5	254,110	5,269,057	20.7
Lincoln	21,811	329,346	15.1	24,324	469,453	19.3	21,560	395,059	18.3
Wentworth	30,280	593,488	19.6	32,072	721,620	22.5	29,715	574,829	19.3
Halton	22,538	464,283	20.6	23,730	541,044	22.8	21,481	429,565	20.0
Peel	25,148	548,226	21.8	26,119	621,632	23.8	25,252	542,118	21.5
York	33,588	725,501	21.6	36,128	791,203	21.9	35,251	781,014	22.2
Ontario	6,508	124,954	19.2	8,096	180,541	22.3	8,423	185,890	22.1
Durham	5,196	101,842	19.6	5,115	101,277	19.8	3,998	82,026	20.5
Northumberland	15,592	286,893	18.4	17,148	349,819	20 4	12,367	246,235	19.9
Prince Edward	5,720	88,088	15.4	6,605	129,458	19.6	3,249	58,057	17 9
Totals	166,381	3,262,621	19.6	179,337	3,906,047	21.8	161,296	3,294,793	20.4
Lennox and Addington	3,680	74,336	20.2	2,803	57,564	20.5	2,552	46,255	18.1
Frontenac	329	6,350	19.3	922	19,823	21.5	1,450	27,059	18.7
Leeds and Grenville	3,299	60,042	18.2	2,384	50,302	21.1	4,380	80,307	18.3
Dundas	342	7,456	21.8	670	17,822	26.6	896	16,791	18.7
Stormont	126	2,268	18.0	145	3,422	23.6	489	8,991	18.4
Glengarry	169	2,636	15.6	188	4,418	23.5	453	7,541	16.6
Prescott	121	1,936	16.0	.....	.....	.....	63	823	13.1
Russell	40	700	17.5	.....	.....	.....	164	2,922	17.8
Carleton	521	10,785	20.7	475	11,875	25.0	1,156	18,052	15.6
Renfrew	374	8,116	21.7	499	11,527	23.1	764	13,876	18.2
Lanark	1,360	27,608	20.3	1,280	30,848	24.1	2,701	51,433	19.0
Totals	10,361	202,233	19.5	9,371	207,601	22.2	15,068	274,050	18.2
Victoria	2,783	55,103	19.8	2,949	64,878	22.0	6,666	132,189	19.8
Peterborough	7,230	139,539	19.3	6,338	121,656	19.1	9,288	179,708	19.3
Haliburton	99	1,624	16.4	107	1,980	18.5	125	2,015	16.1
Hastings	10,467	186,313	17.8	11,510	210,633	18.3	9,719	185,722	19.1
Totals	20,579	382,579	18.6	20,904	398,547	19.1	25,798	499,634	19.4
Muskoka	16	288	18.0	32	512	16.0	55	945	17.2
Parry Sound	70	1,148	16.4	55	935	17.0	51	831	16.3
Nipissing	8	140	17.5	7	140	20.0	3	46	15.3
Algoma	540	12,636	23.4	614	16,332	26.6	468	9,913	21.2
Totals	634	14,212	22.4	708	17,919	25.3	577	11,735	20.3
The Province	913,954	17,545,248	19.2	966,522	20,492,497	21.2	909,078	18,219,174	20.0

AREA AND PRODUCE—SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE IX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	349	4,428	12.4	1,369	12,047	8.8	1,556	23,028	14.8
Kent	1,160	16,240	14.0	4,542	51,779	11.4	3,458	53,254	15.4
Elgin	30	450	15.0	915	12,993	14.2	1,434	22,297	15.5
Norfolk	339	4,136	12.2	894	9,387	10.5	801	11,299	14.1
Haldimand	926	7,315	7.9	4,324	38,051	8.8	3,298	42,093	12.8
Welland	70	392	5.6	278	2,641	9.5	1,153	15,847	13.7
Totals	2,874	32,961	11.5	12,322	126,898	10.3	11,700	167,818	14.3
Lambton	1,154	9,463	8.2	6,511	60,552	9.3	5,867	84,734	14.4
Huron	6,943	86,788	12.5	19,344	288,226	14.9	15,532	219,709	14.1
Bruce	7,653	88,010	11.5	18,918	249,718	13.2	13,292	187,832	14.1
Totals	15,750	184,261	11.7	44,773	598,496	13.4	34,691	492,275	14.2
Grey	14,580	182,250	12.5	25,631	328,077	12.8	35,763	504,247	14.1
Simcoe	22,499	281,238	12.5	40,386	480,593	11.9	33,931	510,282	15.0
Totals	37,079	463,488	12.5	66,017	808,670	12.2	69,694	1,014,529	14.6
Middlesex	1,529	17,736	11.6	6,318	75,816	12.0	8,872	134,566	15.2
Oxford	999	12,887	12.9	5,982	66,998	11.2	7,965	128,462	16.1
Brant	1,407	15,899	11.3	1,393	16,577	11.9	1,220	16,848	13.8
Perth	4,192	47,789	11.4	14,752	194,726	13.2	11,562	174,872	15.1
Wellington	20,057	266,758	13.3	35,738	525,349	14.7	21,615	329,365	15.2
Waterloo	2,690	32,011	11.9	6,532	94,061	14.4	4,606	68,783	14.9
Dufferin	16,609	235,848	14.2	26,927	290,812	10.8	20,982	304,099	14.5
Totals	47,483	628,928	13.2	97,642	1,264,339	12.9	76,822	1,156,995	15.1
Lincoln	103	886	8.6	2,187	17,933	8.2	2,025	28,173	13.9
Wentworth	392	4,390	11.2	4,150	44,820	10.8	2,783	40,828	14.7
Halton	1,358	13,987	10.3	8,176	92,389	11.3	4,210	61,370	14.6
Peel	11,023	120,151	10.9	23,708	310,575	13.1	14,312	231,287	16.2
York	13,379	157,872	11.8	32,660	437,644	13.4	25,633	425,382	16.6
Ontario	34,789	372,242	10.7	51,657	526,901	10.2	46,516	759,729	16.3
Durham	16,688	160,205	9.6	35,312	300,152	8.5	34,381	533,829	15.5
Northumberland	17,207	123,890	7.2	30,044	297,436	9.9	26,565	353,666	13.3
Prince Edward	2,216	20,830	9.4	7,600	75,240	9.9	6,040	80,781	13.4
Totals	97,155	974,453	10.0	195,494	2,103,090	10.8	162,465	2,515,045	15.5
Lennox and Addington	3,583	38,696	10.8	5,487	66,941	12.2	5,470	77,597	14.2
Frontenac	6,409	74,985	11.7	9,266	139,917	15.1	8,553	128,508	15.0
Leeds and Grenville	8,916	115,016	12.9	13,378	200,670	15.0	12,499	196,993	15.8
Dundas	3,178	40,996	12.9	5,555	88,325	15.9	4,457	83,110	18.6
Stormont	4,274	55,562	13.0	5,103	81,138	15.9	4,422	77,948	17.6
Glengarry	5,489	66,966	12.2	8,464	138,810	16.4	7,723	126,365	16.4
Prescott	6,731	94,234	14.0	9,247	139,630	15.1	8,189	130,899	16.0
Russell	2,567	28,237	11.0	3,848	56,950	14.8	3,855	65,400	17.0
Carleton	19,607	268,616	13.7	26,886	483,948	18.0	22,100	394,210	17.8
Renfrew	26,571	350,737	13.2	29,260	558,866	19.1	24,843	414,153	16.7
Lanark	11,997	172,757	14.4	17,717	310,048	17.5	14,528	223,393	15.4
Totals	99,322	1,306,802	13.2	134,211	2,265,243	16.9	116,639	1,918,576	16.4
Victoria	22,749	227,490	10.0	44,272	451,574	10.2	32,149	465,126	14.5
Peterborough	17,273	141,639	8.2	31,374	320,015	10.2	25,830	338,429	13.1
Haliburton	1,291	13,814	10.7	1,854	23,731	12.8	1,424	18,649	13.1
Hastings	9,081	106,248	11.7	14,292	190,084	13.3	13,742	204,732	14.9
Totals	50,394	489,191	9.7	91,792	985,404	10.7	73,145	1,026,936	14.0
Muskoka	676	8,856	13.1	1,227	17,178	14.0	1,259	18,669	14.8
Parry Sound	904	13,831	15.3	1,264	16,053	12.7	1,294	20,246	15.6
Nipissing	352	6,160	17.5	343	6,174	18.0	103	1,767	17.2
Algoma	4,732	77,132	16.3	6,217	98,850	15.9	5,812	109,347	18.8
Totals	6,664	105,979	15.9	9,051	138,255	15.3	8,468	150,029	17.7
The Province	356,721	4,186,063	11.7	651,302	8,290,395	12.7	553,624	8,442,203	15.2

AREA AND PRODUCE—BARLEY.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Barley in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	3,769	89,702	23.8	3,264	74,746	22.9	3,462	88,831	25.7
Kent	6,560	143,038	21.8	6,923	179,306	25.9	6,815	182,277	26.7
Elgin	5,474	119,881	21.9	5,691	129,186	22.7	4,983	131,279	26.3
Norfolk	2,363	44,897	19.0	2,877	62,719	21.8	5,479	137,332	25.1
Haldimand	7,679	116,721	15.2	7,411	143,773	19.4	12,582	270,504	21.5
Welland	2,872	57,153	19.9	2,915	59,758	20.5	3,591	82,473	23.0
Totals	28,717	571,362	19.9	29,081	649,488	22.3	36,912	892,696	24.2
Lambton	11,487	178,049	15.5	10,035	170,595	17.0	13,909	345,196	24.8
Huron	15,645	389,561	24.9	17,139	467,895	27.3	25,447	696,342	27.4
Bruce	10,352	237,061	22.9	10,627	297,556	28.0	17,142	446,636	26.1
Totals	37,484	804,671	21.5	37,801	936,046	24.8	56,498	1,488,174	26.3
Grey	14,180	330,394	23.3	13,948	359,858	25.8	20,288	501,728	24.7
Simcoe	25,560	603,216	23.6	31,018	812,672	26.2	30,481	791,136	26.0
Totals	39,740	933,610	23.5	44,966	1,172,530	26.1	50,769	1,292,864	25.5
Middlesex	10,564	216,562	20.5	11,585	262,980	22.7	14,533	379,535	26.1
Oxford	11,215	238,880	21.3	11,299	296,034	26.2	15,835	464,867	29.4
Brant	13,130	254,722	19.4	13,983	303,431	21.7	17,740	466,117	26.3
Perth	12,509	308,972	24.7	9,948	279,539	28.1	16,344	479,863	29.4
Wellington	25,502	640,100	25.1	25,428	689,099	27.1	33,493	944,621	28.2
Waterloo	14,883	360,169	24.2	14,202	453,044	31.9	16,697	506,414	30.3
Dufferin	9,752	238,924	24.5	9,806	245,150	25.0	11,574	295,975	25.6
Totals	97,555	2,258,329	23.1	96,251	2,529,277	26.3	126,216	3,537,392	28.0
Lincoln	2,367	40,949	17.3	2,433	59,122	24.3	3,998	95,989	24.0
Wentworth	8,269	167,861	20.3	9,399	233,035	24.8	12,362	329,785	26.7
Halton	7,371	153,317	20.8	6,922	178,588	25.8	11,819	323,140	27.3
Peel	23,093	540,376	23.4	20,938	573,701	27.4	32,753	892,366	27.2
York	35,606	854,544	24.0	39,163	1,057,401	27.0	52,814	1,514,407	28.7
Ontario	23,783	518,469	21.8	26,842	665,682	24.8	35,865	998,219	27.8
Durham	32,626	645,995	19.8	31,950	821,115	25.7	43,201	1,133,974	26.2
Northumberland	25,350	372,645	14.7	24,570	535,626	21.8	39,928	880,603	22.1
Prince Edward	15,388	215,432	14.0	21,761	428,692	19.7	35,137	719,418	20.5
Totals	173,853	3,509,588	20.2	183,978	4,553,022	24.7	267,877	6,887,901	25.7
Lennox and Addington	9,559	153,900	16.1	16,729	317,851	19.0	32,842	716,749	21.8
Frontenac	5,006	99,619	19.9	5,374	123,602	23.0	15,016	341,755	22.8
Leeds and Grenville	7,746	130,907	16.9	8,482	189,997	22.4	10,147	246,938	24.3
Dundas	2,297	48,696	21.2	4,015	91,542	22.8	5,887	169,347	28.8
Stormont	3,241	70,654	21.8	2,746	68,101	24.8	2,508	67,189	26.8
Glengarry	2,128	44,901	21.1	2,086	46,309	22.2	2,213	51,045	23.1
Prescott	4,023	102,587	25.5	4,579	92,496	20.2	3,309	85,631	25.9
Russell	2,053	43,318	21.1	1,885	40,339	21.4	1,669	41,370	24.8
Carleton	7,686	163,712	21.3	7,457	205,068	27.5	8,165	239,044	29.3
Renfrew	924	19,958	21.6	1,380	30,636	22.2	1,413	33,776	23.9
Lanark	2,656	51,526	19.4	3,660	87,108	23.8	2,957	75,672	25.6
Totals	47,319	929,778	19.6	58,393	1,293,049	22.1	86,126	2,068,516	24.0
Victoria	19,548	392,915	20.1	22,512	542,539	24.1	28,402	715,756	25.2
Peterborough	5,624	103,482	18.4	5,638	129,110	22.9	11,376	271,439	23.9
Haliburton	127	2,591	20.4	167	3,173	19.0	257	6,001	23.4
Hastings	14,221	231,802	16.3	17,558	395,055	22.5	33,429	755,436	22.6
Totals	39,520	730,790	18.5	45,875	1,069,877	23.3	73,464	1,748,632	23.8
Muskoka	908	16,707	18.4	692	13,494	19.5	588	12,455	21.2
Parry Sound	799	17,418	21.8	717	16,658	22.3	700	15,874	22.7
Nipissing	242	5,445	22.5	228	5,700	25.0	67	1,565	23.4
Algoma	1,178	28,390	24.1	1,213	35,177	29.0	699	18,424	26.4
Totals	3,127	67,960	21.7	2,880	71,029	24.7	2,054	48,318	23.5
The Province	467,315	9,806,088	21.0	499,225	12,274,318	24.6	699,916	17,964,493	25.7

AREA AND PRODUCE—OATS.

TABLE XI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	38,453	1,238,187	32.2	40,339	1,202,102	29.8	32,304	1,176,647	36.4
Kent	38,647	1,190,328	30.8	37,807	1,421,543	37.6	34,105	1,327,098	38.9
Elgin	33,379	991,356	29.7	31,432	958,676	30.5	32,571	1,190,316	36.5
Norfolk	25,030	598,217	23.9	26,331	797,829	30.3	26,561	833,131	31.4
Haldimand	26,039	656,183	25.2	24,191	672,510	27.8	23,462	723,157	30.8
Welland	18,429	383,323	20.8	19,083	473,258	24.8	19,615	587,177	29.9
Totals	179,977	5,057,594	28.1	179,183	5,525,918	30.8	168,618	5,837,526	34.6
Lambton	51,197	1,203,130	23.5	46,869	1,331,080	28.4	43,011	1,481,759	34.5
Huron	97,976	3,536,934	36.1	88,421	3,519,156	39.8	81,756	3,033,871	37.1
Bruce	71,522	2,217,182	31.0	70,391	2,632,623	37.4	63,834	2,108,105	33.0
Totals	220,695	6,957,246	31.5	205,681	7,482,859	36.4	188,601	6,623,735	35.1
Grey	114,837	3,663,300	31.9	104,194	3,813,500	36.6	93,677	3,046,235	32.5
Simcoe	86,606	2,762,731	31.9	79,389	2,873,882	36.2	68,363	2,359,212	34.5
Totals	201,443	6,426,031	31.9	183,583	6,687,382	36.4	162,040	5,405,447	33.4
Middlesex	78,186	2,337,761	29.9	75,456	2,573,050	34.1	74,160	2,760,480	37.2
Oxford	57,902	1,916,556	33.1	54,932	2,087,416	38.0	53,966	2,070,098	38.4
Brant	18,388	470,733	25.6	19,006	598,689	31.5	18,473	650,549	35.2
Perth	74,991	2,872,155	38.3	67,219	2,675,316	39.8	60,217	2,463,116	40.9
Wellington	83,220	2,896,056	34.8	72,895	2,850,195	39.1	74,492	2,775,668	37.3
Waterloo	46,764	1,505,801	32.2	44,461	1,765,102	39.7	38,086	1,429,855	37.5
Dufferin	48,086	1,716,670	35.7	39,142	1,514,795	38.7	33,005	1,155,253	35.0
Totals	407,537	13,715,732	33.7	373,111	14,064,563	37.7	352,399	13,305,019	37.8
Lincoln	19,058	470,733	24.7	18,420	653,910	35.5	18,059	580,467	32.1
Wentworth	29,406	846,893	28.8	26,078	912,730	35.0	28,575	1,012,017	35.4
Halton	21,513	662,600	30.8	22,068	812,102	36.8	19,738	705,432	35.7
Peel	38,521	1,332,827	34.6	32,200	1,310,540	40.7	31,225	1,182,831	37.9
York	77,464	2,626,030	33.9	72,400	2,975,640	41.1	66,420	2,664,492	40.1
Ontario	61,274	1,991,405	32.5	57,184	2,213,021	38.7	51,645	1,976,514	38.3
Durham	39,582	1,282,457	32.4	39,093	1,360,436	34.8	35,237	1,249,361	35.5
Northumberland	34,868	843,806	24.2	34,081	991,757	29.1	31,194	925,659	29.7
Prince Edward	13,400	266,660	19.9	15,134	394,997	26.1	13,798	381,368	27.6
Totals	335,086	10,323,411	30.8	316,658	11,625,133	36.7	295,891	10,678,141	36.1
Lennox and Addington	25,365	555,494	21.9	24,803	652,319	26.3	22,821	640,898	28.1
Frontenac	34,220	882,876	25.8	33,159	918,504	27.7	28,880	826,850	28.6
Leeds and Grenville	71,543	1,824,347	25.5	76,143	2,162,461	28.4	67,557	2,108,988	31.2
Dundas	32,103	956,669	29.8	33,696	1,172,621	34.8	30,167	1,065,375	35.3
Stormont	25,498	706,295	27.7	27,985	985,072	35.2	24,484	841,110	34.4
Glengarry	30,789	849,776	27.6	33,648	1,127,208	33.5	30,639	980,743	32.0
Prescott	29,319	829,728	28.3	32,321	982,558	30.4	27,269	848,206	31.1
Russell	18,120	351,528	19.4	19,690	590,700	30.0	18,686	592,275	31.7
Carleton	58,301	1,533,316	26.3	68,515	2,404,877	35.1	61,148	2,146,597	35.1
Renfrew	44,399	1,376,369	31.0	44,828	1,573,463	35.1	41,902	1,363,917	32.6
Lanark	45,711	1,270,766	27.8	45,396	1,534,385	33.8	38,968	1,237,768	31.8
Totals	415,368	11,137,164	26.8	440,184	14,104,168	32.0	392,521	12,652,727	32.2
Victoria	53,244	1,591,996	29.9	45,605	1,678,264	36.8	41,015	1,384,748	33.8
Peterborough	37,666	1,035,815	27.5	33,182	1,045,233	31.5	31,408	982,335	31.3
Haliburton	5,790	147,066	25.4	5,372	139,672	26.0	5,207	143,479	27.6
Hastings	48,286	1,250,607	25.9	46,259	1,336,885	28.9	43,124	1,269,136	29.4
Totals	144,986	4,025,484	27.8	130,418	4,200,054	32.2	120,754	3,779,698	31.3
Muskoka	10,825	310,678	28.7	11,178	334,222	29 9	9,365	274,673	29.3
Parry Sound	9,559	276,255	28.9	10,095	303,860	30.1	6,120	183,085	29.9
Nipissing	2,035	62,678	30.8	2,577	94,576	36.7	697	22,906	32.9
Algoma	9,133	292,256	32.0	8,801	335,318	38.1	5,507	191,094	34.7
Totals	31,552	941,867	29.9	32,651	1,037,976	32.7	21,689	671,758	31.0
The Province	1,936,644	58,584,529	30.3	1,861,469	64,758,053	34.8	1,702,513	58,954,051	34.6

AREA AND PRODUCE—RYE.

TABLE XII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	752	12,709	16.9	966	15,456	16.0	788	15,452	19.6
Kent	1,096	19,947	18.2	905	15,204	16.8	783	16,222	20.7
Elgin	1,710	28,899	16.9	2,302	31,768	13.8	1,370	23,793	17.4
Norfolk	3,758	48,854	13.0	5,519	80,026	14.5	6,987	97,171	13.9
Haldimand	532	7,980	15.0	1,136	17,381	15.3	775	12,320	15.9
Welland	730	8,322	11.4	395	6,004	15.2	590	9,750	16.5
Totals	8,578	126,711	14.8	11,223	165,839	14.8	11,293	174,708	15.5
Lambton	157	2,669	17.0	319	4,562	14.3	237	3,950	16.7
Huron	233	3,146	13.5	782	15,093	19.3	316	5,587	17.7
Bruce	291	3,987	13.7	346	4,394	12.7	447	7,918	17.7
Totals	681	9,802	14.4	1,447	24,049	16.6	1,000	17,455	17.5
Grey	676	10,748	15.9	405	7,290	18.0	563	9,742	17.3
Simcoe	1,711	24,125	14.1	986	16,269	16.5	2,158	38,204	17.7
Totals	2,387	34,873	14.6	1,391	23,559	16.9	2,721	47,946	17.6
Middlesex	338	5,002	14.8	553	11,060	20.0	497	8,734	17.6
Oxford	1,019	16,610	16.3	1,117	17,537	15.7	1,149	18,153	15.8
Brant	1,048	13,414	12.8	1,674	24,106	14.4	1,086	16,104	14.8
Perth	259	4,973	19.2	263	3,235	12.3	187	2,799	15.0
Wellington	1,192	21,337	17.9	1,352	23,930	17.7	882	15,700	17.8
Waterloo	547	10,393	19.0	530	11,130	21.0	517	9,277	17.9
Dufferin	271	3,523	13.0	198	4,613	23.3	598	10,665	17.8
Totals	4,674	75,252	16.1	5,687	95,611	16.8	4,916	81,432	16 6
Lincoln	710	10,650	15.0	319	6,444	20.2	417	6,526	15.6
Wentworth	470	6,580	14.0	433	7,101	16.4	868	14,653	16 9
Halton	549	8,015	14.6	827	12,736	15.4	558	9,202	16.5
Peel	926	15,464	16.7	1,508	23,374	15.5	1,201	22,645	18.9
York	1,053	16,216	15.4	1,116	17,633	15.8	1,497	24,972	16.7
Ontario	1,386	22,037	15.9	1,219	19,382	15.9	2,297	39,759	17.3
Durham	2,805	37,587	13.4	2,346	31,906	13.6	4,292	64,827	15.1
Northumberland	8,871	114,436	12.9	8,550	107,730	12.6	10,811	143,530	13.3
Prince Edward	4,671	59,789	12.8	5,034	75,510	15.0	7,938	111,860	14.1
Totals	21,441	290,774	13.6	21,352	301,816	14.1	29,879	437,974	14.7
Lennox and Addington	1,563	21,882	14.0	2,070	30,015	14.5	4,241	62,603	14.8
Frontenac	2,538	33,248	13.1	2,343	32,568	13.9	3,468	55,438	16.0
Leeds and Grenville	3,047	42,963	14.1	2,110	36,503	17.3	5,106	88,285	17.3
Dundas	485	8,245	17.0	861	19,373	22.5	1,152	25,830	22.4
Stormont	134	2,077	15.5	243	5,176	21.3	396	8,093	20.4
Glengarry	113	1,695	15.0	76	1,140	15.0	67	1,088	16.2
Prescott	397	5,955	15.0	68	1,428	21.0	228	4,108	18.0
Russell	227	3,405	15.0	275	5,308	19.3	255	5,162	20.2
Carleton	2,245	33,451	14.9	1,896	31,284	16.5	4,933	88,974	18.0
Renfrew	6,521	103,684	15.9	6,728	122,450	18.2	6,799	128,850	19.0
Lanark	1,383	24,756	17.9	1,720	32,164	18.7	3,883	72,318	18.6
Totals	18,653	281,361	15.1	18,390	317,409	17.3	30,528	540,749	17.7
Victoria	873	11,349	13.0	1,157	20,942	18.1	1,164	19,907	17.1
Peterborough	3,848	55,026	14.3	3,610	55,594	15.4	3,493	53,247	15.2
Haliburton	121	1,742	14.4	170	2,533	14.9	241	4,013	16.7
Hastings	6,279	92,929	14.8	7,653	104,081	13.6	11,994	184,662	15.4
Totals	11,121	161,046	14.5	12,590	183,150	14.5	16,892	261,829	15.5
Muskoka	359	5,924	16.5	231	3,396	14.7	349	6,439	18.4
Parry Sound	339	5,627	16.6	335	8,375	25.0	322	6,729	20.9
Nipissing	56	840	15.0	98	1,470	15.0	34	604	17.8
Algoma	197	2,561	13.0	329	7,830	23.8	226	4,084	18.1
Totals	951	14,952	15.7	993	21,071	21.2	931	17,856	19.2
The Province	68,486	994,771	14.5	73,073	1,132,504	15.5	98,160	1,579,949	16.1

AREA AND PRODUCE—PEAS.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Peas in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,913	53,891	18.5	1,332	24,642	18.5	3,420	63,631	18.6
Kent	1,794	27,628	15.4	3,136	44,531	14.2	8,986	169,511	18.9
Elgin	10,322	172,377	16.7	13,548	170,705	12.6	12,985	233,673	18.0
Norfolk	20,538	271,102	13.2	21,191	347,532	16.4	17,038	315,038	18.5
Haldimand	16,718	257,457	15.4	15,654	214,460	13.7	14,476	249,458	17.2
Welland	4,564	73,024	16.0	4,521	71,884	15.9	4,372	73,219	16.7
Totals	56,849	855,479	15.0	59,382	873,754	14.7	61,277	1,104,530	18 0
Lambton	3,056	48,590	15.9	6,827	83,289	12.2	9,216	168,564	18.3
Huron	39,857	876,854	22.0	42,552	914,868	21.5	35,101	789,568	22 5
Bruce	43,307	944,093	21.8	45,376	971,046	21.7	39,533	900,852	22.8
Totals	86,220	1,869,537	21.7	94,755	1,969,203	20.1	83,850	1,858,984	22.2
Grey	47,785	1,041,713	21.8	52,154	886,618	17.0	47,171	1,007,723	21.4
Simcoe	44,519	979,418	22.0	42,961	932,254	21.7	34,560	754,973	21.8
Totals	92,304	2,021.131	21.9	95,115	1,818,872	19.1	81,731	1,762,696	21.6
Middlesex	12,258	236,579	19.3	19,893	244,684	12.3	21,791	416,806	19.1
Oxford	17,673	328,718	18.6	19,294	289,410	15.0	16,597	340,612	20.5
Brant	12,298	168,483	13 7	12,438	205,227	16.5	10,002	194,326	19.4
Perth	25,917	533,890	20.6	27,585	474,462	17.2	24,267	536,989	22.1
Wellington	37,603	721,978	19 2	39,528	747,079	18.9	37,897	835,321	22.0
Waterloo	17,012	323,228	19.0	18,723	451,224	24.1	15,624	351,316	22.5
Dufferin	15,097	326,095	21.6	17,521	322,386	18.4	13,026	271,229	20.8
Totals	137,858	2,638,971	19.1	154,982	2,734,472	17.6	139,204	2,946,599	21.2
Lincoln	5,656	97,849	17.3	6,116	125,378	20.5	5,241	93,211	17 8
Wentworth	12,750	233,325	18.3	11,351	205,453	18.1	11,262	224,146	19.9
Halton	12,359	238,529	19.3	11,387	210,660	18.5	10,899	227,416	20.9
Peel	20,682	409,504	19.8	19,141	426,844	22.3	15,426	320,080	20.7
York	37,283	831,411	22.3	36,643	696,217	19.0	30,360	669,343	22.0
Ontario	34,726	680,630	19.6	31,590	631,800	20.0	28,088	583,925	20.8
Durham	34,677	655,395	18.9	33,052	737,060	22.3	23,928	474,655	19.8
Northumberland	28,782	512,320	17.8	28,043	588,903	21.0	21,746	391,757	18.0
Prince Edward	20,038	288,547	14.4	21,201	404,939	19.1	15,252	276,567	18.1
Totals	205,953	3,947,510	19.1	198,524	4,027,254	20.3	162,202	3,261,100	20.1
Lennox and Addington	9,109	143,011	15.7	12,195	198,779	16.3	9,304	169,202	18.2
Frontenac	10,301	172,027	16.7	10,349	172,828	16.7	10,764	192,601	17.9
Leeds and Grenville	4,029	70,105	17.4	6,203	93,665	15.1	6,077	114,768	18.9
Dundas	775	15,190	19.6	1,359	19,570	14.4	1,561	33,214	21.3
Stormont	1,423	19,922	14.0	2,245	23,797	10.6	2,380	46,500	19.5
Glengarry	3,150	40,005	12.7	4,374	36,304	8.3	5,257	90,510	17 2
Prescott	2,708	48,744	18.0	5,670	39,123	6.9	7,656	124,993	16.3
Russell	2,265	32,616	14.4	3,035	28,226	9.3	3,473	64,675	18.6
Carleton	11,433	194,361	17.0	11,239	182,072	16.2	12,488	264,664	21.2
Renfrew	21,781	383,346	17.6	22,513	454,763	20.2	20,974	429,532	20.5
Lanark	11,762	197,602	16.8	13,152	224,899	17.1	11,585	241,788	20.9
Totals	78,736	1,316,929	16.7	92,334	1,474,026	16.0	91,519	1,772,447	19.4
Victoria	21,779	392,022	18.0	22,362	456,185	20.4	17,157	352,654	20.6
Peterborough	20,133	404,673	20.1	17,417	344,857	19.8	15,775	309,621	19.6
Haliburton	1,889	30,224	16.0	2,287	39,336	17.2	1,735	32,175	18.5
Hastings	21,438	351,583	16.4	21,925	401,228	18.3	19,229	348,760	18.1
Totals	65,239	1,178,502	18.1	63,991	1,241,606	19.4	53,896	1,043,210	19.4
Muskoka	3,670	62,757	17.1	4,209	70,711	16.8	3,108	63,364	20.4
Parry Sound	3,310	69,510	21.0	3,206	65,082	20.3	1,913	49,274	21.1
Nipissing	846	21,488	25.4	821	17,816	21.7	257	5,835	22.7
Algoma	6,756	187,141	27.7	7,413	201,634	27.2	4,634	120,124	25.9
Totals	14,582	340,896	23.4	15,649	355,243	22.7	9,912	229,597	23.2
The Province	738,741	14,168,955	19.2	774,732	14,494,430	18.7	683,591	13,979,163	20 4

AREA AND PRODUCE—CORN.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area, produce and yield per acre of Corn for husking and for silo and fodder for the years 1892 and 1893, also the total acreage for 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	For husking.			For silo and fodder.			Total area.		
	Acres.	Bushels in ear.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	1893. Acres.	1892. Acres.	1882-93. Acres.
Essex	42,405	3,227,021	76.1	1,329	10,114	7.61	43,734	32,936	32,803
Kent	32,621	2,400,906	73.6	748	6,463	8.64	33,369	29,544	27,254
Elgin	18,212	1,313,085	72.1	1,946	21,231	10.91	20,158	15,387	15,062
Norfolk	12,847	734,848	57.2	1,511	16,515	10.93	14,358	13,727	14,004
Haldimand	1,797	106,203	59.1	712	4,948	6.95	2,509	1,960	2,040
Welland	6,544	419,470	64.1	1,067	11,982	11.23	7,611	5,724	6,402
Totals	114,426	8,201,533	71.7	7,313	71,253	9.74	121,739	99,278	97,565
Lambton	13,344	708,566	53.1	1,628	16,459	10.11	14,972	10,874	8,731
Huron	1,245	75,447	60.6	3,343	39,180	11.72	4,588	3,953	2,316
Bruce	533	31,980	60.0	2,103	21,766	10.35	2,636	2,220	1,096
Totals	15,122	815,993	54.0	7,074	77,405	10.94	22,196	17,047	12,143
Grey	962	45,984	47.8	2 766	26,249	9.49	3,728	3,029	1,191
Simcoe	1,587	81,731	51.5	3,136	37,099	11.83	4,723	3,517	1,470
Totals	2,549	127,715	50.1	5,902	63,348	10.73	8,451	6,546	2,661
Middlesex	14,235	899,652	63.2	4,460	45,804	10.27	18,695	14,159	12,223
Oxford	6,538	380,512	58.2	4,915	60,258	12.26	11,473	10,569	9,503
Brant	4,448	248,643	55.9	1,268	13,745	10.84	5,716	4,570	4,952
Perth	551	30,856	56.0	2,818	33,309	11.82	3,369	3,489	1,412
Wellington	479	27,495	57.4	2,198	24,749	11.26	2,677	2,538	1,082
Waterloo	637	36,946	58.0	986	12,039	12.21	1,623	1,943	1,490
Dufferin	225	10,980	48.8	156	1,872	12.00	381	419	164
Totals	27,113	1,635,084	60.3	16,801	191,776	11.41	43,914	37,687	30,826
Lincoln	6,239	425,500	68.2	997	10,947	10.98	7,236	7,010	6,514
Wentworth	3,093	225,170	72.8	3,319	35,414	10.67	6,412	7,220	5,085
Halton	802	56,942	71.0	1,346	14,819	11.01	2,148	2,374	1,485
Peel	726	43,560	60.0	1,781	20,856	11.71	2,507	2,383	948
York	678	28,813	42.5	3,101	29,894	9.64	3,779	3,473	2,039
Ontario	1,975	87,690	44.4	2,385	27,523	11.54	4,360	4,139	2,969
Durham	2,160	114,912	53.2	1,461	16,597	11.36	3,621	2,768	2,233
Northumberland	4,605	221,040	48.0	2,800	35,168	12 56	7,405	7,893	4,930
Prince Edward	6,064	271,061	44.7	2,217	21,926	9.89	8,281	8,458	6,850
Totals	26,342	1,474,688	56.0	19,407	213,144	10.98	45,749	45,718	33,053
Lennox and Addington	1,608	70,109	43.6	2,368	19,725	8.33	3,976	3,504	2,732
Frontenac	2,024	104,236	51.5	2,866	27,256	9.51	4,890	4,136	2,358
Leeds and Grenville	8,893	549,587	61.8	8,819	89,513	10.15	17,712	16,378	8,211
Dundas	1,858	117,611	63.3	2,214	22,694	10.25	4,072	4,947	2,405
Stormont	1,677	110,682	66.0	1,691	23,573	13.94	3,368	4,155	1,831
Glengarry	809	47,165	58.3	3,015	36,964	12.26	3,824	3,537	1,480
Prescott	2,243	161,272	71.9	1,000	13,310	13.31	3,243	3,136	1,730
Russell	430	16,340	38.0	1,859	28,945	15.57	2,289	1,842	809
Carleton	1,146	45,038	39.3	5,061	58,100	11.48	6,207	5,147	2,443
Renfrew	698	35,598	51.0	817	9,771	11.96	1,515	1,578	748
Lanark	1,097	65,272	59.5	2,784	32,016	11.50	3,881	3,645	1,932
Totals	22,483	1,322,910	58.8	32,494	361,867	11.14	54,977	52,005	26,679
Victoria	412	23,896	58.0	245	2,114	8.63	657	920	652
Peterborough	544	38,080	70.0	1,411	15,267	10.82	1,955	1,279	632
Haliburton	79	5,577	70.6	25	156	6.25	104	174	121
Hastings	7,806	409,815	52.5	4,997	51,519	10.31	12,803	11,649	7,337
Totals	8,841	477,368	54.0	6,678	69,056	10.34	15,519	14,022	8,742
Muskoka	238	10,305	43.3	131	1,193	9.11	369	290	240
Parry Sound	87	3,480	40.0	38	266	7.00	125	148	62
Nipissing	40	1,500	37.5	.....	.....	.....	40	42	16
Algoma	53	2,385	45.0	27	216	8.00	80	83	80
Totals	418	17,670	42.3	196	1,675	8.55	614	563	398
The Province 1893	217,294	14,072,961	64.8	95,865	1,049,524	10.95	313,159	272,866	212,067
The Province 1892	181,463	11,229,498	61.9	91,403	948,907	10.38			

AREA AND PRODUCE—BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE XV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	1,231	23,020	18.7	2,170	45,353	20.9	969	20,101	20.7
Kent	1,590	28,461	17.9	2,102	38,467	18.3	1,088	21,292	19.6
Elgin	2,252	39,635	17.6	2,839	60,755	21.4	1,606	31,188	19.4
Norfolk	5 649	94,338	16.7	5,522	101,053	18.3	4,894	87,459	17.9
Haldimand	756	14,440	19.1	557	8,912	16.0	720	12,101	16.8
Welland	2,839	35,204	12.4	2,027	33,851	16.7	1,982	35,651	18.0
Totals	14,317	235,098	16.4	15,217	288,391	19.0	11,259	207,792	18.5
Lambton	1,359	21,200	15.6	1,175	15,745	13.4	637	11,223	17.6
Huron	894	14,751	16.5	701	19,348	27.6	372	7,052	19.0
Bruce	781	11,559	14.8	738	20,147	27.3	468	8,236	17.6
Totals	3,034	47,510	15.7	2,614	55,240	21.1	1,477	26,511	17.9
Grey	1,323	22,491	17.0	881	21,144	24.0	513	8,936	17.4
Simcoe	3,062	48,992	16.0	2,204	50,692	23.0	793	14,093	17.8
Totals	4,385	71,483	16.3	3,085	71,836	23.3	1,306	23,029	17.6
Middlesex	839	18,122	21.6	1,001	19,520	19.5	582	10,366	17.8
Oxford	536	8,951	16.7	726	12,995	17.9	671	11,547	17.2
Brant	600	11,100	18.5	519	9,757	18.8	650	11,662	17.9
Perth	170	3,400	20.0	270	6,075	22.5	124	2,534	20.4
Wellington	142	3,025	21.3	241	5,423	22.5	204	4,271	20.9
Waterloo	140	2,282	16.3	711	10,665	15.0	160	2,659	16.6
Dufferin	159	3,101	19.5	94	1,880	20.0	114	2,265	19.9
Totals	2,586	49,981	19.3	3,562	66,315	18.6	2,505	45,304	18.1
Lincoln	631	8,771	13.9	1,216	21,037	17.3	778	15,094	19.4
Wentworth	1,695	35,426	20.9	994	22,961	23.1	864	17,235	19.9
Halton	146	3,402	23.3	378	8,505	22.5	181	2,935	16.2
Peel	131	1,441	11.0	345	4,830	14.0	265	4,243	16.0
York	796	15,442	19.4	438	10,205	23.3	345	6,800	19.7
Ontario	5,964	107,352	18.0	3,736	90,411	24.2	1,427	30,417	21.3
Durham	11,636	208,284	17.9	8,585	193,163	22.5	3,388	69,974	20.7
Northumberland	18,807	362,975	19.3	17,109	357,578	20.9	8,353	169,014	20.2
Prince Edward	18,210	298,644	16.4	15,837	300,903	19.0	8,621	172,907	20.1
Totals	58,016	1,041,737	18.0	48,638	1,009,593	20.8	24,222	488,619	20.2
Lennox and Addington	6,261	114,576	18.3	6,968	124,727	17.9	3,826	82,073	21.5
Frontenac	2,885	49,045	17.0	3,246	74,333	22.9	1,932	41,693	21.6
Leeds and Grenville	5,899	97,334	16.5	5,177	84,385	16 3	5,652	112,484	19.9
Dundas	1,794	39,289	21.9	1,424	33,179	23.3	1,679	41,545	24.7
Stormont	2,122	44,986	21.2	2,778	44,448	16.0	2,206	49,714	22.5
Glengarry	2,021	41,228	20.4	1,139	16,402	14.4	1,236	24,867	20.1
Prescott	1,569	36,401	23.2	1,631	25,770	15.8	1,620	30,737	19.0
Russell	555	12,432	22.4	687	13,740	20.0	953	21,370	22.4
Carleton	2,902	55,428	19.1	4,235	93,170	22.0	3,675	75,616	20.6
Renfrew	2,253	42,356	18.8	2,130	54,954	25.8	1,378	28,711	20.8
Lanark	4,580	87,020	19.0	6,162	110,916	18.0	5,498	110,341	20.1
Totals	32,841	620,095	18.9	35,577	676,024	19.0	29,655	619,151	20.9
Victoria	5,742	75,794	13.2	4,636	100,601	21.7	1,650	29,178	17.7
Peterborough	3,182	58,549	18.4	2,375	43,700	18.4	1,349	25,843	19.2
Haliburton	432	6,869	15.9	448	9,453	21.1	307	5,434	17.7
Hastings	8,327	155,715	18.7	7,887	173,514	22.0	4,865	101,061	20.8
Totals	17,683	296,927	16.8	15,346	327,268	21.3	8,171	161,516	19.8
Muskoka	410	7,790	19.0	358	9,057	25.3	357	8,306	23.3
Parry Sound	244	4,270	17.5	184	4,140	22.5	142	2,722	19.2
Nipissing	87	1,740	20.0	117	1,170	10.0	37	754	20.4
Algoma	225	3,825	17.0	406	12,180	30.0	138	3,019	21.9
Totals	966	17,625	18.2	1,065	26,547	24.9	674	14,801	22.0
The Province	133,828	2,380,456	17.8	125,104	2,521,214	20.2	79,269	1,586,723	20.0

AREA AND PRODUCE—BEANS.

TABLE XVI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Beans in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	1,733	28,76-	16.6	608	9,546	15.7	678	13,329	19.7
Kent	32,440	411,988	12.7	21,884	332,637	15.2	16,531	271,899	16.4
Elgin	2,285	31,762	13.9	1,406	23,621	16.8	1,501	27,640	18.4
Norfolk	789	13,413	17.0	362	6,769	18.7	633	8,742	13.8
Haldimand	407	4,680	11.5	448	7,168	16.0	218	3,390	15.6
Welland	932	11,650	12.5	661	8,990	13.6	837	10,903	13.0
Totals	38,586	502,261	13.0	25,369	388,731	15.3	20,398	335,903	16.5
Lambton	988	12,745	12.9	549	7,027	12.8	461	7,280	15.8
Huron	92	2,024	22.0	88	1,540	17.5	113	2,605	23.1
Bruce	123	1,808	14.7	45	900	20.0	109	1,898	17.4
Totals	1,203	16,577	13.8	682	9,467	13.9	683	11,783	17.3
Grey	275	4,345	15.8	143	3,575	25.0	149	2,567	17.2
Simcoe	347	6,350	18.3	120	2,400	20.0	132	2,338	17.7
Totals	622	10,695	17.2	263	5,975	22.7	281	4,905	17.5
Middlesex	1,007	12,285	12.2	373	6,975	18.7	394	6,175	15.7
Oxford	257	4,061	15.8	314	6,060	19.3	248	4,870	19.6
Brant	15	150	10.0	30	450	15.0	380	4,943	13.0
Perth	27	405	15.0	11	220	20.0	44	976	22.2
Wellington	47	564	12.0	56	1,120	20.0	41	657	16 0
Waterloo	17	204	12.0	28	560	20.0	37	588	15.9
Dufferin	16	200	12.5				24	464	19.3
Totals	1,386	17,869	12 9	812	15,385	18.9	1,168	18,673	16.0
Lincoln	240	2,952	12.3	126	1,688	13.4	172	3,013	17.5
Wentworth	42	672	16.0	42	840	20.0	151	2,729	18.1
Halton	34	680	20.0	10	200	20.0	35	591	16.9
Peel	26	520	20.0	44	880	20.0	49	1,043	21.3
York	240	5,616	23.4	104	1,955	18.8	143	3,149	22.0
Ontario	210	2,604	12.4	144	3,067	21.3	260	4,340	16.7
Durham	313	4,570	14.6	297	5,643	19.0	345	5,683	16 5
Northumberland	871	12,804	14.7	787	12,749	16.2	574	10,092	17.6
Prince Edward	299	5,561	18.6	399	8,379	21.0	410	7,830	19.1
Totals	2,275	35,979	15.8	1,953	35,401	18.1	2,139	38,470	18.0
Lennox and Addington	332	7,304	22.0	286	5,548	19.4	195	3,886	19.9
Frontenac	134	2,144	16.0	133	2,101	15.8	258	5,783	22.4
Leeds and Grenville	321	4,430	13.8	427	7,003	16.4	386	7,497	19.4
Dundas	117	2,527	21.6	204	3,550	17.4	236	5,229	22.2
Stormont	142	3,039	21.4	107	1,691	15 8	165	3,969	24.1
Glengarry	807	13,316	16.5	200	4,000	20.0	186	3,475	18.7
Prescott	239	4,541	19.0	349	5,549	15.9	487	10,940	22.5
Russell	407	7,123	17.5	130	2,275	17.5	216	4,044	18.7
Carleton	473	8,561	18.1	544	12,186	22.4	453	9,357	20.7
Renfrew	575	9,775	17.0	535	11,931	22.3	501	10,315	20.6
Lanark	217	4,166	19.2	142	2,698	19.0	216	4,600	21.3
Totals	3,764	66,926	17.8	3,057	58,532	19.1	3,299	69,095	20.9
Victoria	55	644	11.7	245	5,831	23.8	106	1,892	17.8
Peterborough	170	1,989	11.7	123	2,091	17.0	135	2,094	15.5
Haliburton	43	658	15.3	36	648	18.0	28	515	18.4
Hastings	567	7,598	13.4	552	11,095	20.1	342	6,070	17.7
Totals	835	10,889	13.0	956	19,665	20.6	611	10,571	17.3
Muskoka	101	1,586	15.7	37	555	15.0	47	830	17.7
Parry Sound	28	420	15.0	31	388	12.5	20	350	17.5
Nipissing	21	368	17 5	21	336	16.0	11	208	18.9
Algoma	37	740	20 0	68	1,496	22.0	19	392	20.6
Totals	187	3,114	16.7	157	2,775	17.7	97	1,780	18.4
The Province	48,858	664,310	13.6	33,249	535,931	16.1	28,676	491,180	17.1

AREA AND PRODUCE—HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Essex	45,410	85,371	1.88	33,846	49,754	1.47	37,457	59,383	1.59
Kent	61,573	114,526	1.86	50,893	89,063	1.75	52,623	82,622	1.57
Elgin	59,423	111,121	1.87	52,841	101,455	1.92	51,283	80,353	1.57
Norfolk	46,457	85,481	1.84	41,244	68,465	1.66	41,404	58,668	1.42
Haldimand	60,768	94,798	1.56	53,063	91,268	1.72	50,565	67,488	1.33
Welland	50,346	82,064	1.63	46,750	84,618	1.81	47,263	66,779	1.41
Totals	323,977	573,361	1.77	278,637	484,623	1.74	280,595	415,293	1.48
Lambton	75,751	133,322	1.76	70,224	124,296	1.77	57,826	87,957	1.52
Huron	124,067	224,561	1.81	113,160	211,609	1.87	100,482	148,816	1.48
Bruce	111,368	179,302	1.61	102,418	176,158	1.72	89,471	118,844	1.33
Totals	311,186	537,185	1.73	285,802	512,063	1.79	247,779	355,617	1.44
Grey	142,310	239,081	1.68	133,039	234,149	1.76	120,331	160,134	1.33
Simcoe	100,552	169,933	1.69	90,279	145,349	1.61	80,438	111,580	1.39
Totals	242,862	409,014	1.68	223,318	379,498	1.70	200,769	271,714	1.35
Middlesex	103,176	213,574	2.07	100,236	181,427	1.81	91,867	147,516	1.61
Oxford	65,583	131,822	2.01	65,151	132,908	2.04	62,942	102,959	1.64
Brant	34,198	65,660	1.92	31,204	64,280	2.06	31,808	49,854	1.57
Perth	80,276	161,355	2.01	73,568	144,193	1.96	68,864	111,289	1.62
Wellington	91,835	191,017	2.08	89,319	175,065	1.96	84,906	135,263	1.59
Waterloo	43,729	84,834	1.94	42,779	88,125	2.06	42,542	67,900	1.60
Dufferin	40,852	74,759	1.83	39,120	61,027	1.56	34,682	48,979	1.41
Totals	459,649	923,021	2.01	441,377	847,025	1.92	417,611	663,760	1.59
Lincoln	43,601	74,122	1.70	39,909	75,428	1.89	40,788	57,755	1.42
Wentworth	50,878	83,949	1.65	47,172	104,250	2.21	45,422	69,659	1.53
Halton	39,046	74,187	1.90	33,164	65,665	1.98	33,740	48,781	1.45
Peel	46,355	93,637	2.02	39,752	75,926	1.91	38,793	59,016	1.52
York	91,436	161,842	1.77	82,267	158,775	1.93	75,372	110,667	1.47
Ontario	61,574	115,759	1.88	53,740	92,433	1.72	53,786	80,132	1.49
Durham	46,807	81,912	1.75	41,847	64,026	1.53	43,758	63,246	1.45
Northumberland	60,535	101,699	1.68	55,776	84,222	1.51	54,573	71,351	1.31
Prince Edward	38,805	59,760	1.54	37,134	60,528	1.63	31,310	43,424	1.39
Totals	479,037	846,867	1.77	430,761	781,253	1.81	417,542	604,031	1.45
Lennox and Addington	67,039	108,604	1.62	60,983	107,940	1.77	51,962	68,166	1.31
Frontenac	69,609	124,600	1.79	64,512	111,606	1.73	63,564	82,574	1.30
Leeds and Grenville	125,186	202,801	1.62	113,912	207,320	1.82	112,655	152,211	1.35
Dundas	40,450	78,878	1.95	36,451	72,902	2 00	35,913	56,739	1.58
Stormont	40,697	78,138	1.92	31,972	47,958	1.50	33,172	50,957	1.54
Glengarry	44,716	71,546	1.60	38,875	66,476	1.71	37,458	57,823	1.54
Prescott	50,321	102,152	2.03	41,372	67,850	1.64	35,613	53,571	1.50
Russell	23,485	49,084	2.09	21,256	37,198	1.75	18,812	26,914	1.43
Carleton	70,385	151,328	2.15	66,052	99,078	1.50	60,993	85,249	1.40
Renfrew	73,826	115,907	1.57	64,503	80,629	1.25	63,732	71,512	1.12
Lanark	79,279	138,738	1.75	74,242	121,757	1.64	62,277	87,105	1.40
Totals	684,993	1,221,776	1.78	614,130	1,020,714	1.66	576,151	792,821	1.38
Victoria	50,375	89,668	1.78	40,897	61,346	1.50	39,784	49,687	1.25
Peterborough	42,551	65,103	1.53	42,163	59,871	1.42	39,308	46,380	1.18
Haliburton	11,832	18,458	1.56	12,082	15,827	1.31	10,392	11,257	1.08
Hastings	88,829	158,116	1.78	78,936	113,668	1.44	71,331	92,780	1.30
Totals	193,587	331,345	1.71	174,078	250,712	1.44	160,815	200,104	1.24
Muskoka	23,352	40,632	1.74	22,505	34,208	1.52	21,079	26,566	1 26
Parry Sound	20,473	32,143	1.57	19,513	29,270	1.50	12,224	14,817	1.21
Nipissing	6,040	9,302	1.54	5,239	7,859	1.50	1,702	2,367	1.39
Algoma	21,738	38,911	1.79	20,007	37,613	1.88	12,667	17,553	1.39
Totals	71,603	120,988	1.69	67,264	108,950	1.62	47,672	61,303	1.29
The Province	2,766,894	4,963,557	1.79	2,515,367	4,384,838	1.74	2,348,934	3,364,643	1.43

AREA AND PRODUCE—POTATOES.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,776	220,692	79.5	3,348	192,845	57.6	2,811	268,956	95.7
Kent	2,943	234,557	79.7	2,770	211,905	76.5	3,242	383,850	118.4
Elgin	2,543	224,293	88 2	2,506	151,362	60 4	2,747	273,222	99.5
Norfolk	3,122	247,575	79.3	2,898	210,105	72.5	3,256	321,331	98.7
Ha dimand	1,305	117,450	90 0	1,198	63,254	52.8	1,406	144,338	102.7
Welland	2,625	246,750	94.0	2,195	165,503	75.4	2,341	217,819	93.0
Totals	15,314	1,291,317	84.3	14,915	994,974	66.7	15,803	1,609,516	101.8
Lambton	2,744	163,512	59.6	3,077	129,849	42.2	2,993	284,876	95.2
Huron	4,232	416,852	98.5	4,713	471,300	100.0	4,970	598,846	120.5
Bruce	3,640	291,928	80.2	4,105	342,768	83 5	4,616	532,482	115.4
Totals	10,616	872,322	82.2	11,895	943,917	79.4	12,579	1,416,204	112.6
Grey	5,907	540,491	91.5	6,344	502,445	79.2	6,753	835,886	123.8
Simcoe	7,338	753,613	102.7	7,343	740,174	100.8	6,996	878,768	125.6
Totals	13,245	1,294,104	97.7	13,687	1,242,619	90.8	13,749	1,714,654	124.7
Middlesex	4,778	416,642	87.2	4,126	205,062	49.7	5,409	564,109	104.3
Oxford	2,790	254,727	91.3	2,753	196,564	71 4	3,191	348,859	109.3
Brant	2,286	211,226	92.4	1,871	144,254	77.1	2,200	242,425	110.2
Perth	3,395	321,167	94.6	3,679	293,584	79.8	3,675	415,330	113.0
Wellington	4,988	547,682	109.8	5,381	575,767	107.0	5,776	710,877	123.1
Waterloo	2,865	310,280	108.3	3,004	288,384	96.0	2,888	346,613	120.0
Dufferin	3,107	388,686	125.1	3,150	316,260	100.4	3,177	437,941	137.8
Totals	24,209	2,450,410	101.2	23,964	2,019,875	84.3	26,316	3,066,154	116.5
Lincoln	1,736	154,678	89.1	1,550	110,980	71 6	1,847	179,286	97.1
Wentworth	3,308	372,812	112.7	3,302	284,302	86.1	3,590	418,615	116.6
Halton	1,469	167,025	113.7	1,392	99,250	71.3	1,573	172,585	109.7
Peel	2,896	262,667	90.7	3,006	269,338	89.6	2,970	309,130	104.1
York	6,449	596,533	92.5	6,284	573,101	91.2	7,405	784,166	105.9
Ontario	4,402	442,841	100.6	4,288	466,963	108.9	4,250	526,934	124.0
Durham	3,100	348,130	112.3	3,091	325,791	105.4	3,145	393,324	125.1
Northumberland	4,255	416,565	97.9	4,233	550,290	130.0	4,334	479,264	110.6
Prince Edward	2,103	149,523	71.1	2,225	135,058	60.7	2,340	213,424	91.2
Totals	29,718	2,910,774	97.9	29,371	2,815,073	95.8	31,454	3,476,728	110.5
Lennox and Addington	2,584	190,699	73.8	2,891	195,432	67.6	3,159	343,533	108.7
Frontenac	3,201	266,003	83.1	3,639	268,194	73.7	3,944	395,315	100.2
Leeds and Grenville	6,806	539,716	79 3	6,621	386,004	58.3	7,190	811,438	112.9
Dundas	1,920	103,296	53.8	2,170	106,330	49.0	2,360	310,557	131.5
Stormont	1,666	90,630	54.4	1,966	81,392	41.4	2,017	220,345	109.2
Glengarry	1,978	91,186	46 1	2,351	110,027	46.8	2,392	253,199	105.9
Prescott	2,358	190,055	80.6	2,508	135,432	54.0	2,394	299,333	125.0
Russell	1,389	102,786	74.0	1,271	80,454	63.3	1,480	151,178	102.1
Carleton	5,534	301,603	54.5	5,460	364,182	66.7	5,982	743,922	124 4
Renfrew	4,129	384,823	93.2	3,797	427,163	112.5	3,853	561,091	145.6
Lanark	3,310	298,562	90.2	3,767	385,741	102.4	3,561	481,608	135.2
Totals	34,875	2,559,359	73.4	36,441	2,540,351	69.7	38,332	4,571,219	119.3
Victoria	2,863	304,051	106.2	2,850	288,420	101.2	3,114	398,776	128.1
Peterborough	2,677	312,941	116.9	2,742	276,668	100.9	2,734	326,035	119.3
Haliburton	666	65,534	98 4	656	87,642	133.6	678	90,670	133.7
Hastings	4,749	430,259	90.6	5,026	468,423	93.2	5,603	653,236	116.6
Totals	10,955	1,112,785	101 6	11,274	1,121,153	99.4	12,129	1,468,717	121.1
Muskoka	1,111	100,657	90.6	1,325	156,880	118.4	1,338	179,894	134.4
Parry Sound	1,051	119,499	113.7	1,138	173,090	152.1	868	130,147	149.9
Nipissing	422	52,750	125.0	564	94,019	166.7	167	25,596	153.3
Algoma	1,085	147,235	135.7	1,129	187,866	166.4	831	141,826	170.7
Totals	3,669	420,141	114.5	4,156	611,855	147.2	3,204	477,463	149.0
The Province	142,601	12,911,212	90.5	145,703	12,289,817	84.3	153,566	17,809,655	115.9

AREA AND PRODUCE—MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE XIX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-wurze's in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yeaaly average or the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	568	254,464	448	486	201,204	414	257	105,163	409
Kent	283	110,936	392	314	122,460	390	313	129,595	414
Elgin	317	130,921	413	379	167,518	442	312	132,067	423
Norfolk	293	128,627	439	184	77,096	419	227	90,955	401
Haldimand	128	53,760	420	226	63,732	282	174	57,784	332
Welland	61	24,156	396	106	49,184	464	142	59,820	421
Totals	1,650	702,864	426	1,695	681,194	402	1,425	575,384	404
Lambton	790	277,290	351	357	155,295	435	443	178,372	403
Huron	2,087	926,628	444	1,878	989,706	527	1,648	768,824	467
Bruce	504	186,480	370	456	245,784	539	452	192,987	427
Totals	3,381	1,390,398	411	2,691	1,390,785	517	2,543	1,140,183	448
Grey	531	199,656	376	359	178,782	498	391	169,929	435
Simcoe	563	221,259	393	455	216,580	476	598	245,658	411
Totals	1,094	420,915	385	814	395,362	486	989	415,587	420
Middlesex	1,590	554,910	349	1,159	449,692	388	1,430	620,723	434
Oxford	946	396,374	419	1,170	580,320	496	1,263	597,913	473
Brant	428	169,488	396	345	144,555	419	364	178,718	491
Perth	2,198	894,580	407	2,029	854,269	421	1,779	826,233	464
Wellington	1,170	53 ,010	453	1,339	705,653	527	1,036	469,297	453
Waterloo	438	197,538	451	578	284,376	492	503	222,114	442
Dufferin	105	45,675	435	82	49,200	600	123	52,023	423
Totals	6,875	2,788,581	406	6,702	3,068,005	458	6,498	2,967,021	457
Lincoln	179	77,865	435	280	120,680	431	242	96,676	399
Wentworth	468	203,112	434	486	239,598	493	449	218,661	487
Halton	483	216,384	448	471	203,943	433	444	207,090	466
Peel	438	158,994	363	625	324,375	519	464	186,840	403
York	1,604	673,680	420	1,796	858,488	478	1,732	786,642	454
Ontario	604	237,976	394	581	320,712	552	748	342,036	457
Durham	551	273,847	497	874	465,842	533	509	233,033	458
Northumberland	496	191,456	386	591	302,592	512	476	207,421	436
Prince Edward	233	38,678	166	151	52,850	350	136	37,686	277
Totals	5,056	2,071,992	410	5,855	2,889,080	493	5,200	2,316,085	445
Lennox and Addington	99	37,125	375	83	30,461	367	121	42,641	352
Frontenac	147	56,007	381	142	60,350	425	176	63,735	362
Leeds and Grenville	191	67,614	354	412	147,084	357	241	98,684	409
Dundas	112	29,120	260	156	74,880	480	112	47,062	420
Stormont	50	19,150	383	29	8,120	280	36	13,481	374
Glengarry	82	19,762	241	97	41,710	430	75	26,865	358
Prescott	54	13,068	242	118	42,834	363	84	30,593	364
Russell	177	77,526	438	217	73,780	340	99	37,631	380
Carleton	305	97,295	319	414	144,900	350	558	207,016	371
Renfrew	146	46,574	319	227	88,530	390	117	42,232	361
Lanark	292	111,252	381	213	90,099	423	161	64,197	401
Totals	1,655	574,493	347	2,108	802,748	381	1,780	674,437	379
Victoria	664	233,728	352	1,037	648,125	625	608	293,934	483
Peterborough	439	176,039	401	397	167,137	421	320	121,784	381
Haliburton	13	5,850	450	8	2,600	325	7	2,631	376
Hastings	588	177,576	302	626	272,936	436	463	161,474	349
Totals	1,704	593,193	348	2,068	1,090,798	527	1,398	579,823	415
Muskoka	43	13,932	324	46	15,502	337	49	13,618	278
Parry Sound	18	9,000	500	16	8,800	550	11	3,576	325
Nipissing	5	2,000	400	3	1,200	400	1	388	388
Algoma	38	15,200	400	28	7,000	250	23	6.731	293
Totals	104	40,132	386	93	32,502	349	84	24,313	289
The Province	21,519	8,582,568	399	22,026	10,350,474	470	19,917	8,692,833	436

AREA AND PRODUCE—CARROTS.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	78	26,832	344	100	24,300	243	90	23,350	259
Kent	132	44,484	337	147	42,483	289	154	45,733	297
Elgin	148	53,872	364	216	71,064	329	165	54,799	332
Norfolk	133	50,141	377	240	69,840	291	157	46,090	294
Haldimand	62	15,004	242	119	33,677	283	88	23,057	262
Welland	97	32,786	338	73	26,864	368	82	23,934	292
Totals	650	223,119	343	895	268,228	300	736	216,963	295
Lambton	325	86,450	266	247	59,774	242	215	62,797	292
Huron	474	158,316	334	292	112,128	384	479	184,800	386
Bruce	267	88,911	333	305	161,650	530	299	103,415	346
Totals	1,066	333,677	313	844	333,552	395	993	351,012	353
Grey	366	119,682	327	497	209,237	421	513	188,960	368
Simcoe	461	157,662	342	458	166,254	363	558	202,109	362
Totals	827	277,344	335	955	375,491	393	1,071	391,069	365
Middlesex	546	157,248	288	370	106,930	289	490	159,859	326
Oxford	219	75,774	346	208	94,224	453	328	132,078	403
Brant	176	58,256	331	160	35,600	356	194	80,173	413
Perth	257	102,286	398	243	87,480	360	383	148,544	388
Wellington	250	94,250	377	345	155,250	450	303	105,485	348
Waterloo	217	85,715	395	292	131,984	452	316	131,329	416
Dufferin	104	34,424	331	164	62,812	383	138	46,957	340
Totals	1,769	607,953	344	1,722	674,280	392	2,152	804,425	374
Lincoln	104	34,112	328	171	63,270	370	118	38,104	323
Wentworth	144	58,464	406	114	54,606	479	220	83,012	377
Halton	88	27,456	312	109	39,349	361	115	44,837	390
Peel	224	67,200	300	246	96,432	392	283	97,444	344
York	376	107,912	287	377	158,717	421	640	259,051	405
Ontario	258	85,398	331	287	121,401	423	452	175,326	388
Durham	242	101,156	418	366	178,974	489	455	173,713	382
Northumberland	234	73,476	314	337	139,518	414	275	94,805	345
Prince Edward	46	5,750	125	45	16,515	367	61	13,268	218
Totals	1,716	560,924	327	2,052	868,782	423	2,619	979,560	374
Lennox and Addington	47	18,800	400	46	11,362	247	57	16,771	294
Frontenac	103	29,973	291	136	51,680	380	169	45,321	268
Leeds and Grenville	213	58,788	276	294	112,602	383	199	63,410	319
Dundas	145	38,860	268	275	144,375	525	96	38,022	396
Stormont	228	75,924	333	57	16,986	298	61	17,981	295
Glengarry	154	41,888	272	113	35,030	310	64	17,219	269
Prescott	84	25,788	307	121	37,873	313	58	16,822	290
Russell	196	66,248	338	222	63,936	288	157	50,420	321
Carleton	337	110,873	329	374	114,818	307	540	175,897	326
Renfrew	199	45,372	228	267	85,707	321	128	38,513	301
Lanark	207	60,237	291	291	98,358	338	159	53,957	339
Totals	1,913	572,751	299	2,196	772,727	352	1,688	534,363	317
Victoria	187	48,433	259	187	95,744	512	275	102,182	372
Peterborough	573	186,225	325	573	269,883	471	377	129,301	343
Haliburton	19	5,947	313	9	2,817	313	21	6,299	300
Hastings	234	67,158	287	169	51,297	303	175	50,565	289
Totals	1,013	307,763	304	938	419,651	447	848	288,347	340
Muskoka	141	38,493	273	163	58,354	358	94	26,707	284
Parry Sound	98	25,676	262	92	31,096	338	46	12,542	273
Nipissing	8	2,000	250	16	4,800	300	3	813	271
Algoma	87	21,750	250	68	20,400	300	39	10,222	262
Totals	334	87,919	263	339	114,650	338	182	50,284	276
The Province	9,288	2,971,450	320	9,941	3,827,361	385	10,289	3,616,023	351

AREA AND PRODUCE—TURNIPS.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	446	151,640	340	426	105,222	247	241	68,024	282
Kent	361	105,773	293	367	126,615	345	353	122,036	346
Elgin	452	181,252	401	401	134,335	335	373	135,044	362
Norfolk	1,415	570,245	403	1,551	578,523	373	1,104	423,560	384
Haldimand	113	38,872	344	130	42,645	328	122	36,558	300
Welland	325	126,750	390	220	73,260	333	186	63,800	343
Totals	3,112	1,174,532	377	3,095	1,060,595	343	2,379	849,022	357
Lambton	829	198,960	240	426	181,476	426	375	121,858	325
Huron	8,157	3,213,858	394	8,053	3,809,069	473	6,977	2,861,753	410
Bruce	7,990	2,732,580	342	7,774	4,633,304	596	6,091	2,557,133	420
Totals	16,976	6,145,398	362	16,253	8,623,849	531	13,443	5,540,744	412
Grey	12,013	4,336,693	361	10,231	4,890,418	478	9,463	3,917,221	414
Simcoe	6,470	2,368,020	366	5,866	2,721,824	464	3,925	1,656,931	422
Totals	18,483	6,704,713	363	16,097	7,612,242	473	13,388	5,574,152	416
Middlesex	2,912	1,025,024	352	2,168	904,056	417	1,818	688,847	379
Oxford	7,157	3,421,046	478	6,531	3,298,155	505	5,674	2,545,432	449
Brant	3,746	1,715,668	458	3,708	1,590,732	429	2,938	1,355,735	461
Perth	5,800	2,349,000	405	5,531	2,660,411	481	4,861	1,989,035	409
Wellington	14,788	6,551,084	443	13,303	6,984,075	525	13,144	5,812,678	442
Waterloo	6,149	2,779,348	452	5,739	3,012,975	525	5,206	2,187,534	420
Dufferin	3,177	1,509,075	475	3,453	1,647,081	477	2,596	1,070,604	412
Totals	43,729	19,350,245	443	40,433	20,097,485	497	36,237	15,649,865	432
Lincoln	301	123,109	409	282	108,570	385	244	88,165	361
Wentworth	2,992	1,271,600	425	2,757	1,557,705	565	2,566	1,225,782	478
Halton	2,196	1,029,924	469	1,937	853,225	425	1,788	805,956	451
Peel	1,830	841,800	460	1,637	826,685	505	1,454	585,630	403
York	4,873	2,071,025	425	4,987	2,279,059	457	3,737	1,539,954	412
Ontario	14,161	6,967,212	492	14,590	7,543,030	517	12,387	5,385,244	435
Durham	6,458	3,254,832	504	6,072	3,339,600	550	5,414	2,448,763	452
Northumberland	4,797	1,899,612	396	4,460	2,359,340	529	3,478	1,433,371	412
Prince Edward	94	20,586	219	69	27,600	400	111	27,329	246
Totals	37,702	17,479,700	464	36,791	18,864,814	513	31,179	13,540,194	434
Lennox and Addington	164	50,184	306	166	56,440	340	152	40,622	267
Frontenac	361	125,267	347	324	132,516	409	395	117,378	297
Leeds and Grenville	516	167,184	324	471	176,625	375	316	115,524	366
Dundas	101	30,603	303	66	34,650	525	68	21,881	322
Stormont	98	26,460	270	23	5,175	225	82	22,589	275
Glengarry	205	54,120	264	241	130,622	542	69	28,127	408
Prescott	287	97,006	338	214	75,756	354	137	51,492	376
Russell	688	344,000	500	605	277,090	458	384	163,983	427
Carleton	1,845	684,495	371	1,738	646,536	372	1,602	590,890	369
Renfrew	655	205,670	314	754	279,734	371	641	217,480	339
Lanark	736	276,000	375	725	292,175	403	531	198,867	375
Totals	5,656	2,060,989	364	5,327	2,107,319	396	4,377	1,568,833	358
Victoria	4,520	1,663,360	368	4,686	2,422,662	517	3,565	1,412,384	396
Peterborough	2,486	1,066,494	429	2,539	1,183,174	466	1,518	593,839	391
Haliburton	219	74,022	338	296	92,648	313	305	88,688	291
Hastings	1,509	587,001	389	1,338	496,398	371	976	305,211	313
Totals	8,734	3,390,877	388	8,859	4,194,882	474	6,364	2,400,122	377
Muskoka	751	232,059	309	851	311,466	366	950	304,410	320
Parry Sound	822	209,610	255	949	291,343	307	725	224,718	310
Nipissing	150	37,500	250	219	71,175	325	60	19,506	325
Algoma	489	189,732	388	753	306,471	407	536	189,251	353
Totals	2,212	668,901	302	2,772	980,455	354	2,271	737,885	325
The Province	136,604	56,975,355	417	129,627	63,541,641	490	109,638	45,860,817	418

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

TABLE XXII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1893 to average of total yields for the twelve years 1882-1893.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.
Essex	106	19	101	105	82	85	115	216	82	242	115	223	144
Kent	109	30	78	90	123	16	134	152	61	86	97	87	139
Elgin	109	2	91	83	121	74	127	115	82	99	98	134	138
Norfolk	107	37	33	72	50	86	108	153	77	141	103	135	146
Haldimand	100	17	43	91	65	103	119	138	81	93	65	106	140
Welland	73	2	69	65	85	103	99	107	113	40	137	199	123
Group	104	20	64	87	73	77	113	150	80	122	103	138	138
Lambton	126	11	52	81	68	29	189	175	57	155	138	163	152
Huron	90	40	56	117	56	111	209	78	70	121	86	112	151
Bruce	70	47	53	105	50	105	140	95	55	97	86	107	151
Group	93	37	54	105	56	101	179	141	62	122	95	111	151
Grey	61	36	66	120	110	103	252	169	65	117	63	111	149
Simcoe	82	55	76	117	63	130	348	272	86	90	78	143	152
Group	75	46	72	119	73	115	310	218	75	101	71	120	151
Middlesex	104	13	57	85	57	57	175	199	74	89	98	149	148
Oxford	124	10	51	93	92	97	78	83	73	66	57	134	128
Brant	82	94	55	72	83	87	95	3	87	95	73	127	132
Perth	101	27	64	117	178	99	134	41	77	108	69	118	145
Wellington	68	81	68	104	136	86	71	86	77	113	89	113	141
Waterloo	106	47	71	105	112	92	86	35	90	89	65	127	125
Dufferin	45	78	81	149	33	120	137	43	89	88	73	141	153
Group	99	54	64	103	92	90	110	96	80	94	76	124	139
Lincoln	83	3	43	81	163	105	58	98	86	81	90	140	128
Wentworth	103	11	51	84	45	104	206	25	89	93	70	104	121
Halton	108	23	47	94	87	105	116	115	97	104	61	128	152
Peel	101	52	61	113	68	128	34	50	85	85	69	144	159
York	93	37	56	99	65	124	227	178	76	86	42	134	146
Ontario	67	49	52	101	55	117	353	60	84	70	49	129	144
Durham	124	30	57	103	58	138	298	80	89	118	58	129	130
Northumberland	117	35	42	91	80	131	215	127	87	92	78	132	143
Prince Edward	152	26	30	70	53	104	173	71	70	103	43	75	138
Group	99	39	51	97	66	121	213	94	84	89	57	129	140
Lennox and Addington	161	50	21	87	35	85	140	188	56	87	112	124	159
Frontenac	23	58	29	107	60	89	118	37	67	88	66	107	151
Leeds and Grenville	75	58	53	87	49	61	87	59	67	69	93	145	133
Dundas	44	49	29	90	32	46	95	48	33	62	102	140	139
Stormont	25	71	105	84	26	43	90	77	41	142	422	117	153
Glengarry	35	53	88	87	156	44	166	383	36	74	243	192	124
Prescott	235	72	120	98	145	39	118	42	63	43	153	188	191
Russell	24	43	105	59	66	50	58	176	68	206	131	210	182
Carleton	60	68	68	71	38	73	73	91	41	47	63	116	178
Renfrew	58	85	59	101	80	89	148	95	69	110	118	95	162
Lanark	54	77	67	103	34	82	79	91	62	172	112	139	159
Group	74	68	45	88	52	74	100	97	56	85	107	131	154
Victoria	42	49	55	115	57	111	260	34	76	80	47	117	180
Peterborough	78	42	38	105	103	131	227	95	96	145	144	180	140
Haliburton	81	74	43	103	43	94	126	128	72	222	94	83	164
Hastings	103	52	31	99	50	101	154	125	66	110	133	192	170
Group	77	48	42	107	62	113	184	103	76	102	107	141	166
Muskoka	30	47	134	113	92	99	94	191	56	102	144	76	153
Parry Sound	138	68	110	151	84	173	157	120	92	252	205	93	217
Nipissing	304	349	348	274	139	368	231	177	206	515	246	192	393
Algoma	127	71	154	153	63	156	127	189	104	226	213	100	222
Group	121	71	141	140	84	148	119	175	88	165	175	91	197
The Province	96	50	55	99	63	101	150	135	73	99	82	124	148

RATIOS OF AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE.

TABLE XXIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1893, to average yields per acre for twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.
Essex	93	84	93	88	86	99	90	84	83	110	133	121	118
Kent	102	91	82	79	88	81	91	77	67	95	113	85	118
Elgin	102	97	83	81	97	93	91	76	89	98	110	111	119
Norfolk	91	87	76	76	94	71	93	123	80	109	128	105	130
Haldimand	92	62	71	82	94	90	114	74	88	127	92	115	117
Welland	74	81	87	70	69	96	69	96	101	94	116	114	116
Group	96	80	82	81	95	83	89	79	83	105	116	106	120
Lambton	97	57	63	68	102	87	89	82	63	87	91	74	116
Huron	100	89	91	97	76	98	87	95	82	95	87	96	122
Bruce	89	82	88	94	77	96	84	84	69	87	96	81	121
Group	97	82	82	90	82	98	88	80	73	92	89	88	120
Grey	81	89	94	98	92	102	98	92	74	86	89	87	126
Simcoe	85	83	91	92	80	101	90	103	82	96	94	87	122
Group	84	86	92	96	83	101	93	98	78	92	92	87	124
Middlesex	95	76	79	81	84	101	121	78	84	80	88	93	129
Oxford	103	80	72	86	103	91	97	81	84	89	86	105	123
Brant	83	82	74	73	86	71	103	77	84	81	80	99	122
Perth	107	75	84	94	128	93	98	68	84	88	103	99	124
Wellington	102	88	89	93	101	87	102	75	89	100	108	100	131
Waterloo	103	80	80	86	106	84	98	75	90	102	95	108	121
Dufferin	88	98	96	102	73	104	98	65	91	103	97	115	130
Group	99	87	83	89	97	90	107	81	87	89	92	103	126
Lincoln	83	62	72	77	96	97	72	70	92	109	102	113	120
Wentworth	102	76	76	81	83	92	105	88	97	89	108	89	108
Halton	103	71	76	86	88	92	144	118	104	96	80	104	131
Peel	101	67	86	91	88	96	69	94	87	90	87	114	133
York	97	71	84	85	92	101	98	106	87	93	71	103	120
Ontario	87	66	78	85	92	94	85	74	81	86	85	113	126
Durham	96	62	76	91	89	95	86	88	90	109	109	112	121
Northumberland	92	54	67	81	97	99	96	84	89	89	91	96	128
Prince Edward	86	70	68	72	91	80	82	97	78	60	57	89	111
Group	96	65	79	85	93	95	89	88	89	92	87	107	122
Lennox and Addington	112	76	74	78	95	86	85	111	68	107	136	115	124
Frontenac	103	78	87	90	82	93	79	71	83	105	109	117	138
Leeds and Grenville	99	82	70	82	82	92	83	71	70	87	87	89	120
Dundas	117	69	74	84	76	92	89	97	41	62	68	94	123
Stormont	98	74	81	81	76	72	94	89	50	102	113	98	125
Glengarry	94	74	91	86	93	74	101	88	44	67	101	65	104
Prescott	122	88	98	91	83	110	122	84	64	66	106	90	135
Russell	98	65	85	61	74	77	100	94	72	115	105	117	146
Carleton	133	77	73	75	83	80	93	87	44	86	101	101	154
Renfrew	119	79	90	95	84	86	90	83	64	88	76	93	140
Lanark	107	94	75	87	96	80	95	90	67	95	86	100	125
Group	107	80	82	83	85	86	90	85	62	92	94	102	129
Victoria	100	69	80	88	76	87	75	66	83	73	70	93	142
Peterborough	100	63	77	88	94	103	96	75	98	105	95	110	130
Haliburton	102	82	87	92	86	86	90	83	74	120	104	116	144
Hastings	93	79	72	88	96	91	90	76	78	87	99	124	137
Group	96	69	78	89	94	93	85	75	84	84	89	103	138
Muskoka	105	89	87	98	90	84	82	89	67	117	96	97	138
Parry Sound	101	98	96	97	79	103	91	86	76	154	96	82	130
Nipissing	114	102	96	94	84	112	98	93	82	103	92	77	111
Algoma	110	87	91	92	72	107	78	97	79	137	95	110	129
Group	110	90	92	96	82	101	83	91	77	134	95	93	131
The Province	96	77	82	88	90	94	89	80	78	92	91	100	125

ACREAGE UNDER CROP; ALSO PASTURE AND ORCHARD.

TABLE XXIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario the total area under crop enumerated in Tables VIII-XXI for the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the area in Pasture and in Orchard and Garden for the same period.

Counties.	Acres under crop.			Pasture.		Orchard and Garden.		
	1893	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	acres	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Essex	180,330	165,351	150,199	30,457	30,535	7,053	6,905	6,204
Kent	247,067	233,509	216,770	53,403	51,021	9,065	9,822	7,883
Elgin	185,864	180,404	170,679	67,009	65,742	7,481	7,319	7,088
Norfolk	164,755	163,119	156,683	38,174	34,982	6,890	6,986	7,580
Haldimand	154,329	150,742	143,559	35,066	33,732	4,763	4,566	4,548
Welland	113,783	109,704	111,000	23,448	22,553	6,862	6,814	6,800
Totals	1,046,128	1,002,829	948,890	247,557	238,565	42,114	42,412	40,103
Lambton	212,500	203,019	180,912	90,201	79,181	7,376	7,378	6,533
Huron	362,241	362,943	338,817	155,635	147,948	9,359	8,921	8,629
Bruce	295,230	303,668	281,142	130,419	122,938	5,698	6,516	5,800
Totals	869,971	869,630	800,871	376,258	350,067	22,433	22,815	20,962
Grey	377,338	371,676	361,710	145,538	143,174	7,609	7,178	7,206
Simcoe	356,318	361,863	318,167	82,823	79,592	5,669	5,173	4,846
Totals	733,656	733,539	679,877	228,361	222,766	13,278	12,351	12,052
Midd'esex	316,630	320,720	307,090	177,838	167,633	10,263	10,384	10,393
Oxford	225,103	223,896	218,930	87,895	82,489	8,113	7,960	8,297
Brant	122,187	123,172	120,932	26,706	26,725	4,053	3,882	4,305
Perth	253,491	249,444	236,294	86,618	83,833	5,115	4,997	4,874
Wellington	298,141	301,362	297,088	85,787	79,876	4,946	5,018	4,852
Waterloo	177,455	179,010	167,648	31,352	26,854	5,413	4,949	5,155
Dufferin	142,211	144,946	128,998	39,188	37,178	1,390	1,468	1,493
Totals	1,535,218	1,542,550	1,476,980	535,379	504,588	39,293	38,598	39,369
Lincoln	103,733	104,343	102,003	21,084	21,658	10,049	9,155	8,215
Wentworth	147,506	145,570	143,912	32,111	31,079	9,465	9,795	9,133
Halton	111,298	112,945	108 066	30,088	29,504	5,280	4,826	4,884
Peel	173,800	171,652	165,395	36,553	32,786	4,463	4,516	4,261
York	307,926	317,836	303,388	50,934	53,120	6,823	6,805	7,392
Ontario	253,999	258,093	249,113	54,080	54,631	5,909	5,319	5,294
Durham	204,392	210,768	204,284	42,692	43,738	3,845	3,436	3,704
Northumberland	228,070	233,622	219,604	64,581	60,976	7,210	6,752	6,541
Prince Edward	129,504	141,653	131,253	34,925	32,751	5,671	5,671	6,021
Totals	1,660,138	1,696,482	1,627,018	367,048	360,243	58,715	56,275	55,445
Lennox and Addington	133,361	139,019	139,434	56,503	53,549	3,005	2,607	2,766
Frontenac	140,133	137,681	140,927	64,64	65,504	2,168	1,818	2,143
Leeds and Grenville	255,424	252,392	240,616	142,926	134,000	2,656	2,479	3,015
Dundas	87,891	91,849	86,989	39,824	36,385	1,276	1,224	1,201
Stormont	83,067	79,554	74,249	38,202	38,125	558	446	906
Glengarry	95,625	95,389	89,312	44,792	44,289	580	666	592
Prescott	101,454	101,534	88,837	41,363	38,374	240	233	282
Russell	54,458	54,963	51,012	21,710	19,838	175	223	146
Carleton	187,781	200,432	186,236	68,736	72,721	878	887	568
Renfrew	183,868	178,999	167,793	68,937	62,133	422	281	480
Lanark	167,571	172,112	148,957	107,935	108,313	1,193	822	1,050
Totals	1,490,433	1,503,724	1,414,362	695,576	673,231	13,156	11,686	13,149
Victoria	186,039	194,315	176,307	46,737	39,068	1,796	2,002	1,775
Peterborough	145,807	149,750	143,543	53,864	48,125	1,871	2,000	1,934
Haliburton	22,645	23,666	20,848	6,938	6,064	145	199	106
Hastings	227,378	225,380	222,329	91,975	91,132	5,150	5,305	5,369
Totals	581,869	593,111	563,027	199,514	184,389	8,962	9,416	9,184
Muskoka	42,732	43,144	38,878	10,951	9,669	393	336	377
Parry Sound	37,840	37,773	24,498	8,993	7,553	195	32	43
Nipissing	10,312	10,295	3,158	2,668	1,813	7		3
Algoma	46,315	47,129	31,679	9,875	9,156	514	177	193
Totals	137,199	138,341	98,213	32,487	28,191	1,109	545	616
The Province	8,054,612	8,030,206	7,609,238	2,682,180	2,562,010	199,060	194,098	190,880

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XXV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1893 per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.	Totals.
Essex	166.7	1.5	16.5	168.2	3.3	12.7	191.3	5.4	7.6	12.2	2.5	.3	2.0	198.6	788.8
Kent	195.8	3.5	19.7	116.2	3.3	5.4	100.3	4.8	97.5	8.9	.9	.4	1.1	185.1	742.9
Elgin	163.3	.1	18.9	115.0	5.9	35.6	69.5	7.7	7.9	8.8	1.1	.5	1.5	204.8	640.6
Norfolk	170.9	1.4	10.0	105.6	15.9	86.6	60.6	23.8	3.3	13.2	1.2	.6	6.0	196 0	695.1
Haldimand	170 2	4 3	35.9	121.8	2.5	78.2	11.8	3.5	1.9	6.1	.6	.3	.5	284.3	721.9
Welland	128.2	.4	16.5	106.1	4.2	26.3	43.8	16.3	5.4	15.1	.3	.6	1.9	289.7	654.8
Group	169.2	2.0	19 5	122.0	5.8	38.5	82.5	9.7	26.2	10.3	1.1	.4	2.1	219.5	708.8
Lambton	142.5	3.4	34.3	153 0	.5	9.1	44.7	4.1	3.0	8.2	2.4	1.0	2.5	226.3	635.0
Huron	99.1	12.1	27.2	170.4	.4	69.3	8.0	1.6	.2	7.4	3.6	.8	14.2	215.7	630.0
Bruce	72.3	15.9	21.5	148 6	.6	89.9	5.5	1 6	.2	7.6	1.0	.5	16.7	231.3	613.2
Group	100.3	11.3	26.9	158.6	.5	62.0	15.9	2.2	.9	7.6	2 4	.8	12.2	223.7	625.3
Grey	32.1	24.9	24.2	195.8	1.1	81.5	6 4	2.2	.5	10.1	.9	.6	20.5	242.7	643.5
Simcoe	101.2	43.8	49.8	168.8	3.3	86.8	9.2	6.0	.7	14.3	1.1	.9	12 6	195.9	694.4
Group	64.3	33.7	36.1	183.2	2.2	84.0	7.7	4 0	6	12.0	1.0	.8	16.8	220 9	667.3
Middlesex	152.8	2.9	20.1	149.0	.7	23.4	35.6	1.6	1.9	9.1	3.0	1.0	5.6	196.6	603.3
Oxford	133 2	2.8	31.5	162.9	2.9	49.7	32.2	1 5	7	7.9	2.7	.6	20.1	184 5	633.2
Brant	161.8	7.9	73.9	103.5	5.9	69.2	32.2	3.3	.1	12.8	2.4	1.0	21.1	192.4	687.5
Perth	103.5	10.8	32.2	193 3	.7	66.8	8 7	.4	.1	8.8	5.7	.7	14.9	206.9	653.5
Wellington	32.5	44.4	56.5	184 3	2.6	83 3	5.9	.3	.1	11.0	2 6	.6	32.7	203.4	660.2
Waterloo	166.7	11.1	61.4	193.1	2.3	70 2	6.7	.6	.1	11.8	1.8	.9	25.4	180.5	732.6
Dufferin	21.7	80.1	47.1	232.0	1.3	72 9	1.8	.8	.1	15.0	.5	.5	15.3	197.1	686.2
Group	109.1	20.2	41.6	173.6	2.0	58.7	18.7	1.1	.6	10.3	2.9	.8	18.6	195.9	654.1
Lincoln	140.2	.7	15 2	122.5	4.6	36.3	46.5	4.1	1.5	11.2	1.1	.7	1.9	280.2	666.7
Wentworth	146.2	1.9	39.9	141.9	2.3	61.5	30 9	8.2	.2	16.0	2.3	.7	14.4	245 6	712.0
Halton	134.5	8.1	44.0	128.4	3 3	73.8	12.8	.9	.2	8.8	2.9	.5	13.1	233.1	664.4
Peel	103.2	45.3	94 8	158.2	3.8	84.9	10.3	.5	.1	11.9	1.8	.9	7.5	190 3	713.5
York	80.0	31.9	84.8	184 5	2.5	88.8	9.0	1.9	.6	15.3	3.8	.9	11.6	217.7	733.3
Ontario	18.5	99.0	67.7	174.5	4 0	98 9	12.4	17.0	.6	12.5	1.7	.7	40.3	175.3	723.1
Durham	18.1	58.1	113.6	137.8	9 8	120 8	12.6	40.5	1.1	10.8	1 9	.8	22.5	163.0	711.4
Northumberland	47.5	52.4	77.3	106 3	27.0	87.7	22 6	57.3	2.7	13.0	1.5	.7	14.6	184.5	695.1
Prince Edward	30.6	11.8	82.2	71.6	24.9	107.0	44.2	97 3	1.6	11.2	1 2	.3	.5	207.2	691.6
Group	70.9	41.4	74.0	142.7	9.1	88.2	19.5	24.7	1.0	12.7	2.1	.7	16.1	204.1	707.2
Lennox & Add.	17.3	16.8	44.8	119.0	7.3	42.7	18.6	29.4	1.6	12 1	.5	.2	.8	314.5	625.6
Frontenac	1.5	28.8	22.5	153.9	11.4	46.3	22.0	13.0	.6	14.4	.6	.5	1.6	313.0	630.1
Leeds and Gren.	7.7	20.8	18.0	166.5	7.1	9.4	41.2	13.7	.8	15.8	.4	.5	1.2	291.4	594.5
Dundas	2.5	23.1	16.7	233.3	3.5	5.6	29.6	13 0	.9	14.0	8	1.1	.7	293.9	638.7
Stormont	1.0	34.5	26.1	205.5	1.1	11.5	27.1	17.1	1.1	13.4	.4	1.8	.8	328.0	669.4
Glengarry	1.1	34.7	13.5	194.8	.7	19.9	21.2	12 8	5.1	12.5	.5	1.0	1.3	282.9	605.0
Prescott	.8	45.3	27.0	197.2	2.7	18.2	21.8	10.5	1.6	15.9	.4	.6	1.9	338.4	682.3
Russell	.5	32.2	25.7	227.1	2.8	28.4	28.7	7.0	5.1	17.4	2.2	2.5	8.6	294.4	682.6
Carleton	1.7	65.5	25.6	194.6	7.5	38.2	20.7	9.7	1.6	18 5	1.0	1.1	6 2	234.9	626.8
Renfrew	1.4	95.4	3 3	159.5	23.4	78.2	5.4	8.1	2.1	14 8	.5	.7	2.4	265.2	660.4
Lanark	4.5	40 0	8.8	152 2	4 6	39 2	12.9	15.3	.7	11.0	1.0	.7	2.5	264.0	557.4
Group	4.3	41.5	19.8	173.7	7.8	32.9	23.0	13.7	1.6	14.6	.7	.8	2.4	286.4	623.2
Victoria	10.7	87.8	75.5	205.6	3.4	84.1	2.5	22 2	.2	11.0	2.6	.7	17.4	194 5	718.2
Peterborough	31 4	75.1	24.4	163 7	16.7	87.5	8.6	13.8	.7	11.6	1.9	2.5	10.8	185.0	633.7
Haliburton	3.1	39.8	3.9	178.6	3.7	58.3	3 2	13.3	1.3	20 6	.4	.6	6.8	365.1	698.7
Hastings	29.2	25.4	39.7	134.8	17.5	59.8	35.7	23.2	1 6	13 3	1.6	.7	4 2	247.9	634.6
Group	23.4	57.3	44.9	164.8	12.6	74.2	17.6	20.1	1.0	12.5	1.9	1.2	9.9	220.0	661.4
Muskoka	.2	12.2	16 4	195.4	6.5	66.2	6 7	7.4	1.8	20.1	.8	2.5	13.6	421.4	771.2
Parry Sound	1 4	17.6	15.5	185.7	6.6	64.3	2.4	4.7	.5	20 4	.3	1.9	16.0	397.7	735 0
Nipissing	.6	25.0	17.2	144 7	4.0	60.1	2.8	6.2	1.5	30.0	.4	.6	10.7	429.4	733.2
Algoma	9 3	81.5	20 3	157.3	3.4	116.4	1.4	3.9	.6	18.7	.7	1.5	8.4	374.5	797 9
Group	3.5	37.2	17.5	176.3	5.3	81.5	3.4	5.4	1.0	20.5	.6	1.9	12.3	400.0	766.4
The Province	75.5	29.4	38.6	159.9	5.6	61.0	25.9	11.0	4.0	11.8	1.8	.8	11.3	228.4	665.0

TABLE XXVI. THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP FOR SIX YEARS.

——	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Europe—						
France	280,000,000	301,600,000	213,600,000	328,000,000	307,000,000	280,000,000
Russia	305,000,000	233,600,000	163,200,000	205,600,000	179,000,000	295,000,000
Poland	20,000,000	23,400,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	20,000,000
Caucasia	64,000,000	68,800,000	80,000,000	56,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Hungary	158,000,000	141,600,000	139,200,000	143,200,000	94,000,000	136,000,000
Austria	42,000,000	46,400,000	39,200,000	49,600,000	38,000,000	51,000,000
Croatia and Sclavonia	6,000,000	6,400,000	6,400,000	6,400,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Italy	131,000,000	112,200,000	137,600,000	127,600,000	103,000,000	104,000,000
Germany	112,000,000	116,400,000	85,800,000	103,200,000	87,000,000	93,000,000
Spain	86,000,000	74,000,000	71,000,000	72,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000
Portugal	6,000,000	6,400,000	7,000,000	6,500,000	9,000,000	7,000,000
Roumania	58,000,000	58,400,000	60,000,000	72,000,000	45,000,000	51,000,000
Bulgaria	29,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000
Eastern Roumelia	3,000,000	4,800,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Servia	10,000,000	9,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	5,000,000	9,000,000
Herzegovina and Bosnia	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Turkey-in-Europe	24,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000	40,000,000	43,000,000
Greece	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	6,900,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
United Kingdom	51,000,000	60,900,000	75,200,000	76,000,000	78,000,000	77,000,000
Belgium	17,000,000	20,000,000	16,000,000	19,200,000	19,000,000	15,000,000
Holland	5,000,000	6,200,000	4,600,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Switzerland	2,400,000	4,000,000	1,800,000	2,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Sweden	3,900,000	3,200,000	3,800,000	3,700,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
Denmark	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,500,000	4,800,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
Norway	400,000	300,000	300,000	400,000	.....	1,000,000
Cyprus, Malta, etc	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total Europe	1,429,500,000	1,367,900,000	1,205,700,000	1,361,600,000	1,216,000,000	1,385,000,000
America—						
U. S. A.	460,000,000	550,000,000	660,000,000	410,000,000	491,000,000	416,000,000
Canada	43,000,000	54,600,000	55,300,000	44,000,000	31,000,000	33,000,000
Mexico	12,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000
Argentina	90,000,000	55,400,000	36,800,000	32,800,000	16,000,000	24,000,000
Chili	13,000,000	17,600,000	19,400,000	14,400,000	19,000,000	20,000,000
Uruguay	5,500,000	3,200,000	3,600,000	4,100,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Total America	623,500,000	690,800,000	787,100,000	517,300,000	569,000,000	504,000,000
Asia—						
India	240,000,000	206,400,000	285,200,000	225,600,000	236,000,000	267,000,000
Turkey-in-Asia	45,000,000	40,000,000	43,000,000	44,000,000	37,000,000	34,000,000
Persia	19,000,000	17,500,000	20,500,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	23,000,000
Japan	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	14,000,000	15,000,000	14,000,000
Total Asia	319,000,000	278,900,000	363,700,000	305,600,000	310,000,000	338,000,000
Africa—						
Algeria	14,400,000	18,500,000	25,600,000	28,400,000	22,000,000	20,000,000
Tunis	7,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Egypt	10,000,000	8,000,000	11,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	14,000,000
The Cape	4,800,000	4,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total Africa	36,200,000	38,500,000	47,100,000	49,400,000	37,000,000	41,000,000
Australasia—						
Victoria	15,000,000	13,600,000	12,800,000	11,200,000	11,500,000	8,600,000
South Australia	9,200,000	6,400,000	9,400,000	14,500,000	14,600,000	6,200,000
New Zealand	8,400,000	10,200,000	5,700,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,800,000
New South Wales	6,800,000	5,000,000	3,900,000	3,600,000	6,600,000	1,500,000
Tasmania	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	800,000	700,000	800,000
Queensland	460,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	.....
Western Australia	400,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	500,000	300,000
Total Australasia	41,260,000	36,800,000	33,300,000	39,100,000	42,500,000	26,200,000
Grand Total	2,449,460,000	2,412,900,000	2,436,900,000	2,273,000,000	2,174,500,000	2,294,200,000

N. B.—The crops are those harvested prior to the 1st September in each year, excepting in the cases of the Argentine, Uruguayan, and Chilian, which are those of the December and February following.

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

The April bulletin contained the following regarding animals on the farm : " Where live stock did not come through the winter in good condition, the blame may be charged to want of care by owners rather than to lack of fodder. The season was a severely cold one, and the cattle and horses ranging the barnyards on poorly managed farms suffered from exposure, the thermometer ranging low even in the lee of the straw stack. It is pleasing to observe, however, that many correspondents refer to the marked improvement in the winter care of all classes of live stock compared with the past. Horses were in good condition generally, although cases of influenza and distemper were reported in various localities. Frequent reference is made to the large number on hand, and the difficulty of sale. Dairy cows, on the other hand, appear to be in demand, and all classes of horned cattle, save in a few exceptional cases, were well spoken of as regards condition. Reports of "grub in the head" in sheep are more frequent than usual, although not seriously so. With this exception, and the fact that losses when lambing were rather common, the general health of sheep was counted good. Swine are commanding more recognition, and, with other live stock, are receiving better care from their owners. The demand for hogs during the fall and early winter was brisk, and less than usual appear to have been held over for fattening. A larger number of brood sows than ordinarily were kept over, however, and well it happened The loss among newly littered pigs has been heavy, large numbers dying between birth and the second week. Several correspondents attribute this mortality to the severity of the winter. Apart from this the swine industry is in a hopeful state, and the Canadian pig is now getting a fair measure of appreciation. There was an abundance of fodder, particularly of hay, and few farm animals suffered from actual scarcity of supplies "

The following was contained in the August bulletin : " The reports from all districts show that pasture, up to July 20th, was good, but after that the fields began to suffer through lack of rain. Pasture, therefore, for the past few weeks has been a failure, save in the Northern, East Midland and the northern portions of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa districts. In these the pasture has been and is good. The stock, however, have done well considering the season ; and the indications are that fall and winter fodder will be ample."

The November bulletin had the following to say : " Pastures were reported in good condition in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group and in a few adjoining counties, but in the remainder of the province drouth and, in many sections, grasshoppers, left the pastures bare and uninviting. The consequence is that except in the more eastern part of the province cattle will enter the winter much thinner than usual. The scant pastures had to be supplemented by hand feeding much earlier than usual. Sheep and lambs are unusually plentiful in eastern Ontario and are not scarce in the west. Hogs are being rushed to market at a rapid rate and breeders have been much encouraged by the results. Many of these animals have been nicely finished off with good wheat. Live stock generally are in good health, and not a single case of disease has been reported by correspondents. Supplies generally are fair. Except in isolated cases there will be a sufficiency of fodder as, notwithstanding the large exportation, there is still a considerable quantity of hay on hand, and a fair supply of grains awaiting higher prices or the feed-box. Straw is not first-class but the general outlook for the winter is most encouraging so far as the keep of live stock is concerned. The silo is making gradual headway in the dairy counties of eastern Ontario, but does not appear to take so well in the western part of the province."

HORSES. The following table shows the number of horses by classes in 1892 and 893, by county groups and by the province; also the total number of horses in each istrict and in the province in each of the five years 1889 93:

Horses.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working horses	1893	52,184	38,036	32,271	72,395	79,378	68,381	25,797	5,173	373,615
	1892.	49,503	36,851	30,352	69,013	76,731	66,745	24,634	4,839	358,668
Breeding mares	1893.	13,129	11,638	9,355	20,563	20,774	16,594	6,895	1,605	100,553
	1892.	14,615	12,390	9,960	22,307	22,586	18,597	7,828	1,582	109,865
Unbroken horses	1893.	30,778	24,182	18,439	42,639	41,891	35,376	15,152	2,562	211,019
	1892.	32,877	25,196	19,270	44,035	43,106	37,069	16,103	2,625	220,281
Totals.....	1893.	96,091	73,856	60,065	135,597	142,043	120,351	47,844	9,340	685,187
	1892	96,995	74,437	59,582	135,355	142,423	122,411	48,565	9,046	688,814
	1891.	96,722	75,357	56,161	132,879	143,716	120,760	44,756	8,108	678,459
	1890.	94,235	72,218	53,697	129,641	140,571	118,959	43,801	6,514	659,636
	1889.	84,975	66,750	52,855	124,325	131,551	111,250	42,135	4,954	618,795

There is an increase of 14,947 in the number of working horses in the province compared with the figures for the previous year, while there is a decrease of 9,312 in the number of breeding mares, and a decrease of 9,262 in the number of unbroken horses, the net result being a falling off in the total number of horses of 3,627. There are more horses in the Lake Ontario counties than in any other group, although the West Midland district leads in the number of unbroken horses.

HOGS. In the table following the total numbers of swine are given by county groups and for the province for each of the five years 1889 93, and for 1892 and 1893 by classes of over and under one year:

Hogs.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.
Over 1 year	1893..	38,112	20,026	20,671	36,441	34,194	46,815	19,442	4,695	220,396
	1892..	42,312	21,162	21,718	38,639	34,791	46,764	21,040	4,894	231,320
Under 1 year	1893..	144,892	67,711	74,186	167,375	151,532	122,070	52,417	11,443	791,626
	1892..	140,041	66,716	74,594	161,761	148,608	112,951	49,697	11,286	765,654
Totals. ..	1893..	183,004	87,737	94,857	203,816	185,726	168,885	71,859	16,138	1,012,022
	1892..	182,353	87,878	96,312	200,400	183,399	159,715	70,737	16,180	996,974
	1891..	223,384	102,295	104,600	243,343	219,485	162,088	82,864	18,257	1,156,316
	1890..	242,635	107,506	95,628	239,310	210,985	156,623	75,199	12,673	1,140,559
	1889..	197,015	73,096	74,104	171,444	148,233	115,645	48,411	7,521	835,469

There are less hogs over one year than in 1892, but the increase in the number under one year more than balances this, there being 1,012,022 of all classes of swine compared with 996,974 in 1892. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa district is credited with the most swine over one year, but several groups surpass it in the number under one year, while the West Midland counties lead in the total number.

HORNED CATTLE. The table following shows by classes the number of cattle in 1892 and 1893, and also the total number in each of the five years 1889-93 by county groups and for the province:

Cattle.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working oxen..	1893	697	353	656	312	445	553	943	1,295	5,254
	1892	812	403	866	355	566	531	817	1,494	5,844
Milch cows	1893	81,914	71,809	60,531	153,610	126,533	226,010	70,405	12,756	803,598
	1892	80,565	71,267	58,979	152,032	126,061	218,453	67,978	12,501	787,836
Store cattle over 2 years	1893	41,234	71,485	40,578	92,311	45,282	55,936	24,561	6,627	378,014
	1892	42,215	70,563	42,786	85,393	42,833	53,008	23,790	6,117	366,705
Young and other cattle	1893	94,475	121,719	92,300	186,855	127,807	163,934	64,256	19,670	871,016
	1892	97,920	120,824	89,023	186,967	127,002	165,180	62,511	19,328	868,755
Totals	1893	218,320	265,366	194,065	433,118	300,067	446,433	160,165	40,348	2,057,882
	1892	221,512	263,057	191,654	424,747	296,462	437,172	155,096	39,440	2,029,140
	1891	219,609	258,341	181,514	428,780	291,471	422,091	138,342	38,167	1,978,815
	1890	222,626	251,736	170,775	414,259	271,991	399,478	131,905	31,942	1,894,712
	1889	224,401	250,936	172,527	417,907	293,214	374,038	132,928	25,948	1,891,899

Oxen are still declining in number, while milch cows and other classes of horned cattle have increased. The Lake Erie group is the only district in which there has not been an increase in the total number of cattle. The more newly settled Northern Districts have the most oxen; the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties have the largest number of milch cows, while the greatest number of store cattle and young animals are to be found in the West Midland group.

SHEEP. The next table gives the number of sheep by classes in 1892 and 1893, and also the total number in each of the five years 1889-93, by county groups and for the province:

Sheep.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland	Lake Ontario.	S. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province
Over 1 year	1893	112,411	147,724	128,291	185,433	156,060	200,137	76,616	25,397	1,032,069
	1892	108,754	143,542	123,793	175,606	144,726	191,327	68,851	23,363	979,962
Under 1 year...	1893	101,597	141,959	111,424	168,495	128,254	170,151	62,477	19,512	903,869
	1892	101,959	135,550	108,392	164,622	119,229	166,439	55,964	18,356	870,511
Totals	1893	214,008	289,683	239,715	353,928	284,314	370,288	139,093	44,909	1,935,938
	1892	210,713	279,092	232,185	340,228	263,955	357,766	124,815	41,719	1,850,473
	1891	194,526	236,168	205,357	328,362	263,053	327,166	103,609	35,510	1,693,751
	1890	172,959	187,861	163,138	255,403	189,080	267,211	76,728	27,315	1,339,695
	1889	146,038	172,656	167,947	257,840	214,475	275,905	89,084	20,235	1,344,180

There is an increase of 85,465 in the total number of sheep, every group showing a greater number than in the preceding year. Each of the districts have more sheep over one year than in 1892, and, excepting the Lake Erie group, the same may be said regarding sheep under one year. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties have the most sheep.

Wool Clip. In the table following the number of fleeces is given, with total and average weights, by county groups and for the province for 1892 and 1893; also the average of the province for the twelve years 1882-93:

Districts.	1893.			1892.			1882-93.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb per fleece.
Lake Erie	108,539	631,633	5.82	104,205	616,977	5.92	106,670	600,656	5.63
Lake Huron	144,463	854,167	5.91	139,716	843,961	6.04	125,654	726,575	5.78
Georgian Bay	128,336	747,746	5.83	121,666	725,834	5.97	116,494	652,244	5.60
West Midland	182,295	1,112,019	6.10	174,330	1,063,979	6.10	188,671	1,089,804	5.78
Lake Ontario	156,022	973,701	6.24	145,077	902,601	6.22	156,360	931,183	5.96
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	196,261	1,028,146	5.24	186,754	986,165	5.28	216,151	1,068,707	4.94
East Midland	74,376	407,582	5 48	66,575	374,009	5 62	67,326	354,066	5.26
Northern Districts	25,205	141,897	5.63	22,837	130,180	5.70	14,415	81,170	5.63
The Province	1,015,497	5,896,891	5.81	961,160	5,643,706	5.87	991,741	5,504,405	5.55

The average weight per fleece is 5 81 lb., which is .26 lb. more than the average for the twelve years, although a little lighter than the average for 1892. In the Lake Ontario counties the average weight per fleece was 6.24 lb., while in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties it was only 5.24 lb. The total number of fleeces was 1,015,497, being 54.337 more than in 1892, and the weight of the clip is 5,896,891 lb. an increase of 253,186 lb. compared with the preceding year.

Poultry. An immense amount of capital is invested in fowl on Ontario farms, yet the lack of clear information regarding general management and profits is very apparent in the reports of correspondents. The annual profit on a hen well cared for is placed at from 60c. to $1. One correspondent claims that at prevailing prices of wheat and eggs a bushel of good wheat fed to hens should get $1 in eggs. As ordinarily handled, however, there is little or no profit in poultry. Plymouth Rocks appear to be the favorites, as combining laying and table qualities. In eastern Ontario the raising of domestic birds does not appear to be so prosperous as usual; and a disease, said to be cholera caused considerable losses in the county of Prescott. Generally speaking, however, fowl have been in good condition all over the province and the immense number of grasshoppers during the summer gave a supply of favorite food.

The following table shows by classes the number of poultry by county groups and for the province in 1892 and 1893, together with the totals for the five years 1889-93:

Poultry.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Turkeys	1893	85,886	58,722	52,133	106,884	132,897	154,143	36,860	11,002	638,527
	1892	82,191	61,916	48,559	107,903	126,052	157,392	33,580	10,911	628,504
Geese	1893	41,572	49,571	50,298	74,143	84,918	98,492	33,220	7,268	439,482
	1892	42,340	51,496	49,074	78,408	87,797	95,785	32,878	7,376	445,154
Other fowls	1893	793,995	656,275	519,733	1,243,391	1,170,194	1,143,736	410,637	98,466	6,036,427
	1892	769,464	663,278	526,355	1,231,689	1,146,399	1,155,921	416,263	95,946	6,005,315
Totals.	1893	921,453	764,568	622,164	1,424,418	1,388,009	1,396,371	480,717	116,736	7,114,436
	1892	893,995	776,690	623,988	1,418,000	1,360,248	1,409,098	482,721	114,233	7,078,973
	1891	921,742	785,709	603,837	1,407,686	1,391,488	1,307,506	479,147	108,975	7,006,090
	1890	893,207	778,638	584,440	1,424,388	1,350,131	1,294,763	437,637	91,660	6,854,864
	1889	879,552	727,269	557,286	1,342,071	1,130,730	1,170,461	430,424	66,505	6,304,298

Compared with the figures for 1892 there is an increase of 10,023 in the number of turkeys in the province, a decrease of 5,672 in the number of geese, and an increase of 31,112 in the number of other fowls, making a net gain of 35,463 in all classes of poultry combined—the total now being 7,114,436. The West Midland counties still lead as a poultry centre, although closely followed by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and Lake Ontario groups.

LIVE STOCK SOLD. The following table presents by county groups and for the province the number of each class of live stock sold in 1892 and 1893 :

Live stock sold.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Horses	1893	6,897	7,386	3,613	8,887	9,328	7,705	3,226	855	47,897
	1892	6,641	8,278	3,293	9,472	9,313	7,057	2,132	769	46,955
Cattle	1893	52,681	74,578	42,483	119,005	74,540	63,765	26,961	7,488	461,501
	1892	49,945	71,646	39,699	111,843	68,461	60,997	25,853	7,908	436,352
Sheep	1893	79,659	90,982	71,546	117,774	93,674	111,365	40,317	10,920	616,237
	1892	75,301	80,959	66,233	111,091	86,919	105,786	38,689	10,956	575,934
Hogs	1893	170,142	90,267	84,906	241,343	198,936	111,680	64,490	13,594	975,358
	1892	175,818	90,897	84,309	243,724	201,580	106,255	62,174	14,034	978,791
Poultry	1893	329,510	178,089	156,965	350,572	449,586	386,936	131,367	34,482	2,017,507
	1892	326,572	173,507	155,609	345,589	426,221	381,007	120,585	37,319	1,966,409

Taking the figures for the province there is but little to cause comment. There has been an increase in the number of horses, cattle, sheep and poultry disposed of, and a slight decrease in the number of hogs sold. However, all the county groups do not tell the same story. In the Lake Huron and West Midland groups less horses changed hands than in the previous year, and in the Northern Districts there were less cattle, sheep and poultry sold ; while in the Georgian Bay, St Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups more hogs were disposed of than in 1892.

THE APIARY.

The following is from the June bulletin : "Reports concerning bees are far from satisfactory. Some correspondents complain of the severity of the winter, while others say that skilled apiarists wintered their colonies with but little loss. The cold, wet and backward spring, however, has been very trying to bees, spring dwindling was common and stocks entered the active season rather weak. Several correspondents spoke of dysentery, but only two made mention of foul brood. The mortality is greater than usual, ranging from 1 to 100 per cent., and averaging over 25 per cent. Swarming was only beginning as correspondents wrote."

A rather cheerful tone pervaded the August reports, as will be seen by the following summary from the bulletins for that month : "From every quarter the bees are reported to be in a healthy condition, and they have not suffered from any complaint during the summer. From the Georgian Bay district it is reported that a large number of colonies were destroyed by the severe weather of the past winter. Swarming all over the province wherever bees are kept was good. The supply of nectar in field and forest in one or two instances only is reported to have been deficient, but in all others it is good, except in a few cases where it is given as superabundant. The average yield per colony is variously stated. This depends largely upon the manner in which the bees are cared for. Some

colonies are reported as yielding 20 lb., while the average appears to be 40 lb., with not a few rating at 80, 100 and 150 lb. In West and East Midland, Northern and Georgian Bay districts bees are not extensively kept, nor or they common in the counties of Huron and Bruce in the Lake Huron district. The answer to the question, 'Are bees in a thrifty condition at present?' is unanimously in the affirmative."

The November bulletin thus summed up the condition of the honey industry: "The prospects up to the time the August bulletin was published were most encouraging for the apiary, but the dry weather of the last few months has told against honey making. In fact, apart from white clover, there has been very little nectar available for bees to store. The consequence is that while honey is of first-class quality as a rule bees will go into winter quarters with light supplies and will require considerable feeding back. There was only casual mention of foul brood, but expert apiarists dread considerable mortality amongst bees during the winter from lightness of stores."

THE DAIRY.

Brief mention was made of the dairy in the August bulletin, as follows: "The supply of dairy produce, considering the province as a whole, is about the average. Complaints are made that there is a scarcity of butter in the west, owing to the dry weather causing the milk supply to lessen. In the northeastern part of the province there are no such complaints."

The November bulletin thus described the condition of affairs: "The three months of August, September and October have been trying to the cheese and butter industries. There was a good supply of milk during the earlier part of the summer, but the dry weather since the middle of July checked the flow to a considerable extent, and many cheese factories were forced to close earlier than usual. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the reports regarding cheesemaking were exceedingly encouraging. Butter has improved in price compared with previous years, and the quality is somewhat better than usual, a fact which some correspondents attribute to the work of the travelling dairies. The Durham grade cow is the favorite animal; Ayrshires and Holsteins come next, and Jerseys follow closely. A few correspondents stoutly aver that the "native" or "Canadian" is as good as any as a milker, and some assert that the best cow for the Ontario farmer is not yet known."

CHEESE FACTORIES. The following table gives the statistics of 897 cheese factories operated in Ontario in 1893. These figures are estimated from returns received from 675 factories. Similar statistics are given for the previous ten years, together with the annual average for the eleven years 1883 93:

Yea	No.	Quantity of—		Gross value of cheese.	Average No. of patrons.	Av rage No of cows.	Milk required to make 1 pound of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb	Average date of opening.	Average date of closing.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.							
		lb	lb.	$			lb.	$ c.		
1893.....	897	911,791,204	86,166,719	8,338,709	50,870	343,372	10.58	9 68	May 2	Nov. 2
1892.....	856	984,356,444	93,848,948	8,959,939	48,601	346,117	10.49	9 55	" 1	" 6
1891.....	838	865,453,574	81,929,042	7,656,484	45,066	296,194	10 56	9 35	" 4	" 2
1890.....	817	826,387,516	79,364,713	7,189,957	44,838	304,584	10.54	9 06	" 4	Oct. 31
1889.....	784	760,146,327	72,592,847	6,787,619	43,215	273,231	10.47	9 35	" 4	" 30
1888.....	737	686,369,013	65,299 751	6,031,470	42,065	256,780	10.51	9 24	" 5	" 24
1887.....	737	691,93[illegible],579	65,638,656	6,918,913	42,512	254,5[illegible]0	10.54	10 54	" 4	" 27
1886.....	770	654,703,243	63,721 621	5,893,818	37,635	237,106	10.27	9 25	" 7	" 29
1885.....	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	44,208	260,244	10.30	8 12	" 4	" 29
1884.....	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	38,646	254,852	10 25	10 46	" 3	" 30
1883.....	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	32,636	193,840	10.08	10 45	" 3	" 30
Average 1883-93..	779	759,112,734	72,747.693	6,922,428	42,757	274,621	10.44	9 52	" 4	" 30

There are now more cheese factories in the province than ever before, the number operated being 897, or 41 more than in 1892. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of factories at work, there is a decrease of 35 in the number of factories making returns to this Bureau, only 675 reporting, compared with 710 in the preceding year. There were 50,870 patrons of factories, an increase of 2,269 over the previous year, and although there has been a slight decline in the estimated number of cows, the decrease in the quantity of milk furnished and the amount of cheese made points to a heavy falling off in the milk flow owing to the midsummer drouth. The gross value of the cheese manufactured is also less than in 1892, although well ahead of that of any other year of the table. The quality of the milk also appears to have been deficient, as it took 10.58 pounds to make a pound of cheese, which is more than was required in any of the other nine years. The average value of cheese per 100 pounds is $9.68, which is the best record of any year since 1887. The average length of the season was greater than in any other year excepting 1892. Nearly one-half of the cheese factories are located in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group of counties.

Creameries. The following table gives the statistics furnished by 37 public creameries for 1893-4, showing the quantity and value of butter made, the average number of patrons and the average price of the butter per pound. The statistics of winter and summer creameries are given separately, and none of the former are included in the totals given for 1892 :

Creameries.	No. of returns.	Butter made.		Cheese made.		Total value of cheese and butter products.	Average No. of patrons.	Average price of butter per lb.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
			$		$	$		cts.
Summer, 1893	25	1,206,875	252,479	.....	.....	252,479	3,416	20.92
Winter, 1893-4	10	112,642	27,113	.....	.....	27,113	387	24.07
Combination, cheese and butter.....	2	34,268	7,486	127,434	9,644	17,130	123	21.85
Total :								
1893....	37	1,353,785	287,078	127,434	9,644	296,722	3,926	21.21
1892....	29	1,867,758	384,576	137,945	9,743	394,319	4,246	20.59

The number of creameries reported in operation was 74, so that only one-half of these are represented in the above figures. The number of creameries in operation in 1892 was 50, but this was exclusive of winter creameries. The totals given above are for creameries making returns.

The above table shows a large falling off in the amount of butter made, but several of the larger creameries reported in 1892 did not make returns for 1893, even after repeated requests. The drouth, however, shows itself plainly when we make a comparison of the same creameries reporting for both years. We find that seventeen creameries in 1892 made 984,666 lb. of butter, valued at $200,420, and the average number of patrons was 2,012. In 1893 the patrons increased to 2,344, while the quantity of butter made decreased to 885,752 lb., valued at $185,311.

The two combination creameries used 1,802,660 lb. of milk, and the value of the products was $17,130, or 95 cents per 100 lb. of milk. We have returns from four creameries that gather cream by weight, and these average 4.28 lb. of cream to 1 lb. of butter ; the average of six years is 4.29 lb. We have returns from 19 creameries on the separator plan and these show that 23.58 lb. of milk was required to make a pound of butter ; the average of seven years is 24.70 lb. The value of the butter product on this plan was 96.8 cents per 100 lb. of milk The gross value of the cheese product on the cheese factory plan was 91 5 cents per 100 lb. of milk.

The following is a summary of the results of the three methods :

	Value of product of 100 lb. of milk.		
	1893.	1892.	1887-93.
Creameries (exclusive of buttermilk).	96.8 cents.	84 2 cents.	85.3 cents.
Butter and cheese factories	95.0 "	96 6 "	95.7 "
Cheese factories	91.5 "	91.0 "	90.4 "

The large increase in the creamery plan in 1893 is due to reduction of 7 per cent. in the amount of milk required for a pound of butter, in addition to an increase in market prices.

Monthly Statistics of Cheese Factories. The following table gives the monthly output of one hundred cheese factories which gave this information. The returns came in slowly and when the one hundred had been received, which had also been returned in 1892, the tabulation was completed. The yearly statistics for 1892 are given for the same factories used in table for 1893 :

Months.	Quantity of milk used.	Quantity of cheese made.	Gross value of cheese.	Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per lb	Gross value of product of 100 lb. milk.	Per cent. of cheese made in month.
	lb.	lb.	$	lb.	cts.	cts.	
Western factories (40) :							
March	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
April	391,227	35,308	3,349	11.08	9.49	85.6	.8
May	4,530,342	413,983	38,096	10.94	9.20	84.1	9.2
June	12,251,014	1,111,573	102,047	11.02	9.18	83.3	24.8
July	11,679,405	1,038,760	97,127	11.24	9.35	83.2	23.2
August	8,775,982	791,628	79,609	11.09	10.06	90.7	17.6
September	6,376,066	612,992	68,340	10.40	11.15	107.2	13.7
October	3,992,194	406,703	45,903	9.82	11.29	115.0	9.0
November	702,865	75,050	8,430	9.37	11.23	119.8	1.7
December	... .	..... .	.....	....	....	..	....
Total :							
1893 ...	48,699,095	4,485,997	442,901	10 86	9.87	90.9	100.0
1892 ...	58,711,345	5,478,919	531,462	10.72	9.70	90.5	100.0
Eastern factories (60) :							
March	116,413	11,158	1,150	10.43	10.31	98.8	.1
April	1,246,138	114,769	11,487	10.86	10.00	92.2	1.6
May	10,819,301	1,011,770	93,962	10.69	9.29	86.9	13.7
June	17,717,838	1,646,084	149,883	10 76	9.11	84.6	22.4
July	15,410,005	1,416,351	132,339	10.88	9 34	85.9	19.2
August	11,906,498	1,108,106	110,081	10.74	9.93	92 5	15.0
September	10,239,517	1,035,743	106,161	9.89	10 25	103.7	14.1
October	7,925,029	853,422	87,564	9.29	10 26	110.5	11.6
November	1,412,537	159,450	16,989	8.86	10.65	120.3	2.2
December	58,189	6,792	713	8.57	10.50	122.5	.1
Total :							
1893....	76,851,465	7,363,645	710,332	10.44	9.65	92.4	100.0
1892....	76,958,288	7,437,965	709,481	10.35	9.54	92.2	100.0
Western and Eastern (100 factories) :							
March	116,413	11,158	1,150	10.43	10.31	98.8	.1
April	1,637,365	150,077	14,836	10.91	9.89	90.6	1.3
May	15,349,643	1,425,753	132,058	10.77	9.26	86.0	12.0
June	29,968,852	2,757,657	251,930	10.87	9.14	84.1	23.3
July	27,089,410	2,455,111	229,466	11.03	9.35	84.7	20.7
August	20,682,480	1,899,734	189,690	10 89	9.99	91.7	16.0
September	16,615,583	1,648,735	174,504	10.08	10 58	105.0	13.9
October	11,917,223	1,260,125	133,467	9 46	10.59	112.0	10.6
November	2,115,402	234,500	25,419	9.02	10 84	120.2	2.0
December	58,189	6,792	713	8.57	10.50	122.5	.1
Total :							
1893....	125,550,560	11,849,642	1,153,233	10.60	9.73	91.8	100.0
1892 ...	135,669,633	12,916,884	1,240,943	10.50	9.61	91.5	100.0

The Western factories are from the Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Georgian Bay and West Midland groups; the Eastern from Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and East Midland.

Taking the figures for the hundred factories there is a falling off of over 10,000.000 pounds of milk compared with the previous year, but the decrease is confined chiefly to the forty factories of the western part of the province. Taking both eastern and western factories, it required 8.57 pounds of milk in December, when the milk flow was exceedingly small, to make one pound of cheese, while in July it took 11.03 pounds of milk to the pound of cheese. The average for the season was 10.60 pounds, which is one-tenth of a pound more than in the preceding year. In this respect the eastern factories have a better showing than those of the west, as but 10.44 pounds of milk were required per pound of cheese in the former to 10.86 pounds of milk in the latter. The cheese of the western part of the province averaged a higher price than in the case of the eastern factories, the average for the forty western being 9.87 cents per pound against 9.65 cents per pound for the sixty eastern. October cheese in the western factories averaged as high as 11.29 cents, November 11.23 cents and September 11.15 cents, while in the eastern factories the best record was for November, when an average of 10.65 cents was paid. Three-fifths of the cheese of the province is made in the months of June, July and August.

CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1893, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF EACH FACTORY.

NOTE.—No return received from factory marked with asterisk (*); new factories in 1894 (†).

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
ESSEX:			
Colchester, S	Erie Cheese Co	E. L. Adams, Sec	Harrow
Mersea	Blytheswood	F. A. Leak, Prop	Blytheswood.
KENT:			
Chatham	Chatham Gore	D. McArthur, Pres	Tupperville.
	Sydenham Valley	Wm. Howe, Pres	Keith.
Harwich	Rondeau	Calvin Johnson, Pres	Blenheim.
Orford	Muirkirk	L. R. Richardson, Prop	Strathroy.
Tilbury, E	*Valetta	Wm. Gardiner	Valetta.
ELGIN:			
Aldborough	Rodney, West Lorne	John F. Taylor, Sec	West Lorne.
	Crinan	W. H McLean, Prop	Crinan.
Bayham	Bayham Br. (Brownsville)	W. A. Elliott, Sec	Brownsville.
	Griffin's Corners	Benj. Brian, Sec	Griffin's Corners.
	Guysborough	G. W. Marshall, Sec	Guysborough.
	New England (M. & B. Co.)	O. E. Twiss, Sec	Tilsonburg.
	*Nova Scotia Street	M. M. Griffin	Lakeview.
	Vienna	Wm. Watts, Sec -Treas	Vienna.
Dorchester, S	Avon	Wm. Dafoe, Sec -Treas	Avon.
	*Lyons	James Mitchell, Treas	Lyons.
	Springfield	John Yoder, Sec	Springfield.
Dunwich	Dutton	W. A. Ostrander, Prop	Dutton.
	Wallacetown	A. Keillor, Sec	Wallacetown.
Malahide	*Dunboyne	N. F. Tufford, Sec	Dunboyne.
	Malahide	R. Abell, Sec	Aylmer.
	Northwood	George Beckett, Sec	Aylmer.
Southwold	Iona Station	C. A. Ostrander, Prop	Iona Station.
	*Payne's Mills	Wm. Sharon, Sec	Frome.
	West Magdala	R. R. Cranston, Prop	West Magdala.
Yarmouth	*Elgin	J. W. Scott, Prop	Sparta.
	Mapleton	John Brodie, Prop	Mapleton.
	Yarmouth Centre	W. G. Sanders, Sec.-Treas	St. Thomas.
NORFOLK:			
Charlotteville	Lynedoch	G. R. Gray, Prop	Lynedoch.
	St. Williams	G. W. Newman, Sec	St. Williams.
	Vittoria	John Pow, Sec	Vittoria.
	Walsh	Walter Rollings, Sec	Walsh.
Houghton	Clear Creek	E. G. Matthews, Prop	Clear Creek.
	*Houghton Centre	G. E. Smith, Sec (1894)	Cornell.
Middleton	Courtland (M. & B. Co.)	O. E. Twiss, Sec	Tilsonburg.
	South Middleton	Walter N. Fisher, Sec	South Middleton.
Townsend	Boston	H. J. Barber, Prop	Boston.
	*Rockford	W. R Shearer, Prop	Villa Nova.
	*Villa Nova	H. W. Foster, Sec	Villa Nova.
	Waterford	S. Cunningham, Sec	Waterford.
Walsingham, N	Carholme	Wm. Knowles, Prop	Carholme.
	Marston	John Brayley, Prop	Marston.
Windham	Bookton	James H. McIlwrath, Prop	Bookton.
	Nixon	J. W. Fotheringham, Prop	Nixon.
	*Ranelagh	James Walker, Treas	Ranelagh.
Woodhouse	Black Creek	W. C. Parsons, Prop	Jarvis.
	Excelsior	J. H. Woolley, Pres	Simcoe.
	Lynn Valley	Edmund Ford, Prop	Lynn Valley.
HALDIMAND:			
Canborough	Canborough	James N. Paget, Prop	Canborough.
	Attercliffe Station	Harold Eagle, Prop	Attercliffe Sta.
Cayuga, N	Kohler	J. A. McIntosh, Prop	Kohler.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
HALDIMAND.—*Continued*			
Cayuga, S.	South Cayuga	Harold Eagle, Prop.	Attercliffe Sta.
Dunn	Lake View	Francis Splatt, Prop	Dunnville.
Rainham	*Selkirk	Joel Hoover, Sec	Selkirk.
Seneca	Tyneside	J. M. Clysdale, Sec	Tyneside.
	York	James N. Paget, Prop	Canborough.
Walpole	Jarvis West	W. C. Parsons, Prop.	Jarvis.
WELLAND:			
Bertie	Willowdale	J. F. Beam, Prop.	Black Creek.
Crowland	Welland Cheese Co	Robert Chaffey, Sec	Welland Sta.
Wainfleet	Forks Road	J. S. Wills, Sec.	Winger.
	†Johnson's	Hamilton Johnson, Prop	Wellandport.
LAMBTON:			
Bosanquet	Forest	Wm Lougheed, Sec	Forest.
	Ridge Tree	Alex. Jamieson, Sec	Thedford.
Brooke	*Brooke and Warwick	R. J. Kelly, Sec	Watford.
	Walnut	W. G. Willoughby, Prop	Walnut.
Dawn	†Mawlam's Grove	J. H. Powell, Sec	Shetland.
Enniskillen	Wilsoncroft	John L. Wilson, Sec	Wilsoncroft.
Plympton	Gala Bank	Wm. Douglas, Manager	Camlachie.
	South Plympton	A. D. Anderson, Sec	Wyoming.
	Uttoxeter	Wm. Douglas, Manager	Camlachie.
Sarnia	Vyner	Duncan McDonald, Sec.	Mandaumin.
Sombra	Sombra Cheese Mfg. Co.	W. S. Howell, Sec	Thornyhurst.
Warwick	Maple Grove	B. Batchelor. Prop	Birnam.
	Thompson Cheese Mfg. Co.	F. Patterson, Sec.	Arkona.
	*Warwick	J. S. Clarke, Prop	Warwick West.
HURON:			
Ashfield	Ashfield Ch. & B. Co	Miss L. E. Johnston, Sec	Lanes.
Colborne	West Huron	Wm. Jones, Sec	Nile.
Grey	Ethel	Robert Barr, Prop	Ethel.
	*Grey and Morris	Daniel Stewart, Sec	Brussels.
	Molesworth	Henry Coghlin, Sec.	Molesworth.
	Walton	R H. Ferguson, Sec	Walton.
Howick	Fordwich	Michael Daum, Sec.	Kurtzville.
	Peoples	W. S. McKercher, Sec	Wroxeter.
	Springbank	George Padfield, Sec	Gorrie.
Hullett	Constance	J. B. Henderson, Pres	Seaforth.
Stephen	*Centralia	C. Smith, Sec.	Centralia.
	Corbett	John Corbett, Pres	Corbett.
Turnberry	Bluevale	John Burgess, Sec	Bluevale.
Wawanosh, E	Belgrave	George Hood, Sec	Sunshine.
BRUCE:			
Amabel	Wiarton	George H. Johnson, Prop.	Wiarton.
Arran	Allenford	D. C. McKinnon, Sec.	Allenford.
	Tara	J. D. Tobey, Sec	Tara.
Brant	Brant	Daniel Sullivan, Sec.	Malcolm.
	Dunkeld	Thos. A. Chisholm, Sec.	Dunkeld.
Bruce	*Climax	Andrew Kirkconnell, Pres	Tiverton.
	Underwood	Amos Hilker	Underwood.
Carrick	*Belmore	D. McDonald, Sec	Belmore.
Elderslie	Williscroft	John McKellar, Prop.	Tiverton.
Greenock	Pinkerton	D. Pinkerton, Prop.	Pinkerton.
	Riversdale	Wm. Waddell, Sec	Kinloss.
Huron	Huron	Adam Ruttle, Pres	Ripley.
	Paramount	P. R. McNay, Sec	Lucknow.
	Pine River	Wm. Manson, Pres	Pine River.
	Ripley	H. W. Farnell, Sec.	Ripley.
Kincardine	*Bervie	James Glass, Sec	Bervie.
	*Glammis	W. M. Atton, Sec	Glammis.
	Millarton	Alex. McNeil, Sec	Kincardine.
Kinloss	Lucknow	F. C. McInnes, Prop	Lucknow.
Saugeen	Burgoyne	James White, Sec	Burgoyne.
	Star	John Muir, Sec	Port Elgin.
GREY:			
Artemesia	Flesherton	James Brodie, Sec	Vandeleur
	Markdale	H. D. Irwin, Sec	Markdale.
Egremont	Boothville	Wm. Ramage, Sec	Dromore.
Holland	Chatsworth	James McComb, Sec	Arnott.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office. Address.
GREY.—*Continued.*			
Normanby	Alsfeldt Ch. & B. Co	C. H. Peterson, Sec	Clifford.
	Mount Forest	Joseph Tuck, Sec	Mount Forest.
	Varney	J. W. Blyth, Prop	Varney.
Osprey	Badjeros	George Bailey, Treas	Shrigley.
	Feversham	D. W. Clinton, Sec	Maxwell.
	Singhampton	L. L. Currie, Sec	Singhampton.
Proton	Dundalk	Robt. Russell, Sec	Dundalk.
	Ventry	James Cavanagh, Sec	Ventry.
	*Victoria	James Love, Sec	Inistioge.
SIMCOE:			
Flos	Crossland	Robert Elrick, Sec	Elmvale.
	Edenvale	John Benson, Sec	Iris.
Nottawasaga	Avening	W. G. Carruthers, Sec	Avening.
	Glen Huron	James Connor, Sec	Glen Huron.
	Lavender	Samuel Flack, Prop	Lavender.
	Stayner	W. B. Sanders, Sec	Stayner.
Orillia	Northbrook	J. Malone, Sec	Orillia.
Tay	North River	E. W. Kitchen, Sec	Lovering.
	*Vasey	George Jones, Sec	Vasey.
Tecumseth	Cookstown	Briden Spence, Pres	Cookstown.
Tiny	Wyebridge	John Adams, Sec	Wyebridge.
MIDDLESEX:			
Adelaide	Kerwood	H. P. Richardson, Prop	Kerwood.
	Keyser	Hugh E. Wilson, Prop	Arkona.
Biddulph	Cedar Vale	Michael Blake, Sec	Elginfield.
	North Middlesex	George W. Fox, Sec	Lucan.
Caradoc	Caradoc, Mount Carmel (2).	D. Leitch, Prop	Strathroy.
	Muncey Road	Chas. F. Price, Sec	Burwell Road.
Delaware	Delaware	H. J. Smith, Sec	Lambeth.
Dorchester, N.	Burnside	S. Barr, Sec	Mossley.
	Dorchester Station	Wm. Uglow, Sec	Putnam.
	Gladstone	B. Swales, Sec	Gladstone.
	Gore	W. L. Bongard, Prop	Crampton.
	Harrietsville	R. Facey, Prop	Harrietsville.
	Thames	James Creighton, Pres	Nilestown.
Ekfrid	Appin	Hector McFarlane, Sec	Glencoe.
	*Mayfair	John Cooper, Sec	Melbourne.
London	Geary	John Geary, Prop	London.
	Melrose	Thos. Wilson, Prop	Ferguson.
	North Branch	Fred. Bailey, Sec	Rebecca.
	Proof Line	James Tier, Sec	Arva.
Metcalfe	Napier	Wm. Ormerod, Prop	Napier.
	Sifton	W. S. Sifton, Prop	Cairngorm.
Mosa	Glencoe	Hector McFarlane, Sec	Glencoe.
Nissouri, W	Cherry Hill	Hope Webster, Sec	Thamesford.
	Evelyn	Meade N. Wright, Sec	Thorndale.
	West Nissouri	W. Lee, Sec	Thorndale.
Westminster	Belmont	John Evans, Prop	Belmont.
	Glanworth	S. A. Smith, Prop	Glanworth.
	North Street	H. B. Stevens, Prop	Lambeth.
	Pond Mills	Andrew Elliott, Sec	Pond Mills.
	Westminster	Wm. Fitzpatrick, Prop	Belmont.
	White Oak	A. F. Anderson, Sec	Wilton Grove.
OXFORD:			
Blandford	Bright	John Riesberry, Pres	Bright.
	Eastwood	W. E. Hopkins, Sec	Eastwood.
Blenheim	Soho	J. E. Pounds, Sec	Drumbo.
Dereham	Brownsville Co. (3)	W. A. Elliott, Sec	Brownsville.
	*Dereham and Norwich	Wm. Jones, Sec	Mount Elgin.
	Dereham and West Oxford.	James Mayberry, Sec	Salford.
	Lawson	J. C. Rumble, Prop	Holbrook.
	Mount Elgin	Wm. Pow, Sec	Mount Elgin.
	Pronse	Thomas Prouse, Prop	Dereham Centre.
	Salford	James Mayberry, Sec	Salford.
	Verschoyle	J. H. Wilkinson, Prop	Verschoyle.
Nissouri, E	Kintore	J. W. Sutherland, Sec	Medina.
	Kintore Branch	Thomas Alderson, Prop	Kintore.
	*Lakeside	Robert Marshall, Pres	Lakeside.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
OXFORD.—*Continued.*			
Nissouri, E	Murray	Wm. McLaren, Sec	St. Marys.
	*Nissouri E. Cheese Co	George Sutherland, Sec	Thamesford.
	Thamesford	David Lawrence, Sec	Thamesford.
Norwich, N	Dunkin	Gilbert Dunkin, Prop	Norwich.
	Norwich Junction	John McKee, Sec	Norwich.
	*Losee, *Burgessville (2)	I. L. Farrington, Prop	Norwich.
Norwich, S	Springford	F. C. Anstice, Prop	Springford.
	Summerville	G. H. Treffey, Sec	Hawtrey.
Oxford, E	Diamond	J. McConnell, Sec	Vandecar.
	E. and W. Oxford Ch. Co	M. S. Schell, Sec	Woodstock.
	*Oxford	I. L. Farrington, Prop	Norwich.
Oxford, N	Beachville	James Ireland, Prop	Beachville.
	Maple Leaf	Thomas Caddey, Prop	Banner.
	North Oxford	W. H. Sutherland, Sec	Ingersoll, Box 111
Oxford, W	*Sweaborg	E. Hunter, Prop	Sweaborg.
	West Oxford	H. F. Boyse, Pres	Ingersoll.
Zorra, E	Anderson	Douglas Bruce, Sec	South Zorra.
	Blandford and E. Zorra	A. Miller, Sec	Walmer.
	German Union	P. J. Altemann, Sec	New Hamburg.
	Honey Grove	Robert Morton, Prop	Cassel.
	Spring Creek	Andrew McKay, Sec	Woodstock.
	Strathallan	Alex. King, Sec	Hickson.
Zorra, W	Brooksdale	John A. McKay, Sec	Brooksdale.
	Coldsprings	Robert W. Young, Sec	Youngsville.
	Red Star	W. H. Sutherland, Sec	Ingersoll, Box 111
	West Zorra	Hugh S. MacKay, Sec	Embro.
BRANT:			
Brantford	Grand River	George Hately, Sec	Brantford, Box 42
	North Brant	John German, Sec	St. George.
Burford	Cathcart	Thos. D. Costin, Prop	Cathcart.
	*Harley	I. L. Farrington, Prop	Norwich.
	*New Durham	James Paterson, Sec	New Durham.
Dumfries, S	*St. George	John Richardson, Prop	St. George.
Oakland	*Oakland	George Taylor, Sec	Oakland.
PERTH:			
Blanshard	Blanshard	George B. Webster, Sec	Science Hill.
Downie	Avonbank	Wm. Tier, Sec	Motherwell.
	Black Creek	Thos. Ballantyne, Prop	Stratford.
	Downie	H. A. Southwick, Prop	Avonton.
	Gore of Downie	John Dempsey, Prop	Fairview.
	*Kastnerville	George Barthel, Pres	Stratford.
Easthope, N	Avondale	R. M. Ballantyne, Prop	Stratford.
Easthope, S	Tavistock	A. T. Bell, Sec	Tavistock.
Ellice	Classic	D. A. Dempsey, Prop	Stratford.
	Ellice and Logan	J. J. Brown Sec	Kinkora.
Elma	Donegal	Alex. McKenzie, Prop	Donegal.
	Elma	Wm. Lochhead, Sec	Atwood.
	†Elma and Mornington	James Burke, Sec	Britton.
	Elmbank	Robert Cleland, Prop	Listowel.
	Monkton	Andrew Erskine, Sec	Monkton.
	Newry	John Morrison, Prop	Newry.
	Silver Corners	James Morrison, Prop	Henfryn.
	Trowbridge	John Adams, Sec	Trowbridge.
Fullarton	Cold Creek	Thos. Stacey, Prop	Fullarton.
Logan	*Willow Grove	Wm. Pomeroy, Prop	Mitchell.
Mornington	Milverton	G. E. Goodhand, Prop	Milverton.
	Newton	Hugh, Jack, Prop	Newton.
Wallace	Cedar Grove	G. V. Poole, Sec	Wallace.
	Wallace	Jeptha Vankleeck, Sec	Listowel.
WELLINGTON:			
Arthur	Conn	G. J. McCulloch, Sec	Conn.
	Kenilworth	George Cushing, Sec	Kenilworth.
Luther, W	Luther and Arthur	John McNab, Sec	Arthur.
Maryborough	Maryborough	Wm. Wilson, Sec	Rothsay.
	*Riverbank	A. R. McLachlan, Sec	Rothsay.
	Wyandotte	Thos. J. Paterson, Sec	Moorefield.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
WELLINGTON.—*Contin'd.*			
Minto	Harriston	W. D. McLellan	Harriston.
	*Minto and Arthur	James Wiseman, Sec	Cotswold.
Peel	Goldstone	W. T. Whale, Sec	Goldstone.
	Peel	John Hought, Sec	Glenallan.
WATERLOO:			
Dumfries, N	Galt	W. P. Clay, Prop	Galt.
Wellesley	Honey Grove	J. W. Chalmers, Prop	Poole.
Wilmot	Oak Grove	George Cousins, Prop	New Hamburg.
	*Philipsburg	John D. Shantz, Prop	Baden.
DUFFERIN:			
Amaranth	Laurel	Jonathan Varcoe, Sec	Laurel.
Melancthon	Shelburne	J. Walker, Sec.-Treas	Shelbourne.
Mono	Camilla	Wm. Dynes, Sec	Granger.
LINCOLN:			
Caistor	Caistorville	A. W. Edwards, Prop	Caistorville.
Clinton	Campden	Joseph N. Fry, Prop	Campden.
Gainsborough	Bismarck	J. L. Heaslip, Sec	Wellandport.
WENTWORTH:			
Ancaster	†Alberton	Edward Morwick, Sec	Alberton.
	*Renforth	D. Hamilton, Sec	Renforth.
Beverly	*Beverly	George Paterson, Prop	West Flamboro'.
	Lynden	J. A. Bennett, Sec	Copetown.
	Sheffield	P. H. Green. Prop	Sheffield.
Binbrook	Woodburn	Wm. Ptolemy, Sec	Woodburn.
Flamborough, W	Freelton	David Brown, Sec	Freelton.
HALTON:			
Trafalgar	Milton	D. M. Harrison, Sec	Milton.
PEEL:			
Chinguacousy	Mono Road	J. W. Shields, Sec	Mono Road.
	Norval	R. Groat, Prop	Georgetown.
YORK:			
Georgina	Sutton	K. Greenwood, Sec	Sutton, West.
Gwillimbury, E	Newmarket	Chas. E. Lewis, Sec	Newmarket.
King	Eversley	Henry Rogers, Sec	Eversley.
	Kettleby	W. E. Fox, Pres	Kettleby.
Markham	Ringwood	A. B. Grove, Prop	Ringwood.
Whitchurch	Aurora	A. Love, Sec	Aurora.
ONTARIO:			
Brock	Derryville	Wm. Harrison, Sec	Cannington.
Mara	Gamebridge	W. M. Stewart, Sec	Gamebridge.
	Uptergrove	George Read, Sec	Uptergrove.
Reach	Manchester	W. F. Weir, Sec	Prince Albert.
Whitby	Brooklin	D. Holliday, Sec	Brooklin.
Whitby, E	*Geneva	....	Columbus.
DURHAM:			
Cartwright	*Blackstock	G. L. McLaughlin, Sec	Blackstock.
Cavan	Fraserville	Joseph Madill, Sec	Fraserville.
	Ida	W. H. Lough, Sec	Ida.
	Mt. Pleasant	C. J. Rutherford, Prop	Mt. Pleasant.
	Millbrook	James Brock, Sec	Millbrook.
Clarke	Newtonville	W. J. Jones, Sec	Clarke.
	Orono	G. L. Waddell, Sec	Orono.
Darlington	Darlington	W. H. Montgomery, Sec	Solina.
	Hampton	F. L. Ellis, Sec	Hampton.
Hope	Hope	H. A. Walker, Sec	Welcome.
	Perrytown	Fred. Currelley, Sec	Canton.
Manvers	Fleetwood	James Dean, Sec	Lifford.
NORTHUMBERLAND:			
Alnwick	Roseneath	Dennis Keogan, Sec	Hastings.
Brighton	Brighton and Murray	J. W. Hennessey, Sec	Wooler.
	*Cedar Hill	Hugh Strong, Prop	Hilton.
	*Codrington	A. D. Richards, Pres	Codrington.
	Hilton	A. E. Thorne, Sec	Hilton.
	Standard	Wm. Bensley, Prop	Warkworth.
Cramahe	Castleton	O. M. Alger, Sec	Castleton.
	Cramahe	R. A. Brintnall, Treas	Edville.
	Morganston	G. L. Duncan, Pres	Morganston.
	Salem	S. E. Dixon, Sec	Colborne.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
NORTHUMBERLAND—*Con.*			
Haldimand	Grafton	Thos. Hoskin, Sec	Grafton.
	Spring Valley	James Roberts, Sec	Fenella.
	Wicklow	J. W. Roberts, Sec	Grafton.
Hamilton	Baltimore	Wm. Peters, Sec	Baltimore.
	Crown	F. W. Philip, Prop	Precious Corners.
	North Star	Chas. Horsburgh, Sec	Plainville.
Monaghan, S	Bensfort	John Riddell, Sec	Bensfort.
Murray	Fountain	Sheldon Moran, Sec	Frankford.
	Gwynne	W. H. Potts, Sec	Smithfield.
	Queen	W. A. Hendrick, Sec	Frankford, Box 17
Percy	*Brickley	P. J. Convey, Sec	Brickley.
	Model	Douglas Kingsbury, Sec	Hastings.
	*Warkworth	T. B. Carlaw, Pres	Warkworth.
Seymour	Brae	Gilbert Bedford, Sec	Campbellford.
	Crow Bay	James C. Cleugh, Pres	Sarginson.
	Empire	Robert White, Pres	Campbellford.
	Forest	Alex. Haig, Sec	Menie.
	*I. X. L	John Govan, Pres	Campbellford.
	Meyersburg	T. W. Dilworth, Prop	Meyersburg.
	Prince of Wales	James Shillingham, Prop	Burnbrae.
	Rylestone	Arch. Morton, Prop	Springbrook.
	*Seymour West	John McKelvie, Pres	Campbellford.
	Stanwood	John McKenzie, Pres	Stanwood.
	*Valley	Patrick Kelleher, Pres	Campbellford.
	Woodland	Jesse Vallean, Prop	Campbellford.
PRINCE EDWARD:			
Ameliasburg	*Ameliasburg	R. J. Graham, Prop	Belleville.
	*Mountain View	John Potter, Sec	Mountain View.
	Quinte	Wm. R. Dempsey, Sec	Rednerville.
	*Weller's Bay	James Johnston, Sec	Consecon.
Athol	Cherry Valley	Luther Platt, Sec	Cherry Valley.
Hallowell	Bloomfield	Egerton Switzer, Prop	Bloomfield.
Hillier	Cloverdale	Dorland & Hubbs, Props	Wellington.
Marysburg, N.	Central	G. N. Rose, Sec	Waupoos.
	Union	R. Davison, Sec	Picton.
Marysburg, S	Black Creek	Martin W. Call, Sec	Milford.
	Point Traverse	Alva Rose, Sec	South Bay.
	*Royal Street	W. T. B. Striker, Prop	Milford.
Sophiasburg	*Big Island	Ryerson Rankin, Sec	Demorestville.
	*Grape Vale	J. P. Roblin, Prop	Fish Lake.
	Maple Leaf	Alfred Foster, Prop	Fish Lake.
	*Northport	Ira David, Pres	Solmesville.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:			
Adolphustown	Platt	Thos. F. Gibbs, Sec	Adolphustown.
Amherst Island	Amherst Island	W. H. Montray, Sec	Stella.
Camden	Camden East	G. E. Hinch, Sec	Camden East.
	Centreville, Croydon (2)	Wm. Whelan, Prop	Centreville.
	Enterprise, Whitman Creek.	A. B. Carscallen, Sec	Enterprise.
	Moscow	Vanluven Bros., Props	Moscow.
	Newburgh	G. A. Aylesworth, Sec	Newburgh.
Ernestown	Bath, Union (2)	W. R. Gordanier, Sec	Morven.
	Empey	W. F. Gerow, Prop	Napanee.
	Farmer's Friend	L. L. Gallagher, Prop	Wilton.
	Metzler	R. Metzler, Prop	Odessa.
	Odessa	J. C. Fraser, Sec	Odessa.
Fredericksburg, N	Excelsior	Ogden Hinch, Prop	Napanee.
	Napanee	W. N. Dollar, Sec	Napanee.
	Palace Road	W. F. Gerow, Prop	Napanee.
Fredericksburg, S	Conway	E. H. Phippen, Prop	Sandhurst.
	*Sillsville	James Rennie	Sillsville.
Kaladar	*Flinton	Thomas Welsh	Flinton.
Richmond	Forest Mills	J. J. Doyle, Sec	Kingsford.
	Selby	Ira B. Hudgins, Sec	Selby.
Sheffield	Clareview	John Garrett, Sec	Erinsville.
	Sheffield	D. E. Rose, Sec	Tamworth.
	Tamworth Co-operative	J. J. Barry, Sec	Tamworth.
FRONTENAC:			
Barrie	Cloyne	J. A. Carscallen, Sec	Northbrook.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
FRONTENAC.—*Continued.*			
Bedford	Bedford Mills	J. P. Tett, Prop	Bedford Mills.
	*Fermoy, *Salem (2)	John McGuire, Sec	Westport.
	Iron Junction	R. A. Popplewell, Prop	Godfrey.
	Tichborne	Thomas Duffy, Prop	Tichborne.
Hinchinbrooke	Parham	G. A. Smith, Prop	Parham.
Howe Island	Thousand Island	John Prior, Sec	D'Arcy.
Kennebec	Arden	W. W. Pringle, Pres	Arden.
Kingston	Glenvale	J. Watts, Sec	Glenvale.
	*Lake Shore	H. E. Wartman, Pres	Portsmouth.
	Union	Joshua Knight, Sec	Elginburg.
	*Woodbine	James Sproul	Westbrook.
Loughborough	Forest	John Moreland, Prop	Sydenham.
	Perth Road	Wm. Guthrie & Son, Props	Perth Road.
Oso	Crow Lake	D. N. Jackson, Prop	Tichborne.
	Sharbot Lake; Thomson & Avery	Thomson & Avery, Props	Sharbot Lake.
	Zealand	John B. Hughes, Prop	Brooke.
Pittsburg	Central	Thomas Anglin, Sec	Atkinson.
	Granite Hill	F. J. Henderson, Prop	Pittsferry.
	Jackson	E. W. Jackson, Prop	Gananoque.
	Keenan & Son	Thos. Keenan, Prop	Kingston.
	Leo Lake	Mrs. F. F. Franklin, Sec	Brewer's Mills.
	Maple Leaf	E. J. Agnew, Prop	Joyceville.
	Morning Star	Daniel McLean, Prop	Eric.
	Pine Grove	John Dillon, Prop	Brewer's Mills.
	*Pine Hill	David Trotter	Cushendell.
	Rose Hill	James Lane, Prop	Dufferin.
	*Woodburn	John Bennett	Willetsholme.
Portland	Bellrock, Hartington (2)	Vanluven Bros., Props	Moscow.
	*Bradshaw	Arch. Bradshaw, Sec	Harrowsmith.
	‡Harrowsmith	L. L. Gallagher, Sec	Wilton.
	*Verona	Howard Reynolds, Prop	Verona.
Storrington	*Battersea	John Hughes	Battersea.
	Bear Creek	James Greenlees, Prop	Sunbury.
	Cold Springs	C. Langwith, Prop	Sunbury.
	Duffs	Wm. Duff, Prop	Inverary.
	Excelsior	Mrs. George Clark, Sec	Battersea.
	*Lake Opinicon	Adam Barr, Prop	Inverary.
	*North Shore	John Sills	Battersea.
	Sand Hill	Peter Ritchie, Sec	Sunbury.
	*Storrington	L. W. Murphy, Prop	Brewer's Mills.
	*Sunbury	Wm. McGarry, Sec	Sunbury.
Wolfe Island	Gilt Edge	D. H. McDonell, Sec	Allen.
	St. Lawrence	Rattray & Kenney, Props	St. Lawrence.
	Wolfe Island	John M. Horne, Prop	Wolfe Island.
LEEDS:			
Bastard and Burgess, S.	*Clear Spring	A. Gallagher	Portland.
	*Delta	Strong & Davison, Props	Delta.
	*Farmers' Pride	Arch. Stevens, Sec	Philipsville.
	Grand Central	Smith & Knapp, Props	Chantry.
	Myers', *People's Mutual (2)	Thomas Myers, Prop	Forfar.
	*Plum Hollow	Smith & Knapp, Props	Chantry.
	*Poole's	Wm. N. Poole, Prop	Freeland.
	Reliable	Alex. Rogers, Prop	Newboyne.
	*Smith's Valley	R. A. Sheldon, Sec	Harlem.
Crosby, N.	*Ardmore, *Westport	John McGuire, Sec	Westport.
	*Model	T. C. Singleton, Prop	Newboro'.
Crosby, S	Clear Lake Union	W. L. Leggett, Sec	Singleton.
	Dominion	E. V. Halladay, Pres	Elgin.
	*Elgin Model, *Rockdale (2)	Dargavel & Murphy, Props	Elgin.
	Maple Grove, Morton (2)	H. F. Metcalfe, Sec	Morton.
	*Ontario	J. H. Singleton, Prop	Singleton.
Elizabethtown	*Anvern	Walker & Raphael, Props	Fairfield East.
	*Barlow	Smith & Knapp, Props	Chantry.
	Glen Buell	C. J. Gilroy, Prop	Glen Buell.
	Kilborn Springs	Walter Billings, Sec	Lyn.
	Maple Grange	Joshua Gilroy, Prop	Lyn.
	*North Star	P. W. Strong, Prop	Brockville.

‡ Received too late for tabulation.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LEEDS.—*Continued.*			
Elizabethtown	*Orchard Valley	R. J. Jelly, Sec	Jellyby.
	Palace	Mrs. B. Loverin, Sec	Greenbush.
	Rock Bottom	John L. Phillips, Prop	Brockville.
	Royal Dominion	T. W. Horton, Prop	New Dublin.
	*Smith's	Thomas Smith, Prop	Greenbush.
Kitley	Farmer's Choice	Henderson Bros., Props	Athens.
	Farmer's Friend	Smith & Knapp, Props	Chantry.
	Glen Elm, Robinson, Silver Creek	Cameron & Coad, Props	Smith's Falls and Toledo.
	Newbliss	John MacKay, Sec	Jasper.
Leeds & Lansdowne, F.	Birmingham	F. H. Dawson, Sec	South Lake.
	Bruce, Fairfax	James Keating, Sec.	Lansdowne.
	Coldbrook	J. C. Stafford, Prop	Lansdowne.
	Deerlick	J. J. Lappan, Sec	Lansdowne.
	*Dulcemain	Wm. Sliter, Sec	Warburton.
	Fairplay	W. A. Blanchard, Sec	Gananoque.
	*Gananoque	James Donevan, Sec	Gananoque.
	*Gananoque Junction	John Connor, Prop	Gananoque.
	Lorne	J. C. Stafford, Prop	Lansdowne.
	*Mountain View	James Donevan, Sec	Gananoque.
	Oak Leaf	M. K. Everitts, Prop	Easton's Corners
	People's	H. McCalpin, Prop	South Lake
	Rapid's Valley	James Keating, Sec	Lansdowne.
	*St. Lawrence	Wm. Latimer, Prop	Lansdowne.
	Sand Bay	B. Herbison, Sec	Sand Bay.
	Tilley	J. W. Grier, Sec	Lansdowne.
	Warburton	M. W. Steacy, Sec	Warburton.
Leeds & Lansdowne, R.	Cold Glen	J. Willoughby, Prop	Ellisville.
	†Gilt Edge	G. H. Bowen, Pres	Seeley's Bay.
	*Lakeview	W. Tye, Prop	Lyndhurst.
	Lyndhurst	A. G. Halladay, Prop	Lyndhurst.
	Seeley's Bay	R. Gardiner, Prop	Seeley's Bay.
	Springvale	H. F. Metcalfe, Sec	Morton.
Yonge and Escott	‡Caintown Union	W. J. White, Sec	Caintown.
	Elbe	Bates & Brown, Props	Elbe Mills.
	Farmersville	Horace Brown, Prop	Athens.
	Holland	H. C. Lynch, Sec	Escott.
	Junetown, B	Alvin Avery, Sec	Caintown.
	Leeder	Benj. Leeder, Prop	Caintown.
	Leeds County	Purvis & Ferguson, Props	Yonge Mills.
	Mallory's Produce	A. W. Mallory, Prop	Mallorytown.
	*Mallorytown Union	D. E. Forrester, Sec	Mallorytown.
	*Rockfield Union	W. B. Warren, Sec	Rockfield.
	*Ronan's	Alex. McDougall, Prop	Addison.
	Springfield Union	N. Hutchinson, Sec	Escott.
GRENVILLE:			
Augusta	Algonquin	John Edwards, Prop	Algonquin.
	Charleville, Domville, Grenville, Glenmore	Rufus Earl, Prop. / J. W. Place, Sec	Algonquin. / Prescott.
	*North Augusta	J. C. Winkworth, Sec	North Augusta.
	Roebuck	R. Connell, Sec	Roebuck.
	*St. Lawrence Star	John McLean, Sec	Maitland.
	South Branch	Thos. E. Meech, Prop	North Augusta.
	Willow	Ross & Bissell, Props	Brockville.
Edwardsburg	Eager's No. 12	R. J. Bennett, Sec	Glensmail.
	Limekiln	S. H. Webb, Prop	Cardinal.
	Mainsville (Eager's No. 7)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Maple Ridge	Lawrence Rooney, Sec	Prescott.
	Millar's No. 1	George Fairbairn, Sec	Spencerville.
	Millar's No. 2	Thos. J. Miller, Sec	Spencerville.
	Millar's No. 3	Arch. Fraser, Sec	Spencerville.
	*Park Street	A. Linnen	Spencerville.
	Perry Creek	Dawson & Curry, Prop	Prescott.
	St. Lawrence	S. H. Webb, Prop	Cardinal.
	Shanley (Eager's)	Wm. Holmes, Sec	Shanley.
	*Union	J. Hyndman	Hyndman.
Gower, S	Eager's No. 1	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.

‡ Received too late for tabulation.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
GRENVILLE.—*Continued.*			
Oxford on Rideau	*Anderson	John Anderson, Prop	Oxford Mills.
	*Bishop's Mills	Albert Alexander, Sec	Bishop's Mills.
	Burritt's Rapids	Edward Kidd, Prop	North Gower.
	Eager's No. 20	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Graham, *Kemptville	O. Bush, M.P.P., Prop	Kemptville.
Wolford	Old Fairfield, Rideau Valley	M. K. Evertts, Prop	Easton's Corners.
	Union	George Baker, Sec	Merrickville.
DUNDAS:			
Matilda	Advance No. 1	Thos. Scott, Prop	Glen Stewart.
	Advance No. 3	Liezart & McIntyre, Props	Dixon's Corners.
	Eager's No. 6, 10 and 22	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Farmer's (Clover Brand)	George Reichardt, Sec	Iroquois.
	Iroquois	T. W. Hare, Sec	Iroquois.
	Maple Grove No. 2	Thos. McDonald, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Model No. 1	E. A. Roode, Prop	Hulbert.
	Morrisburg	C. E. Robertson, Sec	Morrisburg.
Mountain	Eager's Nos. 3 and 18	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Rose & Co. No. 1	John McTavish, Sec	Vancamp.
Williamsburg	*Archer	G. C. Tracy, Sec	Archer.
	Bouck's Hill	E. A. Sullivan, Salesman	Bouck's Hill.
	Bowman	Wm. Bowman, Sec	Morrisburg.
	*Colquhoun, *Elma, *Hoosic, *Grantley	John N. Logan, Prop	Elma.
	Dennison	R. Dennison, Prop	Archer.
	Dunbar	Isaiah Barkley, Sec	Dunbar.
	Eager's Nos. 5 and 26	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Glen Becker	Ira W. Becksted, Sec	Morrisburg.
	Maple Leaf	R. W. Linton, Prop	Winchester.
	North Williamsburg	J. J. Dickey, Prop	Brockville.
	Riverside	B. H. Hayunga, Sec	Morrisburg.
Winchester	Eager's Nos. 2, 13, 24 and 27	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	*Kendrick & Carlisle	W. R. Allison, Sec	Dunbar.
	Maple Ridge	R. D. Fulton, Sec	Chesterville.
	Morewood (Union)	George Carlyle, Sec	Morewood.
	Rose & Co. No. 2	John McTavish, Sec	Vancamp.
	White Globe No. 1	Alpin Campbell, Prop	Ormond.
STORMONT:			
Cornwall	*Grant's Corners	Wm. Irvine, Prop	Martintown.
	*Harrison's Corners, *Mille Roches, *St. Andrew	P. N. Tait, Prop	Mille Roches.
	Moulinette	J. G. Snetsinger, Pres	Moulinette.
	Silmser's Corners	John B. May, Prop	Eamer's Corners.
	White Rose	Tassie Tobin, Sec	Cornwall Centre.
Finch	Ashburn, *South Finch, *Steel s, *Connaught	J. N. Logan, Prop	Elma.
	Berwick No. 1	James Small, Prop	Berwick.
	Cannamore	Wm. Campbell, Prop	Cannamore.
	*Central Co-operation	Gordon Bogart, Sec	Berwick.
	Crysler	F. R. L. Crysler, Sec	Crysler.
	Eager's Nos. 25 and 30	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Goldfield No. 1	C. H. Wood, Prop	Maxville.
	*Goldfield No. 5	Alex. Carr, Sec	Goldfield.
Osnabruck	Dickenson's Landing	J. R. Eaman, Sec	Wales.
	*Bog	Robert Valance	Osnabruck Centre
	Farran's Point	J. R. Farran, Sec	Farran's Point.
	Lunenburg	H. McEwan, Prop	Lunenburg.
	*Newington	C. Wood, Sec	Newington.
	North Osnabruck	Gordon Baker, Treas	Osnabruck Centre
	*Pleasant Valley	W. Hollister, Sec	North Valley.
	White Clover	G. H. Jackson, Sec	Gallingertown.
Roxborough	Allangrove (4 factories)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	*Lodi	John McLean, Prop	Lodi.
	Moose Creek	Joseph Vance, Prop	Moose Creek.
	*Tayside, *Rosedale	C. H. Wood, Prop	Maxville.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
GLENGARRY:			
Charlottenburg	Allangrove (8 factories)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	Berwick No. 5	James Small, Prop	Berwick.
	Camerontown	Thos. McDonald, Prop	Morrisburg.
	*Lily White	W Irvine, Prop	Martintown.
	*Tyotown	D. Loney, Prop	Tyotown.
Kenyon	Allangrove (5 factories)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	Berwick No. 4	James Small, Prop	Berwick.
	*Baltic, *Greenfield	J. J. Cameron, Sec	Greenfield.
	*Loch Garry		
	*Spring Creek (4 factories)	W. D. McLeod, Prop	Kirkhill.
Lancaster	Allangrove (5 factories)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	*Bredalbane	J. C. McLaurin, Sec	Dalkeith.
Lochiel	*Hawkesbury No 3	James Hurley, Sec	Barb.
	Lorne	Valentine Chisholm, Sec	Lochiel.
	*Maple Grove	Allan Campbell, Sec	Dalkeith.
	*Spring Creek (5 factories)	W. D. McLeod, Prop	Kirkhill.
PRESCOTT:			
Alfred	Alfred	G. Parisien, Sec	Alfred.
	Bolt	J. R. Brownrigg, Sec	Alfred.
	B 1	Julien Brisebois, Sec	Alfred.
	D 1	Julian Bricault, Sec	Lefaivre.
	Hughes	Eli Robinson, Sec	Treadwell.
	St. Catherine	David Gratton, Sec	Alfred.
	*	Caliste Clement, Sec	Alfred
	*	Joseph Racine, Sec	Lefaivre.
	*	Joseph Meloche, Prop	Lefaivre.
Caledonia	*Fenaghvale	J. H. Malloy, Sec	Sandown.
	Star No. 1	Felix Cadieux, Sec	Routhier.
Hawkesbury, E.	Apple Bee Nos. 1 and 2	Paul Labrosse, Sec	St. Eugene.
	*Albert Lee	Chauncey Wyman	Chute à Blondeau
	*Bright Star	Moise Lafrance	St. Eugene.
	*Cardinal	Edmond Cardinal	Mongenais.
	Elm Grove	John McNish, Prop	Vankleek Hill.
	*Golden Hill	Denis Hurley, Prop	Vankleek Hill.
	*Hawkesbury Nos. 1 & 2	James Hurley, Sec	Barb.
	Maple Leaf No. 1	J. C. McAlpine, Prop	St. Ann, Prescott.
	*Maple Leaf No. 2	Joseph Seguin	Point Fortune.
	Maple Grove	Antoine Paiement, Sec	St. Ann, Prescott.
	*Monolea No. 1	James Ross, Prop	Hawkesbury.
	*Monolea No. 2	John Ross, Prop	Hawkesbury.
	*Spring Creek (3 factories)	Thomas McCuaig, Prop	Vankleek Hill.
Hawkesbury W	Hawkesbury	W. H. Byers, Prop	Hawkesbury.
	*McAlpine	W. P McAlpine, Prop	Vankleek Hill.
	*Spring Creek (3 factories)	*McCuaig, Cheney & Co., Props	Vankleek Hill.
	Spring Grove	S. N. Morrison, Prop	Henry.
	Star No. 1	A. F. Arnold, Prop	Vankleek Hill.
Longueuil	Hawkesbury No. 4	R. H. Marston, Sec	Cessburn.
	L'Orignal		
	*	Secretary	Caledonia Springs
Plantagenet	*Chard	David Brown, Salesman	Chard.
	*Fournier	J. R. Wight, Sec	Fournier.
	B. B. 3	Julien Brixbois, Sec	Alfred.
	Pendleton	Henry Moffatt, Prop	Pendleton.
	*Prescott Nos. 1 and 2	N. Parent, Prop	St. Isidore.
	*Riceville	A. McLean, Sec	Riceville.
	*Russell No. 8	Wm. Munro, Prop	Maxville.
	Section No. 2	D Robinson, Treas	Plantagenet.
	Star	John McCrank, Sec	Curran.
	Treadwell	A. N. Chessar, Sec	Plantagenet.
	Wendover C	Alphonse Fortier, Sec	Wendover.
RUSSELL:			
Clarence	The Brook	Joseph Menard, Sec	The Brook.
	Lalonde	Emery Lalonde, Prop	Wendover.
	Clarence Creek	G. Fortier, Prop	Clarence Creek.
	The Lake	Magloire Landry, Sec	Clarence Creek.
	*Lavigne	M. Lavigne, Sec	The Lake.
	*Ouillette	Simeon Ouillette, Prop	The Lake.
	Stonebrook	G. E. Tucker, Sec	Clarence.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
RUSSELL.—*Continued.*			
Cumberland	*Russell (4 factories)	W. A. Munroe, Prop	Navan.
	Sarsfield	Dr. A. DesRosiers, Prop	Clarence Creek.
	*	J. M. Philp	Sarsfield.
	*	—— Normandeau	Orleans.
Russell	Craig & Son No. 1	W. Craig, Prop	Russell.
	Eager's Nos. 8 and 29	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Riverside	Petrie & McKeown, Props	Russell.
	South Branch	Mathew Turnbull, Sec	Russell.
	Spring Hill No. 1	Walter Henderson, Sec	Dickenson.
	Spring Hill	Bruyère & Gagnon, Props	Embrun.
CARLETON:			
Fitzroy	Elm Dale, Maple Leaf	M. K. Everts, Prop	Easton's Corners.
	Riverview	John Stevenson, Prop	Kinburn.
	Union Pride	J. Tierney, Sec	Arnprior.
Goulburn	Golden	Robt. Cavanagh, Prop	Carleton Place.
	Ottawa Valley	Adam Abbott, Sec	Hazledean.
	Victoria	J. D. McCallum, Sec	Stittsville.
Gower N	Farmer's Joy	James A. Wallace, Sec	Carsonby.
	North Gower	John Wright, Sec	North Gower.
	Olive Dale	Isaiah Stevenson, Prop	Kars.
Marlborough	Eager's No. 21	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
Nepean	Eager's No. 17		
Osgoode	Craig & Son No. 2	W. Craig, Prop	Russell.
	Eager's Nos. 9, 16 and 23	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Gordon Model	H. D. Macdiarmid, Sec	Dalmeny.
	Manotick	Thomas Geddes, Sec	Manotick.
	Metcalfe	W. J. Campbell, Sec	Metcalfe.
	North Osgoode	H. D. Stewart, Prop	North Osgoode.
	Osgoode	H. D. York, Prop	Metcalfe.
	Osgoode Nos. 1 and 2	Robert Pink, Prop	Metcalfe.
	Reid's Mills	Wm. Reid, Prop	Reid's Mills.
	White Globe Nos. 2 and 3	Alpin Campbell, Prop	Ormond.
	Wide Awake	W. J. Moses, Prop	West Osgoode.
RENFREW:			
Admaston	Admaston	C. L. McCrady, Prop	Balsam Hill.
Bromley	†Douglas, †Osceola	J. H. Mundels, Prop	Lanark.
Horton	Maple Home	Robert McLaren, Sec	Renfrew.
McNab	New Glasgow	John A. Stewart, Sec	Harvey.
	Waba	Robert Stewart, Prop	Waba.
Pembroke	Greenwood	S. S. Lucky, Prop	Pembroke.
Ross	Forester's Falls	Wm. Grant, Prop	Forester's Falls.
Wilberforce	*Equal Rights	Albert Warren, Sec	Eganville.
	*Rankin	Joseph Graham, Sec	Rankin.
LANARK:			
Bathurst	Clareview	Moore & Hope, Props	Perth.
	*Fallbrook	Walter Cameron, Sec	Fallbrook.
	Harper	Joseph Warren, Sec	Harper.
	Scotch Line	James Fraser, Sec	Scotch Line.
	Taybanks	Elijah Hughes, Prop	Elliott.
Beckwith	*Beckwith	D. J. McDougal, Sec	Ashton.
	*Prospect	R. Wilson, Sec	Prospect.
	Tennyson	Neil Stewart, Sec	Carleton Place.
	*Valley Queen	Wm. McDonald, Sec	Franktown.
Dalhousie	Brookside, Watson's Corners	W. A. Moore, Sec	Perth.
	Poland	G. W. White, Sec	Poland.
Drummond	Balderson	J. C. McGregor, Sec	Balderson.
	Dexter	Donald McPhail, Prop	McPhail.
	Drummond Centre	Daniel Walsh, Prop	Drummond.
	Mississippi, Riverside	C. A. Matheson, Sec	Perth.
Elmsley N	Lone Star	M. K. Everts, Prop	Easton's Corners.
Lanark	*Boyd	Alfred Hammond, Sec	Innisville.
	*Clyde	James Herron, Sec	Herron's Mills.
	*Fairplay	Thomas Jackson, Sec	Innisville.
	Hopetown	John Stewart, Sec	Hopetown.
	Middleville	A. R. McIntyre, Sec	Middleville.
Montague	Cedar Grove	E. R. Condie, Prop	Smith's Falls.
	Montague	George Leach, Prop	Smith's Falls.
	Roseville	Hugh Clark, Sec	Smith's Falls.
Pakenham	Pakenham	B. W. Dunnet, Sec	Pakenham.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LANARK.—*Continued.*			
Ramsay	Appleton	Robt. Cavanagh, Prop	Carleton Place.
	Clayton	J. F Drummond, Sec	Clayton.
	Mississippi Pride	M. K. Everitts, Prop	Easton's Corners.
	Rosebank	A. Lindsay, Sec	Blakeney.
	Rosedale	M. K. Everits, Prop	Easton's Corners.
Sherbrooke S	*Lakeview	John McGuire, Sec	Westport.
	Maberly	W. A. Moore, Sec	Perth.
VICTORIA:			
Eldon	Lorneville	Lapp & McAlpine, Props	Lorneville.
Fenelon	Cambray	H. J. Lytle, Sec	Cambray.
	Fenelon Falls	F. Sandford, Sec	Fenelon Falls.
Mariposa	Little Britain	O. J. B. Yearsly, Prop	Little Britain.
	Manilla	Henry Glendinning, Sec	Manilla
	Mariposa	David Rogers, Sec	Linden Valley.
	†Valentia	Robert Stillman	Valentia.
Verulam	Bobcaygeon	George W. Taylor, Sec	Bobcaygeon.
	Dunsford	Edmond Thurston, Prop	Dunsford.
	North Verulam	Emerson Tiers	Bobcaygeon.
	Star	Morgan Johns, Sec	Bobcaygeon.
PETERBOROUGH:			
Asphodel	*Daisy	Wm. Webster, Sec	Norwood.
	Norwood	Hugh Spence, Prop	Norwood.
	*Ormonde	John Coughlin, Sec	Hastings.
	Westwood	James Ryan, Prop	Westwood.
Belmont	Round Lake	D. T. Young, Prop	Rush Point.
	Star	J. B. Peoples, Pres	Preneveau.
	Trentbridge	S. Watson, Prop	Trentbridge.
Chandos	Apsley	Wm. Hales, Sec	Apsley.
	Chandos	J. W. Ratcliffe, Prop	Lasswade.
Douro	Maple Leaf	Maurice Condon, Sec	Douro.
	Pine Grove	R. H. Little, Prop	Lakefield.
Dummer	North Dummer	Frank Darling, Sec	Hall's Glen.
	Oakdale	S. S. Spence, Prop	South Dummer.
	Stony Lake	John A. Robb, Sec	Stony Lake.
	Warminster	S. R. Payne, Sec	Warsaw.
	Warsaw	Alex. Smith, Prop	Warsaw.
Ennismore	*Myrtle	J. F. Sullivan, Sec	Ennismore.
Harvey	Cedardale	Wm. Weir, Sec	Lakehurst.
Otonabee	Keene	D. P. McFarlane, Sec	Keene.
	Lang	Robert Weir, Prop	Lang.
	Otonabee Union	George Stewart, Prop	Peterborough.
	*Peterborough	Wm. Girvin, Sec	Peterborough.
	Shearer	John Miller, Sec	Lang.
Smith	Central Smith	Andrew Young, Sec	Peterborough.
	Cherry Grove	J. G. Armstrong, Prop	Peterborough.
	Lakefield	W. W. Grant, Sec	Lakefield.
	Lakeview	P. Robinson, Prop	Bridgenorth.
	*Missing Link	James Middleton	Peterborough.
	North Smith	M. E. Sanderson, Sec	Selwyn.
	*Trewern	G. W. Fitzgerald, Sec	Lakefield.
HALIBURTON:			
Cardiff	Deer Lake	Alfred W. Willis, Sec	Deer Lake.
Dysart	Dysart	Edward Holmes, Prop	Haliburton.
Minden	Minden	M. Brown, Treas	Minden.
Stanhope	Stanhope	Thos. Godwin, Sec	Boskung.
HASTINGS:			
Carlow	Carlow	Andrew White, Sec	Boulter.
Dungannon	Bancroft	Fred. Mullett, Pres	Bancroft.
	L'Amable	J. R. Tait, Sec	L'Amable.
	Walkerville	D. Kavanagh, Pres	Umfraville.
Elzevir	*Elzevir	Wm. Wiggins, Pres	Queensborough.
Faraday	Page Road	R. S. Tivy, Pres	Coe Hill.
Herschel	Beechmont	Manley Valleau, Pres	Bancroft.
	Bird's Lake	Joseph Stubbs, Sec	Bird's Creek.
	*Maynooth	John Parsons, Sec	Maynooth.
Hungerford	*Cedar	Andrew Kirk, Pres	Chapman.
	Clair River	Peter Labarge, Pres	Bogart.
	*Kervine	Patrick Murphy, Pres	Stoco.
	*Goose Creek	John McGrath, Sec	Marltank.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
HASTINGS.—*Continued.*			
Hungerford	Marlbank	E. J. Reid, Sec	Marlbank.
	Moneymore	John Thompson, Sec	Moneymore.
	Roblin	James Clare, Pres	Chapman.
	*Thomasburg	M. Robinson, Pres	Thomasburg.
	*Tweed	Thomas Graham, Pres	Tweed.
	*Victoria	Robert Sayers, Sec	Tweed.
Huntingdon	Beulah	John H. Fleming, Sec	Ivanhoe.
	Daisy	John O'Reilly, Pres	Madoc.
	Glen	Samuel Ray, Pres	Fuller.
	Moira	W. H. Morton, Pres	Moira.
	West Huntingdon	James Haggerty, Pres	West Huntingdon
	*White Lake	Hector Wood, Pres	Ivanhoe.
Limerick	Ormsby	S F Weaver, Sec	Ormsby.
Madoc	Allen Settlement	W. J. Allen, Pres	Cooper.
	Alexandria	John Caskey, Pres	Madoc.
	Brook Valley	Thos. E. Burnside, Pres	Hazzard's Corn'rs
	Cold Spring	A. M. Ketcheson, Pres	Madoc.
	Golden	James English, Pres	Madoc.
	*Madoc	Arch. Thompson, Pres	Queensborough.
	*Spring Creek	Wm Thompson, Pres	Remington.
	Spring Hill	Donald McKenzie, Pres	Madoc.
Marmora	*Cook's	Porter Preston	Blairton.
	Deloro	Daniel Neil, Pres	Malone.
	Marmora, Riverside	Wm. Hilton, Pres	Marmora.
Mayo	Mayo and Carlow	W. J. Douglas, Pres	Fort Stewart.
Monteagle	Greenview	Edward Leveck, Sec	Greenview.
	Hybla	A. W. Bartlett, Pres	Monteagle Valley
Rawdon	Big Springs	James McComb, Prop	Big Springs.
	*Bell	J. T. Bateman	Springbrook.
	Central	G. A. Johnson, Pres	Anson.
	*Enterprise	Richard Clements, Pres	Sine.
	Evergreen	Robert Lanigan, Pres	Stirling.
	*Harold	John Tanner, Pres	Harold.
	*Kingston	J. T. Belshaw, Pres	Stirling.
	Maple Leaf	Wm. Meiklejohn, Pres	Big Springs.
	*Plum Grove	Fred. Fanning, Sec	Wellman's Cor's.
	Springbrook	Thos. J. Thompson, Sec	Springbrook.
	Spry	W. J. Spry, Prop	Big Springs.
	*Stirling	Hiram Conley, Pres	Stirling.
Sidney	*Bayside	R. J. Graham, Prop	Belleville.
	*Eclipse	James Bird, Pres	Chatterton.
	Frankford	Joshua Anderson, Pres	Frankford.
	Grove	B. Mallory, Sec	Frankford.
	*Johnston	E. Harry, Sec	Glen Miller.
	Shamrock	Oakley Vandervoort, Pres	Stirling.
	Sidney	J R. Brower, Pres	Belleville.
	*Sidney Town Hall	S. T. Wilmot, Pres	Wallbridge.
	Springfield	Thomas Steele, Pres	Trenton.
Thurlow	Ashley	W. H. Falconer, Prop	Foxboro'.
	Bronk	James Boldrick, Pres	Corbyville.
	*East Hastings	John Clark, Sec	Plainfield.
	Halloway	Adam Rushnell, Pres	Halloway.
	Roslin	Nelson Sills, Pres	Roslin.
	Thurlow	J. M. Hurley, Pres	Belleville.
	Union	F. Brenton, Pres	Corbyville.
	Zion	Wm. Sills, Pres	Foxboro'.
Tudor	*Millbridge	Chas. Donaldson, Sec	Millbridge.
Tyendinaga	Albert, Read (2)	Michael Corrigan, Pres	Albert.
	Deseronto	R. Rayburn, Sec	Deseronto.
	*Gould's	Peter Gould, Sec	Napanee.
	Melrose	Wm. McLaren, Pres	Melrose.
	Mountain	R. L. Lazier, Pres	Shannonville.
	Shannonville	J. K. McCargar, Prop	Belleville.
Wollaston	Coe Hill	R. S. Tivy, Pres	Coe Hill.
PARRY SOUND:			
Humphrey	Ashdown	A. T. Sirett, Sec	Ashdown.
Machar	*Clear Water	Thomas Bottomley, Sec	South River.

CREAMERIES OPERATED IN ONTARIO IN SUMMER OF 1893 AND WINTER OF 1893-4.

County and Township.	Name of Creamery.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
ESSEX:			
Rochester	*Woodslee	Wm. Allison	Woodslee.
LAMBTON:			
Plympton	*Wanstead	Arch. Wark, Manager	Wanstead.
HURON:			
Goderich	*Goderich	John Hannah, Prop	Seaforth.
Hullett	Londesborough	George Watt, Pres	Harlock.
McKillop	*Seaforth	John Hannah, Prop	Seaforth.
Stephen	*Exeter	W. E. Huston	Exeter.
Tuckersmith	Brucefield	H. McCartney, Prop	Brucefield.
BRUCE:			
Brant	*Walkerton	J. T. Brill, Prop	Guelph.
Carrick	Mildmay	James Johnston, Sec	Mildmay.
Culross	*Formosa	Peter Kunz, Sec	Formosa.
	Teeswater	S. F. Brill, Sec	Teeswater.
Elderslie	*Chesley	Halliday & Co., Props	Chesley.
	Paisley	Alex E. Wark	Paisley.
Kinloss	Whitechurch	J. J. W. Simpson, Sec	Whitechurch.
GREY:			
Bentinck	*Durham	A. M. Dargavel, Prop	Durham.
	Lamlash	W. J. Earls, Sec	Lamlash.
Derby	Owen Sound	James Smith, Sec	Owen Sound.
	Pleasant View	James Struthers, Prop	Owen Sound.
Egremont	*Dromore	John Philp, Sec	Dromore.
	Egremont	David Allan, Sec	Holstein.
Normanby	*Ayton	Isaac Wenger, Prop	Ayton
	Saugeen Valley	Charles Heise, Sec	Neustadt.
St. Vincent	Meaford	H. J. Rorke	Meaford.
MIDDLESEX:			
Dorchester	*Gladstone*	B. Swales, Sec	Gladstone.
London	*London* (Geary's)	Dominion Dairy Department.	Ottawa.
	*Medway	James Carmichael, Prop	Arva.
McGillivray	Springbank	J. S. Gilfillan	Lucan.
Mosa	*Newbury	W. Bain, Sec	Newbury.
OXFORD:			
Dereham	**Culloden* (Brownsville Co.)	W. A. Elliott, Sec	Brownsville.
	Mount Elgin	Dominion Dairy Department.	Ottawa.
Norwich, N	Norwich Junction	John McKee, Sec	Norwich.
Oxford, E	*Woodstock*	Dominion Dairy Department.	Ottawa.
Oxford, W	**West Oxford*	Hector Morrison	Ingersoll.
BRANT:			
Brantford	**North Brant*	John German, Sec	St. George.
PERTH:			
Blanshard	*Kirkton	John Hannah, Prop	Seaforth.
Downie	*Avonbank*	Wm. Tier, Sec	Motherwell.
WELLINGTON:			
Guelph	Springbank	Alex. McIntosh, Sec	Mosborough.
Nichol	Kinnettle's	George Wright, Sec	Elora.
WATERLOO:			
Wellesley	*Crosshill	John T. Wilford, Sec	Crosshill.
Wilmot	†Nith Valley	Chas. H. Tye, Sec	Haysville.
Woolwich	*St. Jacob's	Brubacher & Snyder, Props	St. Jacob's.

Winter creameries are printed in italics. *No return received. †Combination butter and cheese.

CREAMERIES OPERATED IN ONTARIO, ETC.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Creamery.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
HALTON:			
Trafalgar	Palermo (1894-5)	J. W. Palmer, Sec	Palermo.
PEEL:			
Albion	*Silver Springs	L. O. Buist, Sec	Bolton.
YORK:			
Markham	*Locust Hill*	D. B. Nighswander, Sec	Locust Hill.
Vaughan	*Maple	Charles Keffer	Maple.
	*Woodbridge	Mr. Hallett	Woodbridge.
Whitchurch	*Stouffville*	J. J. Brown, Sec	Stouffville.
ONTARIO:			
Pickering	Pickering (1894)	F. L Green	Greenwood.
Reach	Marsh Hill	Lewis Tomlinson, Sec	Marsh Hill.
PRINCE EDWARD:			
Ameliasburg	†Sprague	John Sprague, Prop	Ameliasburg.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:			
Camden	‡Newburgh	G. A. Aylesworth, Sec	Newburgh.
Ernestown	‡Violet	L. L. Gallagher, Sec	Wilton.
Fredericksburg, N.	*Napanee	W. N. Doller, Sec	Napanee.
LEEDS:			
Crosby, S	*Elgin Model*	J. R. Dargavel, Sec	Elgin.
Elizabethtown	*Barlow*	R. Barlow, Sec	Addison.
	Elizabethtown	T. W. Horton, Sec	New Dublin.
	*Palace	Cyrenus Stowell, Sec	Addison.
Yonge and Escott	Johnson's	Richard E. Cornell, Sec	Elbe Mills.
GRENVILLE:			
Edwardsburg	*Spencerville* Ventnor	Millar & Ferguson, Props	Spencerville.
DUNDAS:			
Matilda	W. D. Rutherford	Wm. Merkley, Sec	Irena.
	*Binion and Rutherford	Clinton Binion, Sec	Iroquois.
	*Banford and Johnston	Wm. Banford, Sec	Hainsville.
Williamsburg	*Dunbar	Wm. Binion, Sec	Iroquois.
Winchester	*Chesterville*	Dominion Dairy Department	Ottawa.
STORMONT:			
Osnabruck	*Mayflower	James H. Quinn	Osnabruck Centre
	*Stormont	Croil & McCullough	Aultsville.
GLENGARRY:			
Charlottenburg	Gore	Wm. Abrams	Summerstown Sta.
	*Lily White	Wm. Irvine	Martintown.
Lancaster	‡*Home*	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	Picnic Grove	Wm. Meldrum, Sec	Lancaster.
RUSSELL:			
Clarence	*The Brook*	Mr. Bellefeuille, Prop	The Brook.
Russell	*St. Onge	J. F. Boult, Sec	Embrun.
PETERBOROUGH:			
Smith	*North Smith*	M. E. Sanderson, Sec	Selwyn.
HASTINGS:			
Rawdon	*Wellman's Corners*	Dominion Dairy Department	Ottawa.
Tyendinaga	*Deseronto*	R. Rayburn, Sec	Deseronto.

Winter creameries are printed in italics.

†Combination butter and cheese.

*No return received.

‡Returned for part of season.

STATISTICS OF

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

HORSES AND HOGS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Horses and Hogs in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893.

Counties.	Horses.					Hogs.			
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Unbroken horses.	Totals.		Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Totals.	
				1893.	1892.			1893.	1892.
Essex	9,712	2,306	5,857	17,875	18,529	11,602	37,797	49,399	51,021
Kent	12,648	3,393	7,736	23,777	23,376	9,317	36,722	46,039	45,740
Elgin	9,115	2,349	5,945	17,409	17,359	7,111	27,691	34,802	32,501
Norfolk	8,131	2,109	4,870	15,110	15,313	5,330	22,524	27,854	28,666
Haldimand	6,438	1,868	3,760	12,066	12,403	3,026	12,495	15,521	15,787
Welland	6,140	1,104	2,610	9,854	10,015	1,726	7,663	9,389	8,638
Totals	52,184	13,129	30,778	96,091	96,995	38,112	144,892	183,004	182,353
Lambton	10,041	2,740	5,756	18,537	18,429	4,738	17,809	22,547	21,770
Huron	16,083	5,258	11,184	32,525	33,366	7,216	28,390	35,606	35,762
Bruce	11,912	3,640	7,242	22,794	22,642	8,072	21,512	29,584	30,346
Totals	38,036	11,638	24,182	73,856	74,437	20,026	67,711	87,737	87,878
Grey	16,610	4,897	8,991	30,498	30,562	9,422	32,013	41,435	42,380
Simcoe	15,661	4,458	9,448	29,567	29,020	11,249	42,173	53,422	53,932
Totals	32,271	9,355	18,439	60,065	59,582	20,671	74,186	94,857	96,312
Middlesex	16,374	4,725	11,243	32,342	32,368	7,217	35,220	42,437	41,931
Oxford	11,080	3,170	6,261	20,511	20,398	5,635	32,743	38,378	35,515
Brant	5,980	1,404	3,225	10,609	10,507	2,922	15,997	18,919	16,977
Perth	11,572	3,723	7,060	22,355	22,141	8,173	23,880	32,053	30,896
Wellington	13,427	3,806	7,817	25,050	24,944	6,238	31,064	37,302	38,560
Waterloo	8,158	1,956	3,657	13,771	14,067	2,592	13,402	15,994	16,446
Dufferin	5,804	1,779	3,376	10,959	10,930	3,664	15,069	18,733	20,075
Totals	72,395	20,563	42,639	135,597	135,355	36,441	167,375	203,816	200,400
Lincoln	6,193	1,143	2,777	10,113	10,332	1,876	8,662	10,538	10,835
Wentworth	8,226	1,565	3,131	12,922	12,666	2,943	13,235	16,178	15,963
Halton	5,580	1,108	2,277	8,965	8,839	1,796	10,974	12,770	11,183
Peel	7,858	2,124	3,597	13,579	13,804	3,458	17,583	21,041	20,456
York	14,286	4,474	8,212	26,972	27,157	6,064	31,793	37,857	38,688
Ontario	10,640	3,886	7,432	21,958	21,968	6,169	25,464	31,633	31,753
Durham	8,979	2,691	4,883	16,553	16,183	4,277	16,943	21,220	20,341
Northumberland	10,684	2,138	5,493	18,315	18,619	5,394	18,615	24,009	24,649
Prince Edward	6,932	1,645	4,089	12,666	12,855	2,217	8,263	10,480	9,531
Totals	79,378	20,774	41,891	142,043	142,423	34,194	151,532	185,726	183,399
Lennox & Addington	6,314	1,312	3,625	11,251	11,064	2,635	6,514	9,149	9,136
Frontenac	5,941	1,292	2,652	9,885	9,634	3,211	9,287	12,498	12,628
Leeds and Grenville	11,882	2,260	5,164	19,306	19,509	9,409	23,162	32,571	29,173
Dundas	5,333	735	2,470	8,538	9,011	2,857	10,155	13,012	11,365
Stormont	4,069	1,122	2,642	7,833	7,891	2,264	5,758	8,022	7,645
Glengarry	4,943	1,636	3,090	9,669	9,994	3,091	6,817	9,908	9,308
Prescott	4,315	1,539	2,577	8,431	8,305	4,312	7,762	12,074	11,263
Russell	2,585	982	1,630	5,197	5,256	2,252	5,966	8,218	7,909
Carleton	8,736	2,346	4,311	15,393	16,090	5,130	17,997	23,127	21,861
Renfrew	7,126	1,848	3,832	12,806	13,350	7,773	13,335	21,108	21,065
Lanark	7,137	1,522	3,383	12,042	12,307	3,881	15,317	19,198	18,362
Totals	68,381	16,594	35,376	120,351	122,411	46,815	122,070	168,885	159,715
Victoria	7,852	2,841	5,343	16,036	16,902	4,689	17,235	21,924	19,950
Peterborough	6,361	1,759	3,945	12,065	11,776	5,029	12,356	17,385	17,620
Haliburton	767	356	545	1,668	1,554	774	2,169	2,943	2,982
Hastings	10,817	1,939	5,319	18,075	18,333	8,950	20,657	29,607	30,185
Totals	25,797	6,895	15,152	47,844	48,565	19,442	52,417	71,859	70,737
Muskoka	1,698	575	892	3,165	3,133	1,183	3,002	4,185	4,492
Parry Sound	1,324	331	680	2,335	2,204	1,100	3,188	4,288	4,355
Nipissing	660	169	184	1,013	820	554	874	1,428	1,164
Algoma	1,491	530	806	2,827	2,889	1,858	4,379	6,237	6,169
Totals	5,173	1,605	2,562	9,340	9,046	4,695	11,443	16,138	16,180
The Province	373,615	100,553	211,019	685,187	688,814	220,396	791,626	1,012,022	996,974

CATTLE.

TABLE II. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Cattle in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893.

Counties.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.		Store cattle over 2 years.		Young and other cattle.	Totals.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.		1893.	1892.
Essex	175	13,549	13,305	6,759	6,306	14,690	35,173	36,155
Kent	26	15,595	15,857	12,430	12,914	22,230	50,281	52,354
Elgin	99	17,601	17,312	10,835	11,279	21,785	50,320	51,187
Norfolk	275	14,379	13,863	4,437	4,780	13,626	32,717	32,734
Haldimand	23	12,274	11,921	4,009	4,393	13,154	29,460	28,892
Welland	99	8,516	8,307	2,764	2,543	8,990	20,369	20,190
Totals	697	81,914	80,565	41,234	42,215	94,475	218,320	221,512
Lambton	48	17,536	17,482	16,308	16,752	28,971	62,863	63,013
Huron	81	29,273	28,931	29,656	30,031	50,389	109,399	109,200
Bruce	224	25,000	24,854	25,521	23,780	42,359	93,104	90,844
Totals	353	71,809	71,267	71,485	70,563	121,719	265,366	263,057
Grey	443	34,398	34,389	23,671	23,655	55,560	114,072	112,808
Simcoe	213	26,133	24,590	16,907	19,131	36,740	79,993	78,846
Totals	656	60,531	58,979	40,578	42,786	92,300	194,065	191,654
Middlesex	22	33,867	33,940	28,166	27,739	43,562	105,617	105,930
Oxford	115	33,454	33,585	14,776	12,815	27,025	75,370	74,617
Brant	54	11,241	10,652	2,252	2,452	12,225	25,772	24,681
Perth	18	27,414	26,816	15,971	14,635	36,037	79,440	77,807
Wellington	30	24,274	23,814	17,003	14,701	35,969	77,276	74,105
Waterloo	24	13,132	13,094	5,258	4,630	16,033	34,447	33,338
Dufferin	49	10,258	10,131	8,885	8,421	16,004	35,196	34,269
Totals	312	153,640	152,032	92,311	85,393	186,855	433,118	424,747
Lincoln	29	7,635	7,495	2,537	2,222	7,160	17,361	17,243
Wentworth	59	13,226	13,874	3,145	2,514	11,929	28,359	27,954
Halton	67	10,020	9,796	4,373	3,415	11,286	25,746	24,366
Peel	24	12,654	12,665	3,922	4,263	12,357	28,957	28,157
York	22	19,566	18,677	6,426	6,468	15,777	41,791	41,197
Ontario	24	17,461	17,517	9,519	9,083	25,561	52,565	52,007
Durham	84	12,618	12,241	6,381	6,297	16,094	35,177	34,917
Northumberland	113	21,552	21,759	7,165	6,895	19,300	48,130	48,557
Prince Edward	23	11,801	12,037	1,814	1,676	8,343	21,981	22,064
Totals	445	126,533	126,061	45,282	42,833	127,807	300,067	296,462
Lennox and Addington	279	15,767	15,477	6,883	6,087	15,284	38,213	37,818
Frontenac	62	17,809	16,893	5,689	5,285	14,255	37,815	36,933
Leeds and Grenville	10	49,890	47,772	7,633	6,471	24,641	82,174	79,430
Dundas	27	17,591	16,284	2,600	2,003	9,054	29,272	27,214
Stormont	6	15,777	15,645	1,802	1,958	7,305	24,890	25,105
Glengarry		18,346	18,671	2,103	2,098	11,606	32,055	31,616
Prescott	12	15,264	15,278	2,663	2,116	10,155	28,094	27,418
Russell	28	8,054	7,491	1,784	2,193	7,083	16,949	17,083
Carleton		24,916	23,365	7,380	7,322	21,739	54,035	52,178
Renfrew		18,610	18,219	8,872	8,932	22,039	49,521	48,899
Lanark	129	23,986	23,358	8,527	8,543	20,773	53,415	53,478
Totals	553	226,010	218,453	55,936	53,008	163,934	446,433	437,172
Victoria	66	14,001	12,976	10,921	10,823	22,530	47,518	45,942
Peterborough	173	16,322	15,535	5,980	5,296	15,238	37,713	35,524
Haliburton	214	2,634	2,538	1,243	1,265	4,276	8,367	7,851
Hastings	490	37,448	36,929	6,417	6,406	22,212	66,567	65,779
Totals	943	70,405	67,978	24,561	23,790	64,256	160,165	155,096
Muskoka	435	4,325	4,173	2,153	2,048	6,339	13,252	12,910
Parry Sound	447	3,672	3,549	2,121	2,061	5,776	12,016	11,636
Nipissing	28	844	806	420	319	929	2,221	2,023
Algoma	385	3,915	3,973	1,933	1,689	6,626	12,859	12,871
Totals	1,295	12,756	12,501	6,627	6,117	19,670	40,348	39,440
The Province	5,254	803,598	787,836	378,014	366,705	871,016	2,057,882	2,029,140

SHEEP AND POULTRY.

TABLE III. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Sheep and Poultry in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893.

Counties.	Sheep.				Poultry.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Totals.		Turkeys	Geese.	Other fowls.	Totals.	
			1893.	1892.				1892.	1892.
Essex	15,463	15,057	30,520	31,948	18,422	11,524	177,199	207,145	197,000
Kent	20,992	17,930	38,922	38,580	18,021	9,362	161,049	188,432	184,455
Elgin	27,686	26,432	54,118	51,862	16,122	6,287	150,634	173,043	160,891
Norfolk	19,388	16,530	35,918	35,231	10,186	5,746	115,862	131,794	136,702
Haldimand	15,915	13,708	29,623	28,702	13,951	5,006	98,669	117,626	117,580
Welland	12,967	11,940	24,907	24,390	9,184	3,647	90,582	103,413	97,367
Totals	112,411	101,597	214,008	210,713	85,886	41,572	793,995	921,453	893,995
Lambton	30,998	29,972	60,970	58,244	15,832	8,619	166,157	190,608	195,706
Huron	57,766	56,304	114,070	111,303	26,272	23,635	295,922	345,829	354,328
Bruce	58,960	55,683	114,643	109,545	16,618	17,317	194,196	228,131	226,656
Totals	147,724	141,959	289,683	279,092	58,722	49,571	656,275	764,568	776,690
Grey	77,870	68,476	146,346	143,059	24,737	25,266	266,024	316,027	328,072
Simcoe	50,421	42,948	93,369	89,126	27,396	25,032	253,709	306,137	295,916
Totals	128,291	111,424	239,715	232,185	52,133	50,298	519,733	622,164	623,988
Middlesex	42,567	37,029	79,596	74,611	35,038	12,981	309,272	357,291	353,713
Oxford	14,995	14,580	29,575	30,075	15,587	6,987	171,120	193,694	197,190
Brant	10,617	10,382	20,999	19,598	6,194	3,925	88,580	98,699	95,846
Perth	29,894	28,927	58,821	55,276	15,094	16,032	221,125	252,251	249,178
Wellington	47,110	43,876	90,986	88,259	18,017	17,219	204,229	239,465	239,291
Waterloo	21,068	18,336	39,404	37,911	8,656	6,629	114,829	160,114	159,206
Dufferin	19,182	15,365	34,547	34,498	8,238	10,370	104,236	122,904	123,576
Totals	185,433	168,495	353,928	340,228	106,884	74,143	1,243,391	1,424,418	1,418,000
Lincoln	11,709	10,835	22,544	21,310	7,209	3,727	82,898	93,834	89,674
Wentworth	15,062	13,426	28,488	25,873	10,182	3,906	103,501	117,589	115,246
Halton	11,433	10,049	21,482	18,896	8,090	6,810	87,885	102,785	108,136
Peel	15,205	11,693	26,898	26,810	20,654	16,144	117,832	154,630	142,958
York	26,252	20,725	46,977	46,251	27,315	14,633	208,880	250,828	242,430
Ontario	27,057	21,502	48,559	44,333	17,127	14,225	178,492	209,844	198,213
Durham	22,954	17,212	40,166	33,549	23,366	13,630	134,313	171,309	175,109
Northum'd	18,559	15,913	34,472	33,302	14,338	9,296	161,099	184,733	187,643
Prince Ed.	7,829	6,899	14,728	13,631	4,616	2,547	95,294	102,457	100,839
Totals	156,060	128,254	284,314	263,955	132,897	84,918	1,170,194	1,388,009	1,360,248
Lennox & Ad	13,357	10,974	24,331	24,665	5,771	5,220	87,991	98,982	104,584
Frontenac	16,044	14,484	30,528	27,576	11,335	6,534	93,245	111,114	108,178
Leeds & Gren	27,154	24,549	51,703	52,241	30,493	16,633	181,547	228,673	230,374
Dundas	6,772	6,003	12,775	11,304	12,627	7,932	98,857	119,416	122,352
Stormont	8,519	7,359	15,878	14,888	4,675	4,210	73,883	82,768	85,674
Glengarry	11,107	9,045	20,152	19,983	8,302	3,176	79,042	90,520	91,738
Prescott	10,286	8,873	19,159	17,618	6,898	5,096	76,536	88,530	85,984
Russell	8,120	6,561	14,681	14,629	9,727	4,838	46,647	61,212	61,209
Carleton	24,700	21,385	46,085	42,909	28,411	19,321	167,951	215,683	213,249
Renfrew	38,492	31,541	70,033	66,164	15,925	12,196	105,401	133,522	134,558
Lanark	35,586	29,377	64,963	65,789	19,979	13,336	132,636	165,951	171,198
Totals	200,137	170,151	370,288	357,766	154,143	98,492	1,143,736	1,396,371	1,409,098
Victoria	29,820	23,520	53,340	45,052	13,910	10,417	120,100	144,427	143,162
Peterboro'	18,158	14,449	32,607	29,461	13,203	10,430	116,789	140,427	138,985
Haliburton	4,393	3,405	7,798	7,074	970	1,407	15,041	17,418	17,153
Hastings	24,245	21,103	45,348	43,228	8,772	10,966	158,707	178,445	183,421
Totals	76,616	62,477	139,093	124,815	36,860	33,220	410,637	480,717	482,721
Muskoka	7,918	6,068	13,986	12,669	4,882	1,970	34,106	40,958	38,786
Parry Sound	6,676	5,023	11,699	10,823	2,078	1,362	25,803	29,243	27,197
Nipissing	620	407	1,027	1,080	827	438	7,372	8,637	9,263
Algoma	10,183	8,014	18,197	17,147	3,215	3,498	31,185	37,898	38,987
Totals	25,397	19,512	44,909	41,719	11,002	7,268	98,466	116,736	114,233
The Province	1,032,069	903,869	1,935,938	1,850,473	638,527	439,482	6,036,427	7,114,436	7,078,973

LIVE STOCK SOLD.

TABLE IV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry sold in the Province of Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, ending June 30th of each year.

Counties.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Poultry.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
Essex	1,362	1,113	8,187	7,910	10,310	9,475	36,154	40,712	81,275	79,352
Kent	1,218	1,308	13,982	13,812	14,205	13,685	42,989	45,031	58,125	63,501
Elgin	1,662	1,707	12,508	11,532	21,347	19,289	36,514	35,994	62,445	59,819
Norfolk	1,180	1,141	7,341	6,209	10,944	9,503	28,187	28,182	43,745	40,540
Haldimand	808	876	5,210	5,061	11,327	12,158	15,827	15,571	45,114	46,708
Welland	667	496	5,453	5,421	11,526	11,191	10,471	10,328	38,806	36,652
Totals	6,897	6,641	52,681	49,945	79,659	75,301	170,142	175,818	329,510	326,572
Lambton	1,242	1,285	18,638	17,724	18,251	15,875	18,600	17,792	48,515	46,895
Huron	3,820	4,434	31,126	31,804	35,872	35,375	41,991	44,126	75,798	74,633
Bruce	2,324	2,559	24,814	22,118	36,859	29,709	29,676	28,979	53,776	51,979
Totals	7,386	8,278	74,578	71,646	90,982	80,959	90 267	90,897	178,089	173,507
Grey	1,760	1,457	24,465	21,827	43,701	37,981	40,811	42,344	70,688	74,158
Simcoe	1,853	1,836	18,018	17,872	27,845	28,252	44,095	41,965	86,277	81,451
Totals	3,613	3,293	42,483	39,699	71,546	66,233	84,906	84,309	156,965	155,609
Middlesex	2,295	2,505	31,813	29,989	28,016	23,926	48,408	49,811	107,731	105,383
Oxford	1,247	1,482	18,299	15,214	11,075	10,703	47,044	50,507	47,716	44,788
Brant	535	570	5,993	6,416	7,898	8,470	20,933	19,775	36,327	33,011
Perth	1,432	1,546	19,525	18,529	19,968	18,897	32,640	34,881	45,564	48,475
Wellington	1,736	1,670	21,300	20,343	27,811	26,802	52,037	48,651	49,964	47,215
Waterloo	901	975	13,592	13,163	14,920	14,839	22,063	23,302	36,754	38,864
Dufferin	741	724	8,483	8,189	8,086	7,454	18,218	16,797	26,516	27,853
Totals	8,887	9,472	119,005	111,843	117,774	111,091	241,343	243,724	350,572	345,589
Lincoln	584	600	4,199	4,309	7,769	7,955	11,196	11,839	32,359	30,839
Wentworth	706	765	6,128	5,513	10,960	9,656	19,974	20,916	36,960	36,238
Halton	476	527	6,150	5,322	6,783	6,331	12,560	13,136	39,553	39,123
Peel	763	1,002	7,773	6,591	8,937	9,245	20,261	23,046	63,683	57,912
York	2,003	1,975	15,056	14,408	17,740	17,741	46,623	47,096	86,460	84,305
Ontario	2,292	1,813	14,279	13,701	15,362	14,630	36,773	35,501	68,865	61,300
Durham	1,066	916	8,136	7,167	11,368	8,066	19,852	19,813	50,389	50,293
Northum'd	1,004	1,259	9,648	8,546	9,839	9,285	22,292	20,637	45,418	39,479
Prince Ed	434	426	3,171	2,904	4,916	3,980	9,405	9,596	25,899	26,732
Totals	9,328	9,313	74,540	68,461	93,674	86,919	198,936	201,580	449,586	426,221
Lennox&Ad	507	517	6,014	4,532	7,766	6,707	9,128	9,436	31,165	34,250
Frontenac	385	482	6,387	6,640	9,181	8,833	8,780	9,988	45,761	46,058
Leeds&Gren	918	970	10,567	10,051	19,492	17,909	22,206	19,829	62,741	59,319
Dundas	1,024	921	3,103	3,012	5,727	5,375	8,870	7,629	27,912	23,655
Stormont	471	436	2,953	2,892	3,866	3,198	5,073	4,371	16,506	15,043
Glengarry	730	730	4,098	3,831	6,059	5,699	6,680	5,845	23,225	19,515
Prescott	605	506	2,375	2,566	4,783	4,883	5,773	4,906	28,674	21,713
Russell	344	373	2,815	2,473	4,130	3,650	4,729	4,152	16 614	21,262
Carleton	956	646	8,830	8,739	14,624	12,631	14,054	13,231	58,424	58,290
Renfrew	706	656	7,818	7,952	16,654	17,537	12,780	13,019	35,586	37,859
Lanark	1,059	820	8,805	8,309	19,083	19,364	13,607	13,849	40,328	44,043
Totals	7,705	7,057	63,765	60,997	111,365	105,786	111,680	106,255	386,936	381,007
Victoria	1,048	804	9,223	8,327	17,939	14,541	17,442	16,828	46,224	38,536
Peterboro'	514	424	7,503	6,946	8,849	8,467	15,809	14,766	32,709	28,728
Haliburton	135	118	1,314	1,436	2,311	2,294	2,004	1,843	4,876	3,404
Hastings	1,529	786	8,921	9,144	11,218	13,387	29,235	28,737	47,558	49,917
Totals	3,226	2,132	26,961	25,853	40,317	38,689	64,490	62,174	131,367	120,585
Muskoka	349	293	2,433	2,425	3,751	3,705	4,083	4,362	11,478	10,608
Parry Sound	193	241	2,309	2,399	3,009	2,932	3,949	4,180	6,909	7,014
Nipissing	52	39	434	462	297	319	649	585	2,593	2,808
Algoma	261	196	2,312	2,622	3,863	4,000	4,913	4,907	13,502	16,889
Totals	855	769	7,488	7,908	10,920	10,956	13,594	14,034	34,482	37,319
The Province	47,897	46,955	461,501	436,352	616,237	575,934	975,358	978,791	2,017,507	1,966,409

WOOL.

TABLE V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Wool in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1893.			1892.			Yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.		
	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb per fleece.
Essex	14,100	83,993	5.96	13,731	80,181	5.84	14,471	81,912	5.66
Kent	19,930	117,893	5.92	19,002	115,447	6.08	20,479	117,863	5.76
Elgin	27,463	165,542	6.03	26,182	162,340	6.20	23,679	137,174	5.79
Norfolk	18,869	104,094	5.52	17,899	100,833	5.63	16,945	90,649	5.35
Haldimand	15,710	98,185	6.25	15,153	96,382	6.36	17,341	103,693	5.98
Welland	12,467	61,926	4.97	12,238	61,794	5.05	13,755	69,365	5.04
Totals	108,539	631,633	5.82	104,205	616,977	5.92	106,670	600,656	5.63
Lambton	30,776	182,643	5.93	28,641	176,426	6.16	26,196	153,835	5.87
Huron	56,878	337,035	5.93	56,605	339,314	5.99	49,841	286,232	5.74
Bruce	56,809	334,489	5.89	54,470	328,221	6.03	49,617	286,508	5.77
Totals	144,463	854,167	5.91	139,716	843,961	6.04	125,654	726,575	5.78
Grey	77,749	447,544	5.76	75,888	452,034	5.96	71,029	397,311	5.59
Simcoe	50,587	300,202	5.93	45,778	273,800	5.98	45,465	254,933	5.61
Totals	128,336	747,746	5.83	121,666	725,834	5.97	116,494	652,244	5.60
Middlesex	41,062	264,634	6.44	38,309	244,766	6.39	38,299	231,300	6.04
Oxford	15,147	91,072	6.01	14,867	89,351	6.01	18,578	106,809	5.75
Brant	10,758	65,606	6.10	9,953	60,686	6.10	13,247	76,509	5.78
Perth	29,235	175,299	6.00	28,087	168,460	6.09	31,462	180,479	5.74
Wellington	45,885	279,300	6.09	44,694	273,660	6.12	47,027	271,330	5.77
Waterloo	20,198	116,072	5.75	18,498	104,789	5.66	21,796	119,041	5.46
Dufferin	20,010	120,036	6.00	19,922	122,267	6.14	18,262	104,336	5.71
Totals	182,295	1,112,019	6.10	174,330	1,063,979	6.10	188,671	1,089,804	5.78
Lincoln	12,321	64,131	5.21	11,973	62,239	5.20	10,629	55,001	5.17
Wentworth	14,953	90,039	6.02	13,091	79,294	6.06	14,878	85,303	5.73
Halton	11,788	79,392	6.73	10,079	69,840	6.93	11,499	72,433	6.30
Peel	16,389	114,253	6.97	15,972	107,265	6.72	15,386	101,436	6.59
York	26,313	168,415	6.40	25,826	166,225	6.44	26,916	162,974	6.05
Ontario	25,999	169,435	6.52	24,193	154,585	6.39	26,739	165,722	6.20
Durham	22,282	137,132	6.15	18,893	120,982	6.40	21,296	125,497	5.89
Northumberland	18,802	109,321	5.81	18,015	104,084	5.78	20,100	115,326	5.74
Prince Edward	7,175	41,583	5.80	7,035	38,087	5.41	8,917	47,491	5.33
Totals	156,022	973,701	6.24	145,077	902,601	6.22	156,360	931,183	5.96
Lennox & Addington	12,659	69,975	5.53	12,018	66,960	5.57	14,089	74,917	5 32
Frontenac	15,752	82,723	5.25	14,698	78,014	5.31	17,860	90,610	5.07
Leeds and Grenville	26,594	136,534	5.13	25,934	134,075	5.17	34,282	168,132	4.90
Dundas	6,629	36,242	5.47	5,552	30,653	5 52	9,800	49,480	5.05
Stormont	8,533	45,263	5.30	8,030	44,109	5.49	9,316	48,607	5 22
Glengarry	10,580	58,074	5.49	10,244	55,916	5.46	14,496	69,667	4.81
Prescott	10,172	55,107	5.42	9,743	53,168	5.46	10,578	53,007	5.01
Russell	8,134	45,774	5.63	8,157	45,987	5.64	7,914	39,716	5 02
Carleton	23,753	129,066	5.43	21,239	117,677	5.54	26,998	138,392	5.13
Renfrew	37,747	188,064	4.98	35,148	177,138	5.04	37,133	172,257	4.64
Lanark	35,708	181,324	5.08	35,991	182,468	5.07	33,685	163,922	4 87
Totals	196,261	1,028,146	5.24	186,754	986,165	5.28	216,151	1,068,707	4 94
Victoria	28,741	164,448	5.72	24,296	143,937	5.92	22,568	126,521	5.59
Peterborough	17,364	95,145	5.48	15,588	86,145	5.53	16,658	88,545	5.32
Haliburton	4,504	23,371	5.19	3,700	19,040	5.15	3,558	17,286	4.86
Hastings	23,767	124,618	5.24	22,991	124,887	5.43	24,542	122,014	4.97
Totals	74,376	407,582	5.48	66,575	374,009	5.62	67,326	354,066	5.26
Muskoka	7,992	40,078	5.01	7,202	37,011	5.14	6,256	33,166	5.30
Parry Sound	6,948	39,020	5.62	6,396	36,771	5.75	3,249	18,558	5.71
Nipissing	524	2,626	5.01	572	2,834	4.95	180	904	5.02
Algoma	9,741	60,173	6 18	8,667	53,564	6.18	4,730	28,542	6.03
Totals	25,205	141,897	5.63	22,837	130,180	5.70	14,415	81,170	5.63
The Province	1,015,497	5,896,891	5.81	961,160	5,643,706	5.87	991,741	5,504,405	5.55

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE VI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value of Cheese made at 675 factories in Ontario in 1893, the average dates of opening and closing, and the total number of factories reported in operation.

Counties.	Factories in operation.	Factories making returns.	Quantity of		Gross value of Cheese.	No. of patrons.	Milk required to make 1 lb. Cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Average date of opening.	Average date of closing.
			Milk used.	Cheese made.						
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	$		lb.	$ c.		
Essex	2	2	888,327	82,216	8,024	120	10.80	9 76	May 15	Oct. 22
Kent	5	4	1,086,618	99,263	9,683	132	10.95	9 76	" 24	Sep. 11
Elgin	23	18	20,640,107	1,895,088	186,142	1,208	10.89	9 82	Apr. 30	Nov. 7
Norfolk	20	16	16,589,323	1,490,272	143,892	1,391	10.73	9 66	May 3	" 11
Haldimand	9	8	7,797,892	719,318	69,346	730	10.84	9 64	" 8	Oct. 20
Welland	3	3	2,225,860	201,746	19,587	272	11.03	9 71	" 17	Nov. 11
Totals	62	51	49,228,127	4,487,903	436,674	3,853	10.97	9 73	" 5	Oct. 31
Lambton	13	11	8,071,226	732,629	69,186	933	11.02	9 44	" 18	" 7
Huron	14	12	12,338,717	1,135,388	111,906	1,200	10.87	9 86	" 17	" 19
Bruce	21	17	16,729,039	1,542,508	149,458	1,523	10.85	9 69	" 17	" 14
Totals	48	40	37,138,982	3,410,525	330,550	3,656	10.89	9 69	" 17	" 14
Grey	13	12	7,539,595	716,641	68,846	750	10.52	9 61	" 21	" 12
Simcoe	11	10	4,218,568	395,413	36,885	492	10.67	9 33	" 23	" 4
Totals	24	22	11,758,163	1,112,054	105,731	1,242	10.57	9 51	" 22	" 8
Middlesex	32	31	40,229,739	3,694,671	361,419	2,162	10.89	9 78	Apr. 28	Nov. 5
Oxford	43	36	72,835,589	6,725,750	661,366	2,725	10.83	9 83	" 13	" 26
Brant	7	3	2,988,856	275,873	26,625	226	10.83	9 65	" 27	" 5
Perth	23	21	34,929,734	3,243,996	325,230	1,921	10.77	10 03	May 4	" 3
Wellington	10	8	11,003,225	1,040,075	102,550	817	10.58	9 86	" 20	Oct. 18
Waterloo	4	3	3,276,906	303,178	30,786	228	10.81	10 15	" 8	Nov. 1
Dufferin	3	3	2,152,476	209,358	20,144	188	10 28	9 62	" 15	Oct. 23
Totals	122	105	167,416,525	15,492,901	1,528,120	8,267	10.81	9 86	Apr. 27	Nov. 10
Lincoln	3	3	2,796,380	255,013	24,073	322	10.97	9 44	May 17	Oct. 24
Wentworth	6	4	5,656,512	513,293	49,413	440	11.02	9 63	" 7	Nov. 3
Halton	1	1	649,686	61,339	5,873	50	10.59	9 57	" 26	Oct. 30
Peel	2	2	762,000	70,450	6,693	82	10.82	9 50	" 27	Sep. 18
York	6	6	2,316,510	215,734	20,586	264	10.74	9 54	" 26	Oct. 10
Ontario	6	5	2,346,125	217,656	21,516	287	10.78	9 89	" 5	" 13
Durham	12	11	7,812,747	704,751	68,204	681	11.09	9 68	" 9	" 31
Northumberland	35	28	25,580,313	2,393,427	227,819	1,385	10.69	9 52	Apr. 27	Nov. 5
Prince Edward	16	9	10,199,796	956,342	90,801	765	10.67	9 49	" 26	Oct. 24
Totals	87	69	58,120,069	5,388,005	514,978	4,276	10.32	9 59	May 5	" 28
Lennox & Addington	26	24	38,372,082	3,717,621	356,587	2,007	10.32	9 59	Apr. 20	Nov. 8
Frontenac	48	34	25,035,518	2,421,953	230,124	1,121	10.34	9 50	May 3	" 3
Leeds	72	44	48,429,796	4,651,042	449,988	1,711	10.41	9 67	Apr. 19	" 17
Grenville	32	25	31,310,876	2,941,922	286,485	1,268	10 64	9 74	" 19	" 10
Dundas	37	31	28,863,551	2,812,306	271,377	1,105	10.26	9 65	" 28	" 10
Stormont	35	20	17,556,193	1,712,264	163,412	764	10.25	9 54	" 30	" 5
Glengarry	39	22	13,377,040	1,312,873	124,398	615	10.19	9 48	May 1	" 2
Prescott	50	23	13,755,826	1,354,898	130,108	720	10.15	9 60	" 1	" 6
Russell	21	13	6,838,573	677,924	64,413	469	10.08	9 50	" 7	Oct. 30
Carleton	27	27	19,868,124	1,933,156	185,043	1,108	10.28	9 57	" 9	" 27
Renfrew	8	6	4,239,917	414,037	39,032	312	10.24	9 43	" 18	" 19
Lanark	34	26	28,644,199	2,762,153	265,718	1,556	10.37	9 62	" 8	" 29
Totals	429	295	276,291,695	26,712,149	2,566,685	12,756	10.34	9 61	Apr. 29	Nov. 5
Victoria	10	10	4,448,077	413,816	39,845	447	10.75	9 63	May 13	Oct. 24
Peterborough	30	24	21,285,757	1,978,112	192,182	1,190	10.76	9 72	" 3	" 30
Haliburton	4	4	708,957	68,884	6,520	68	10.29	9 47	" 25	Sept. 28
Hastings	79	54	59,563,711	5,761,240	552,153	2,505	10.34	9 58	Apr. 26	Nov. 3
Totals	123	92	86,006,502	8,222,052	790,700	4,210	10.46	9 62	" 30	Oct. 31
Parry Sound	2	1	170,361	15,588	1,559	20	10.93	10 00	June 5	" 14
The Province	897	675	686,130,424	64,841,177	6,274,997	38,280	10.58	9 68	May 2	Nov. 2
Estimated at 222 factories not reported	....	222	225,660,780	21,325,542	2,063,712	12,590	.....	.....		
Total for 897 factories	....	897	911,791,204	86,166,719	8,338,709	50,870	.....	.....		

NOTE.—The statistics by counties are for factories making returns only.

PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.

In the following table the values of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock are given by county groups and for the province for 1892 and 1893, and also the totals for the province for the same years, and the average for the twelve years 1882-93:

Districts.		Farm land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total farm property.
		$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	1893..	87,453,505	27,041,527	7,013,362	14,164,546	135,672,940
	1892..	87,704,562	26,222,339	6,944,080	14,658,104	135,529,085
Lake Huron	1893..	67,893,817	20,517,176	5,546,717	14,353,566	108,311,276
	1892..	69,212,867	19,953,245	5,508,714	14,762,862	109,437,688
Georgian Bay	1893..	47,247,446	15,436,571	4,539,343	10,557,727	77,781,087
	1892..	48,009,693	14,840,087	4,345,387	10,683,827	77,878,994
West Midland	1893..	127,232,345	43,158,227	10,369,028	24,386,555	205,146,155
	1892..	130,521,307	42,332,192	10,271,225	24,770,736	207,895,460
Lake Ontario	1893..	128,671,512	44,709,434	10,307,486	21,944,929	205,633,361
	1892..	133,127,883	44,140,350	10,449,924	22,070,521	209,788,678
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1893..	101,170,358	35,662,036	9,724,240	20,930,976	167,487,610
	1892..	102,976,828	34,755,874	9,577,344	20,778,148	168,088,194
East Midland	1893..	36,721,070	11,783,047	3,275,887	7,827,633	59,607,637
	1892 .	38,150,853	11,659,203	3,304,834	7,908,690	61,023,580
Northern Districts	1893..	6,274,308	1,881,870	659,856	1,904,970	10,721,004
	1882..	6,124,478	1,740,968	601,512	1,868,607	10,335,565
The Province	1893 ...	603,664,361	200,189,888	51,435,919	116,070,902	970,361,070
	1892....	615,828,471	195,644,258	51,003,020	117,501,495	979,977,244
	1882-93.	629,947,011	181,783,963	48,481,543	104,248,851	964,461,368

The value of all classes of farm property is $970,361,070, which is a decline of $9,616,174 compared with the preceding year. The loss has been chiefly in the value of farm land, which has decreased by $13,164,110, and there has also been a decline of $1,430,593 in the value of live stock. On the other hand there has been a rise in the value of farm buildings of $4,545,630, while implements are worth $432,899 more than in 1892. The Lake Erie counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups having an increase in total value. Every group, with the exception of the Northern Districts, shows a decline in the value of farm land, while every district experiences an improvement in the value of buildings. In implements the Lake Ontario and East Midland groups fail to equal their own records of the previous year, and in live stock the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups which show an increase.

VALUE PER ACRE OCCUPIED. The table following gives the value per acre occupied of the various classes of farm property, by county groups and for the province, for the years 1892 and 1893 :

Districts.	Farm lands.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live Stock.		Total farm property.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	37 40	37 54	11 57	11 22	3 00	2 97	6 06	6 28	58 03	58 01
Lake Huron	29 53	30 15	8 93	8 69	2 41	2 40	6 24	6 43	47 11	47 67
Georgian Bay	23 33	23 72	7 62	7 33	2 24	2 15	5 21	5 28	38 40	38 48
West Midland	39 11	40 10	13 27	13 00	3 19	3 16	7 50	7 61	63 07	63 87
Lake Ontario	42 19	43 69	14 66	14 49	3 38	3 43	7 19	7 24	67 42	68 85
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	18 99	19 39	6 69	6 54	1 83	1 80	3 93	3 91	31 44	31 64
East Midland	13 57	14 29	4 35	4 37	1 21	1 24	2 89	2 96	22 02	22 86
Northern Districts	3 20	3 15	96	89	34	31	97	96	5 47	5 31
The Province	26 25	26 91	8 72	8 55	2 24	2 23	5 05	5 13	42 26	42 82

Farm land of the province shows a decline in value of 66 cents per acre, and live stock a decrease of 8 cents, compared with their respective figures for the previous year, while buildings have increased in value by 17 cents, and implements by 1 cent. The result is that all classes of farm property combined show a decrease of 56 cents compared with the figures for 1892. The Lake Erie counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups exhibiting an increase in the total value of farm property. None of the groups, excepting the Northern Districts, have made any increase in the value per acre of farm land. Every district, excepting the East Midland, shows an increase in the value per acre of buildings, and the Lake Ontario and East Midland groups are the only ones failing to make an increase in the value per acre of implements. On the other hand, every group excepting the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern Districts shows a decline in the value per acre of live stock.

A still better basis of comparison is afforded in the following table, the values per acre of farm buildings, implements and live stock being calculated on the cleared portion :

Farm property.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Buildings	18 32	14 75	14 03	18 39	19 04	14 91	13 39	10 51	16 53	16 32	16 19
Implements ...	4 75	3 98	4 12	4 42	4 39	4 07	3 72	3 68	4 25	4 26	4 32
Live stock	9 60	10 32	9 62	10 39	9 35	8 75	8 90	10 65	9 58	9 80	9 28
Total	32 67	29 05	27 77	33 20	32 78	27 73	26 01	24 84	30 36	30 38	29 79

The figures for the province show an increase in the value of buildings per acre cleared, but the total value of farm property has slightly decreased compared with 1892. Buildings show their highest value per acre cleared in the Lake Ontario district, implements in the Lake Erie group, and live stock in the Northern Districts, while the West Midland group has the highest figures for all classes of farm property combined.

Rentals of Leased Farms. In the following table the average value and rental of such leased farms as were reported on farmers' schedules returned to this Bureau in 1893 is shown by districts. The rental per acre is given on the basis of land occupied and land cleared for 1892 and 1893, with the average for the eight years 1886-93; also the per cent. ratio that the rental bears to the value of land and buildings on the farm:

Leased farms.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Average value—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Land	4,219	3,646	3,742	5,707	5,361	3,882	2,975	1,216	4,537
Buildings	1,582	1,319	1,200	1,927	1,691	1,529	1,002	652	1,570
Average rental	249	224	212	337	316	217	197	90	267
Rent per acre based on—	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Acres occupied 1893	2 22	1 99	1 60	2 39	2 58	1 33	1 14	42	2 00
Acres occupied 1892	2 30	1 98	1 67	2 43	2 59	1 33	1 20	42	1 98
Acres occupied 1886-93	2 16	1 94	1 58	2 32	2 65	1 34	1 46	43	2 01
Acres cleared 1893	2 98	2 57	2 15	3 00	3 17	2 11	2 04	1 70	2 72
Acres cleared 1892	3 03	2 55	2 22	3 06	3 16	2 11	2 08	1 96	2 74
Acres cleared 1886-93	2 95	2 61	2 23	3 00	3 24	2 15	2 40	1 77	2 79
Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm 1893	4 29	4 51	4 29	4 41	4 48	4 01	4 95	4 82	4 37
Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm 1886-93	4 07	4 23	4 28	4 23	4 42	3 86	4 54	4 95	4 24

The average value of the rented farm derived from those reported in 1893 was $6,107, and the rental was $267 or 4.37 per cent. on the value. In 1892 the figures were $6,019, $265 and 4.40 per cent., respectively. The average area of the rented farms reported was 134 acres in each year. The rented farms making returns in 1893 are, however, higher in value than those returned for 1892. The same farms are not all reported each year. In comparing many farms for the two years we find the value decreasing while the rental remains the same, thus indicating leases for more than one year.

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK.

Value of Horses. The following table shows by county groups and for the province the value of each of the four classes of farm horses, together with their total value for 1892 and 1893, and the value of all classes of horses sold in the year:

Districts.	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Colts.	Stallions.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	4,087,415	1,016,962	1,532,702	205,072	6,842,151	573,574
Lake Huron	3,143,120	976,038	1,248,956	168,684	5,536,798	627,518
Georgian Bay	2,695,103	784,503	934,080	107,430	4,521,116	303,222
West Midland	5,628,197	1,699,971	2,204,697	393,872	9,926,737	745,526
Lake Ontario	6,526,565	1,871,531	2,355,479	298,143	11,051,718	830,308
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	5,156,695	1,278,570	1,601,601	262,643	8,299,509	592,920
East Midland	2,068,241	545,168	739,428	171,750	3,524,587	263,565
Northern Districts	486 377	156,067	126,037	56,375	824,856	67,891
Totals 1893	29,791,713	8,328,810	10,742,980	1,663,969	50,527,472	4,004,524
Totals 1892	31,810,977	10,202,800	11,759,426	2,039,717	55,812,920	4,280,132

The value of horses in the province is given at $50,527,472, a decrease of $5,285,448 compared with the figures for 1892. The decline in value has been general in every class. Less money has also been received for horses sold than in the preceding year.

VALUE OF CATTLE. In the next table the values of the various classes of cattle, their total values for 1892 and 1893, and the value of all classes of cattle sold during the year are given by county groups and for the province:

Districts.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.	Store cattle.	Other cattle.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	34,157	2,596,757	1,070,291	1,272,024	4,973,229	1,614,844
Lake Huron	18,436	2,398,189	2,434,770	1,719,884	6,571,279	3,039,830
Georgian Bay	38,065	1,897,682	992,945	1,182,882	4,111,574	1,523,399
West Midland	17,226	5,420,312	2,820,664	2,610,544	10,868,746	4,897,154
Lake Ontario	23,909	4,407,091	1,237,829	2,017,067	7,685,896	2,886,036
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	17,596	6,423,743	1,197,333	1,968,621	9,607,293	1,831,168
East Midland	37,124	1,918,176	487,149	703,166	3,145,615	684,721
Northern Districts	58,995	358,435	137,142	199,821	754,393	193,869
Totals 1893	245,508	25,420,385	10,378,123	11,674,009	47,718,025	16,671,021
Totals 1892	283,364	23,595,005	10,054,871	11,615,235	45,548,475	15,979,135

Taking the figures for the province, an increase is noticed in the value of all classes of cattle except oxen, the total being $47,718,025, a gain of $2,169,550 compared with the previous year. Cattle in the West Midland group are valued at $10,868,746. During the year cattle were sold to the value of $16,671,021, while in the preceding year $15,979,135 were realized from this source. Sales were greatest in the West Midland counties.

VALUE OF SHEEP AND HOGS. The table following gives the values of sheep and hogs in the province (also by classes of over and under one year), together with the value of sheep and hogs sold during the year by county groups and for the province. The totals are given for 1892 and 1893:

Districts.	Sheep.				Hogs.			
	Over one year.	Under one year.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	625,799	345,458	971,257	346,581	462,570	647,393	1,109,963	1,767,73
Lake Huron	867,086	557,575	1,424,661	457,068	288,94	318,081	607,027	989,82
Georgian Bay	708,721	393,545	1,102,266	319,470	284,070	344,056	628,126	835,6
West Midland	1,108,970	664,764	1,773,734	609,845	579,549	815,049	1,394,598	2,549,6
Lake Ontario	1,063,069	481,065	1,544,134	453,045	522,321	682,903	1,205,224	2,009,4
St. L. & Ottawa	917,209	523,813	1,441,022	405,393	630,170	503,724	1,133,894	1,325,0
East Midland	381,940	189,962	571,902	149,790	255,142	185,872	441,014	679,4
Northern Dist's	126,968	60,174	187,142	43,096	56,227	46,056	102,283	139,9
Totals 1893	5,799,762	3,216,356	9,016,118	2,784,288	3,078,995	3,543,134	6,622,129	10,296,8
Totals 1892	5,468,500	3,101,057	8,569,557	2,640,190	2,449,404	3,029,689	5,479,093	8,775,8

An increase is observed in the value of both classes of sheep, the total being $9,016,118, an increase of $446,561 over the previous year. The value of sheep sold is estimated at $2,784,288, which is $144,098 more than in 1892. The figures for hogs are much higher under every heading than those of the previous year. While $10,296,828,

or $1,520,976 more than in 1892, have been sold, there still remain on the farm hogs to the value of $6,622,129, or $1,143,036 more than in the preceding year. The West Midland group makes the best showing for both sheep and swine.

VALUES OF POULTRY AND TOTAL LIVE STOCK. The table following gives the value of poultry by classes by county groups and for the province, and also the total value of live stock on hand and sold during the year :

Districts.	Poultry.					Total value of live stock on hand.	Total value of live stock sold in year.
	Turkeys.	Geese.	Other fowls.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	46,220	22,750	198,976	267,946	113,823	14,164,546	4,416,560
Lake Huron	37,926	25,949	149,926	213,801	65,779	14,353,566	5,180,023
Georgian Bay	34,267	28,153	132,225	194 645	53,764	10,557,727	3,635,545
West Midland	75,859	43,755	303,126	422,740	129,523	24,386,555	8,931,680
Lake Ontario	98,596	54,007	305,354	457,957	178,281	21,944,929	6,357,169
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	112,494	54,437	282,327	449,258	148,580	20,930,976	4,301,105
East Midland	27,447	18,909	98,159	144,515	52,671	7,827,633	1,830,152
Northern Districts	6,804	5,237	24,255	36,296	13,274	1,904,970	458,122
Totals.... 1893	439,613	253,197	1,494,348	2,187,158	753,695	116,070,902	34,510,356
Totals.... 1892	415,348	254,396	1,421,706	2,091,450	778,308	117,501,495	32,453,617

Although a decline has occurred in the value of geese, the increase in the other groups raises the total value of poultry to $2,187,158, a gain of $95,708 over the figures of the preceding year. The sales, however, are less by $24,613 than in 1892. The Lake Ontario group shows the highest value for poultry. The total value of live stock on hand is given as $116,070,902, a decrease of $1,430,593 compared with the previous year. The total sales were estimated at $34,510,356, an increase of $2,056,739 over the figures for 1892.

VALUE OF APIARY OUTFIT. The following table shows by county groups the number of hives of bees kept in the township municipalities of Ontario in 1892 and 1893, together with the value in 1893, including the outfit required :

Bees.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
No. of hives.. 1893	37,816	27,786	14,019	31,244	38,594	46,382	8,161	1,166	205,168
No. of hives.. 1892	36,191	28,924	12,030	28,201	38,672	43,730	7,064	1,010	195,822
Value of Bees and outfit, 1893	$ 201,855	$ 186,265	$ 72,663	$ 209,213	$ 222,465	$ 220,952	$ 42,569	$ 6,963	$ 1,162,945

The number of hives increased by 9,346. The value estimated in 1893 amounted to $1,162,945, which is an average of $5.67 for each hive.

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK PER HEAD. The table following gives the value of the various classes of live stock per head on hand and disposed of during the year:

Farm Live Stock.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.	
									1893.	1892.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Horses:										
Working horses	78 00	83 00	84 00	78 00	82 00	75 00	80 00	94 00	80 00	89 00
Breeding mares	77 00	84 00	84 00	83 00	90 00	77 00	79 00	97 00	83 00	93 00
Colts	51 00	53 00	52 00	53 00	57 00	46 00	50 00	52 00	52 00	55 00
Stallions	324 00	347 00	322 00	381 00	353 00	308 00	487 00	409 00	356 00	407 00
Horses sold in year (1893)	83 00	85 00	84 00	84 00	89 00	77 00	82 00	79 00	84 00	.. ..
Horses sold in year (1892)	87 47	99 25	91 35	93 87	94 12	81 63	79 73	84 79	.....	91 15
Cattle:										
Working oxen	49 00	52 00	58 00	55 00	54 00	32 00	39 00	46 00	47 00	48 00
Milch cows	31 70	33 40	31 35	35 28	34 83	28 42	27 24	28 10	31 63	29 95
Store cattle	25 96	31 06	24 47	30 56	27 34	21 41	19 83	20 69	27 45	27 42
Other cattle	13 46	14 13	12 82	13 97	15 78	12 01	10 94	10 16	13 40	13 37
Sold or killed in year (1893)	30 65	40 76	35 86	41 15	38 72	28 72	25 40	25 89	36 12	....
Sold or killed in year (1892)	30 51	42 09	35 27	44 33	37 11	26 48	28 37	24 25	.....	36 62
Sheep.										
Over one year	5 57	5 87	5 52	5 98	6 81	4 58	4 99	5 00	5 62	5 58
Under one year	3 40	3 93	3 53	3 95	3 75	3 08	3 04	3 08	3 56	3 56
Sold or killed in year (1893)	4 35	5 02	4 47	5 18	4 84	3 64	3 72	3 95	4 52	.....
Sold or killed in year (1892)	4 51	5 02	4 52	5 20	4 89	3 75	3 89	4 14	.....	4 58
Hogs:										
Over one year	12 14	14 43	13 74	15 90	15 28	13 46	13 12	11 98	13 97	10 59
Under one year	4 47	4 70	4 64	4 87	4 51	4 13	3 55	4 02	4 48	3 96
Sold or killed in year (1893)	10 39	10 97	9 84	10 56	10 10	11 86	10 54	10 30	10 56	.....
Sold or killed in year (1892)	8 85	8 86	8 16	8 99	8 21	11 07	9 26	9 13	.....	8 97
Poultry:										
Turkeys	54	65	66	71	74	73	74	62	69	66
Geese	55	52	56	59	64	55	57	72	58	57
Other fowls	25	23	25	24	26	25	24	25	25	24
Sold or killed in year (1893)	35	37	34	37	40	38	40	38	37	.....
Sold or killed in year (1992)	35	35	33	40	44	44	37	31	.....	40

Horses sold (all classes) averaged $84 per head; cattle, $36.12; sheep, $4.52; hogs, $10.56; while all classes of fowl averaged 37 cents. Of course there is a wide range in values as between the various classes both of live stock and poultry, as can be seen in the estimated values of animals and fowls on hand. Horses brought $7.15 less than in 1892, while hogs advanced $1.59 per head.

VALUES OF CROPS.

MARKET PRICES. The appended table is compiled from market reports of newspapers published at twenty-nine market centres, and the figures are taken during the

period when each of the various articles of farm produce contained in the table is marketed. The average price is also given for a series of years :

Markets	Fall wheat, per bush.	Spring wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Corn (in ear), per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Potatoes, per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per lb
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.
1893	59.9	59.4	40.1	33.2	47.5	54.0	26.5	41.8	118.0	39.5	7 64	18.2
1892	70.7	67.8	41.3	30.8	55.8	59.0	26.3	42.2	98.8	50.4	8 20	18 2
1891	95.1	92 9	49.1	36.5	72.3	63.8	31.1	44.1	106.1	32.6	11 91	19.4
1890	94.2	91.3	50.2	41.1	52.7	60.3	30.5	43.0	128.5	44.3	7 95	20.5
1889	88.4	88.1	44.0	30.5	50.9	55.7	25 9	39.5	126.7	45.5	9 98	20.7
1888	102.4	99.3	60.1	40.5	60.2	65.4	29.3	49.3	113.7	31.7	16 71	20.4
1887	78.4	78.0	56.7	34.6	49.5	55.9	28.7	45.0	97.9	62.8	11 62	22.1
1886	73.6	72.5	51.3	32.0	52.2	52.6	27.6	33.7	83.7	44.9	9 69	19.1
1885	81.5	80.6	55.2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39.2	80.0	41.1	9 85	17.4
1884	80.5	81.4	53.6	33.1	59.7	64 4	45.0	40.0	118.0	40.0	9 56	17.8
1883	105.0	107.0	57.0	38.0	62.0	71.0	.....	.....	.....	62.0	9 02	16.9
1882	101.0	106.0	65.0	43.0	64.0	74.0	40.0	40 0	197.0	64.0	11 54	16.9
1882-93	85.8	86.6	53.1	35.3	59.1	60.8	31.2	41.6	114.8	45.0	9 78	18 8

Fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, rye and hay averaged lower in price in 1893 than in any other year comprising the table. Oats, corn (in the ear) and beans are the only crops showing better crops than in 1892, while buckwheat and beans are the only ones which surpass their own average for the twelve years 1892-3. The falling off in the price of wheat is the most remarkable feature of the table. When it is considered that the next lowest year for wheat is the one immediately preceding, the immediate outlook for growers of this grain is not encouraging.

Values of Crops. In the following table the value of each crop is given, based upon market prices, acreage and yield, for each of the five years 1889-93, together with the averages for the twelve years 1882-93 .

Crops.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	Average 1882 93.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fall wheat	10,509,604	14,488,195	20,800,736	13,439,875	11,493,648	15,625,553
Spring wheat	2,486,521	5,620,888	9,951,019	7,015,405	5,019,680	7,308,373
Barley	3,932,241	5,069,293	7,925,675	7,831,285	10,290,011	9,539,370
Oats	19,450,064	19,945,480	27,378,483	21,687,734	19,625,622	20,797,539
Rye	472,516	631,937	820,337	823,883	728,725	933,752
Peas	7,651,236	8,551,714	11,690,367	9,279,756	7,524,645	8,494,830
Corn, husking.	3,729,335	2,953,358	5,687,773	4,273,410	2,395,283	3,977,141
Corn, silo	2,099,048	1,897,814				
Buckwheat	995,031	1,063,952	1,150,191	883,100	502,668	660,308
Beans	783,886	529,500	816,546	978,323	471,188	563,688
Potatoes	5,099,929	6,194,068	7,842,219	7,779,575	6,531,766	8,004,637
Mangel-wurzels	686,605	828,038	942,356	927,561	577,878	695,427
Carrots	371,431	478,420	476,752	526,318	428,995	452,003
Turnips	5,697,535	6,354,164	6,885,345	4,704,056	3,702,126	4,586,082
Hay	37,921,575	35,955,672	28,498,224	34,232,024	37,208,564	32,895,141
Totals	101,886,557	110,562,493	130,866,023	114,382,305	106,500,799	114,533,844

The value of the field crops of the province in 1893 is $101,886,557, which is less than in any other year of the table. Compared with their respective values in the previous

year, corn, beans and hay are the only crops showing an increase. Compared with the average for the twelve years, corn, buckwheat, beans, turnips and hay exceed their own averages. The great decline in the value of spring wheat and barley, and the remarkable increase in the value of the corn crop, are the most striking features of the table.

Crop Values by County Groups. The total value of field crops by county groups and for the province for each of the five years 1889-93, together with the average for the twelve years 1882-93, is shown in the following table:

Districts.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890	1889	1882 93.
	$	$	$	$	$	$.
Lake Erie	13,268,186	13,040,993	17,117,703	14,656,955	12,835,861	14,544,403
Lake Huron	10,995,090	12,478,818	14,368,299	12,825.695	10,533,759	12,224,492
Georgian Bay	9,197,514	10,163,189	11,543.525	10.539,774	9,785,415	10,104,068
West Midland.....	21,542,674	23,247,513	29,051,689	25,473,526	20,748,309	24,317,657
Lake Ontario	20,536,270	23,503,908	27,355,582	23,333,827	23,786.979	24,551.668
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	17,893,991	18,988,107	21,893,436	18,298,546	19,699,465	19,817,596
East Midland	6,659,759	7,115.519	7,883,091	7,514,326	7,746,675	7,522,081
Northern Districts.....	1,793,673	2,024,446	1,652,698	1,739,656	1,364,336	1,451,879
The Province.	101,886,557	110,562,493	130,866,023	114,382,305	106,500,799	114,533,844

The Lake Erie group is the only one exceeding its own figures for the previous year, while the Northern Districts alone show an increase in value compared with the average for the twelve years 1882-93. The West Midland group has regained the place held in 1890 and 1891 as the district showing the greatest value in field crops, the Lake Ontario counties resuming second place.

Value of Produce per Acre under Crop. The table following gives the value per acre raised of each of the staple field crops by county groups and for the province for 1892 and 1893, with the averages for 1882-93. The average value of all crops is also given for the same periods:

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Fall wheat	10.89	11.56	10.30	12.25	11.75	11.69	11.14	13.43	11.50	14.99	17.19
Spring wheat ..	6.81	6.95	7.43	7.87	5.96	7.82	5.76	9.45	6.97	8.63	13.20
Barley	7.98	8.61	9.42	9.28	8.10	7.88	7.42	8 72	8.41	10.15	13.63
Oats	9.33	10.47	10.59	11.17	10.23	8.90	9.22	9.91	10.04	10.71	12.22
Rye	7.02	6.84	6.94	7.65	6.44	7.16	6 88	7.47	6.90	8.65	9.51
Peas	8.13	11.71	11.82	10.34	10.30	9.03	9.75	12.62	10.36	11.04	12.43
Corn..{husking.	18.99	14.30	13.28	15.98	14.84	15.59	14.31	11.20	17.16	16.28	18.75
Corn..{silo	19.49	21.88	21.47	22.83	21.97	22.27	20.68	17.09	21.90	20.76	
Buckwheat	6.86	6.55	6.81	8.08	7.51	7.89	7.02	7.63	7.44	8.50	8.33
Beans...	15.36	16.26	20.29	15.21	18.66	20.98	15.39	19.65	16.04	15.93	19.66
Potatoes	33.31	32.46	38.59	39.98	38.69	28.99	40.12	45.23	35.76	42.51	52.13
Mangel-wurzels.	34.08	32.90	30.78	32.45	32.78	27.77	27.85	50.88	31.91	37.59	34.92
Carrots	42.91	39 13	41.92	42.96	40.86	37.42	37.98	32.90	39.99	48.13	43.93
Turnips	37.74	36.20	36.28	44.25	46.36	36.44	38.82	30.24	41.71	49.02	41.83
Hay.....	13.52	13.19	12.87	15.34	13.51	13.63	13.08	12.90	13.71	14.29	14.00
All crops:											
1893.....	12 68	12.64	12.54	14.03	12.37	12.01	11.45	13.07	12.65	....	.....
1892	13.00	14.35	13.86	15.07	13.85	12.63	12.09	14.63	.....	13.68	.....
1882 93 ..	15.33	15.26	14 86	16.46	15.09	14.01	13.36	14.78	.....	.....	15.05

In examining the total value of all crops per acre it will be seen that every county group falls below its record for the previous year, and also below the average for the twelve years, 1882-93. In this connection the West Midland group retains its place as leader, the figures for all crops being $14.03 in that district, the lowest record being found in the East Midland counties, where but $11.47 was averaged, and the average for the province being $12.65, or $1.03 less than the low average of 1892, and $2.40 below the average for the twelve years. Corn and beans are the only crops showing an improvement over their respective figures for the previous years, while not a single crop is equal to its own average for 1882-93. The figures for spring wheat and rye are rather discouraging.

PER CENT. RATIOS OF VALUES PER ACRE. The following table, by means of per cent. ratios, compares the values per acre of the various crops with their respective averages for the twelve years 1882-93, by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay.	All field crops.
Lake Erie	67	56	62	76	79	75	97	89	82	72	106	116	108	93	83
Lake Huron	67	58	61	84	67	87	95	87	85	64	92	89	88	94	83
Georgian Bay	57	58	70	90	67	90	107	92	102	69	92	92	87	97	84
West Midland	69	61	63	84	80	80	99	108	77	77	89	92	102	98	85
Lake Ontario	67	44	59	80	74	85	104	89	88	79	92	87	107	96	82
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	71	56	61	78	67	76	107	92	84	54	92	95	102	101	86
East Midland	66	47	58	84	75	83	108	85	76	73	84	89	103	109	86
Northern Districts	75	60	73	91	66	90	109	83	95	67	133	95	90	105	88
The Province	67	53	62	82	73	83	99	89	82	69	91	91	100	98	84

In the foregoing table both market price and yield per acre combine to affect the result. The evenness of the figures of each group for all crops is worthy of notice, for the lowest group shows a per cent. ratio of 82, while the highest is 86. The general lowness of the ratio is seen in the fact that the only crop reaching its own standard for the province is turnips, while half the crops do not touch 100 in a single group. The crop showing the smallest per cent. ratio for the province is spring wheat, which reaches only 53.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The following reference was made to labor and wages in the June bulletin : "The most noticeable feature of the reports concerning farm labor is the frequent mention of the departure of young Canadians from the homestead for the United States and the Northwest, and their replacing by inferior help from the old country, many coming from the "Homes." There appears to be a sufficiency of laborers of a certain sort, but men of skill are scarce. Wages for the working season range from $14 to $20 with board, the average being $17.17, or 38 cents more than last year. The rate without board runs from $20 to $27.50, the average being $24.70, an increase of 10 cents over the previous year. Day laborers on the farm average 88 cents with board, or two cents more than in 1891, but first-class men get from $1.00 to $1.25 Day wages without board average $1.17, which is also two cents more than in the preceding year, but skilled laborers get as high as $1.37½ and even $1.50 per day."

The August bulletin reported upon the condition of farm labor at the time of harvest : "By the answers given to the questions on this topic it would appear that the farmers do not have much additional help in the harvest. They appear to hire men for the greater part of the year, say seven or eight months, and trust to machinery to enable them to

secure their crops. In the Lake Ontario district there appears to be a scarcity of farm laborers, with wages in harvest time ranging from $1.25 to $2 per day, and from $15 to $40 per month. From the St. Lawrence and Ottawa district some sections report a scarcity because the young men are in the lumber mills. In the East Midland district the supply of labor is given as fairly good, and the wages $1.25 per day, and $26 to $30 a month. Other sections of this district report the anomalous condition of the scarcity of labor and low wages. In the Northern district the supply was not sufficient, save in Algoma, where quite a number could not get work. The supply in the Lake Erie district appears to be "not quite sufficient," and the average wages are quoted at $1.25 per day and $25 per month. In the Lake Huron district labor is plentiful, except in the county of Bruce, while there is a scarcity in the Georgian Bay and West Midland districts. The average rate of wages for harvest hands throughout the province is $1.25 per day and $24 per month."

The November bulletin contained the following: "At the height of harvesting a scarcity of field help was experienced in many quarters, although in neighboring sections a sufficiency of laborers was reported. Later on, however, the supply was fully equal to the demand, and save in the vicinity of lumbering operations there has been plenty of assistance for farm work, excepting in the case of domestics, who continue comparatively scarce, owing to the attractions of town life to the average girl. As to the rise or fall of wages to general farm hands opinions differ. The majority, however, appear to believe that little change will be made, but that an increase in the rate is more improbable than a decrease owing to the low prices prevailing for farm products.

Wages of Farm Laborers. The following table presents the average rates of wages of farm laborers, by the year and by the month, with and without board, by county groups and for the province for the years 1892 and 1893, together with the averages for the twelve years 1882-93; also the amounts paid domestic servants in 1892 and 1893.

Districts.	Per year.						Per month in working season.						Domestics per month with board.	
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.				
	1893.	1892.	82-93.	1893.	1892.	82-93.	1893.	1892.	82-93.	1893.	1892.	82-93.	1893.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie.....	155	159	159	259	256	251	16.84	16.75	17.25	26.06	25.62	26.16	6.53	6.36
Lake Huron.....	165	156	162	265	254	258	17.50	16.94	17.77	26.84	27.25	27.31	6.41	6.28
Georgian Bay	158	151	158	259	260	256	16.81	16 30	17.58	25.92	25.78	27.09	6.30	6.07
West Midland....	159	154	160	242	252	250	16.97	16.38	17.32	25.87	25.49	26.43	6.56	6.41
Lake Ontario	164	153	163	256	252	254	17.04	16.57	17.38	25.33	26.22	26.47	6.72	6.42
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	156	152	160	252	242	251	17.09	15.99	17.66	25.91	24.60	26.54	6.31	5.83
East Midland	158	154	164	250	256	257	17.32	16.31	17.50	25.70	26.28	26.74	6.10	5.76
Northern Districts	185	166	174	295	270	277	19.23	18.41	19.45	27.00	28.13	29.08	6.29	6.16
The Province *..	160	156	161	255	253	254	17.13	16.52	17.49	25.97	25.92	26.75	6.47	6.21

Taking the figures for the province, the average yearly wages, with board, is $160, which is an increase of $4 over that paid in 1892, while without board, the sum of $255 was paid, an increase of $2 compared with the previous year. The rate paid per month, with board, is $17 13, or 61 cents more than in the preceding year, while without board the amount was $25.97 or 5 cents less than in 1892. However, both monthly and yearly wages fail to equal their respective averages for the twelve years 1882-93. Farm laborers generally receive highest wages in the Northern Districts. The average wages paid domestic servants on the farm is $6.47 per month, an increase of 26 cents over last year's rate.

STATISTICS OF

VALUES, RENT AND FARM WAGES.

FARM VALUES—LAND, BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Land, Buildings and Implements in Ontario in 1892 and 1893.

Counties.	Farm Lands.		Farm Buildings.		Farm Implements.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	17,122,556	16,767,979	4,642,303	4,411,578	1,228,717	1,247,017
Kent	23,434,525	23,649,544	6,038,633	5,752,541	1,556,419	1,553,414
Elgin	17,043,668	17,339,846	5,042,255	4,979,330	1,335,369	1,276,051
Norfolk	11,978,622	11,881,174	4,336,115	4,249,453	1,098,008	1,107,194
Haldimand	9,173,979	9,399,182	3,629,548	3,590,258	998,694	971,647
Welland	8,700,155	8,666,837	3,352,673	3,239,179	796,155	788,757
Totals	87,453,505	87,704,562	27,041,527	26,222,339	7,013,362	6,944,080
Lambton	18,886,706	19,704,874	5,066,129	4,924,419	1,384,759	1,420,751
Huron	29,061,641	29,288,508	8,876,636	8,780,193	2,364,814	2,341,053
Bruce	19,945,470	20,219,485	6,574,411	6,248,633	1,797,144	1,746,910
Totals	67,893,817	69,212,867	20,517,176	19,953,245	5,546,717	5,508,714
Grey	21,853,413	22,029,796	7,604,941	7,333,733	2,270,319	2,203,431
Simcoe	25,394,033	25,979,897	7,831,630	7,506,354	2,269,024	2,141,956
Totals	47,247,446	48,009,693	15,436,571	14,840,087	4,539,343	4,345,387
Middlesex	32,722,005	33,925,004	10,087,179	9,988,430	2,346,679	2,433,436
Oxford	21,507,881	22,110,569	7,605,978	7,367,966	1,685,276	1,636,983
Brant	10,053,511	10,271,143	3,946,893	3,879,925	827,410	849,602
Perth	20,211,990	20,501,444	6,816,248	6,583,203	1,718,588	1,711,545
Wellington	20,481,740	20,928 199	7,219,564	7,063,645	1,779,783	1,735,014
Waterloo	13,468,037	13,743,204	5,063,570	4,973,706	1,259,637	1,178,201
Dufferin	8,787,181	9,041,744	2,418,795	2,475,317	751,655	726,444
Totals	127,232,345	130,521,307	43,158,227	42,332,192	10,369,028	10,271,225
Lincoln	9,125,618	9,146,764	3,957,361	3,728,176	906,065	816,281
Wentworth	13,437,235	13,746,951	4,969,893	4,759,982	1,126,983	1,129,814
Halton	9,843,058	9,938,001	3,644,338	3,537,405	793,712	789,631
Peel	13,086,131	13,630,076	4,457,046	4,408,493	1,020,605	1,054,233
York	29,242,165	30,572,975	8,734,427	8,796,282	1,978,266	1,982,435
Ontario	18,539,785	19,260,241	6,360,181	6,204,504	1,444,865	1,505,939
Durham	14,036,467	14,561,995	4,424,383	4,619,031	1,061,434	1,093,098
Northumberland	13,621,409	14,075,379	4,981,765	5,024,493	1,224,563	1,290,954
Prince Edward	7,739,644	8,195,501	3,180,040	3,061,984	730,993	787,539
Totals	128,671,512	133,127,883	44,709,434	44,140,350	10,307,486	10,449,924
Lennox and Addington	8,105,075	8,616,427	3,370,421	3,208,897	791,961	773,258
Frontenac	8,080,796	8,373,418	2,928.071	2,946,509	852,572	840,313
Leeds and Grenville	18,777,332	18,568,511	6,644,955	6,774,527	1,592,221	1,618,060
Dundas	7,846,095	7,956,422	2,693,711	2,635,167	758,321	709,966
Stormont	5,898,671	6,051,072	2,367,463	2,210,171	579,856	557,894
Glengarry	6,686,710	6,850,894	2,658,412	2,561,486	717,962	748,892
Prescott	6,614,809	6,867,920	2,418,144	2,223,206	676,142	632,147
Russell	4,317,974	4,277,553	1,261,949	1,236,888	412,925	427,679
Carleton	18,562,011	18,726,714	4,896,074	4,830,863	1,464,902	1,409,642
Renfrew	7,842,663	7,750,256	3,112,762	2,795,358	977,613	959,017
Lanark	8,438,222	8,937,641	3,310,074	3,332,802	899,765	900,476
Totals	101,170,358	102,976,828	35,662,036	34,755,874	9,724,240	9,577,344
Victoria	11,194,320	11,632,664	3,415,293	3,355,372	987,958	999,255
Peterborough	10,086,839	10,411,553	3,124,877	3,078,118	825,790	810,923
Haliburton	1,129,833	1,066,625	334,890	294,987	110,766	95,061
Hastings	14,310,078	15,040,011	4,907,987	4,930,726	1,351,373	1,399,595
Totals	36,721,070	38,150,853	11,783,047	11,659,203	3,275,887	3,304,834
Muskoka	1,921,858	1,976,804	693,547	641,845	227,015	208,718
Parry Sound	1,752,778	1,626,602	512,129	439,955	188,307	155,319
Nipissing	534,353	485,639	136,913	126,175	50,263	38,702
Algoma	2,065,319	2,035,433	539,281	532,993	194,271	198,773
Totals	6,274,308	6,124,478	1,881,870	1,740,968	659,856	601,512
The Province	602,664,361	615,828,471	200,189,888	195,644,258	51,435,919	51,003,020

FARM VALUES—LIVE STOCK AND TOTAL PROPERTY—RENTALS.

TABLE II. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Farm Live Stock and total Farm Property in Ontario in 1892 and 1893; also the rent per acre of leased farms as reported in 1893, with the average derived for the eight years 1886-93.

Counties.	Farm Live Stock.		Total Farm Property.		Rent per acre on land—			
					Occupied.		Cleared.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1886-93	1893.	1886-93.
	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	2,339,165	2,499,196	25,332,741	24,925,770	2 75	2 20	3 56	3 26
Kent	3,415,318	3,408,323	34,441,895	34,363,822	2 73	2 62	3 48	3 62
Elgin	3,042,448	3,230,798	26,463,740	26,826,035	2 60	2 30	3 45	3 15
Norfolk	2,178,067	2,221,749	19,590,812	19,459,570	2 10	1 90	2 73	2 59
Haldimand	1,717,055	1,839,674	15,519,276	15,800,761	1 53	1 80	1 97	2 31
Welland	1,472,493	1,458,361	14,321,476	14,153,137	2 30	2 09	2 78	2 59
Totals	14,164,546	14,658,101	135,672,940	135,529,085	2 22	2 16	2 98	2 95
Lambton	3,272,137	3,547,399	28,609,731	29,597,443	1 84	1 88	2 96	2 86
Huron	6,366,764	6,470,090	46,669,855	46,879,844	2 34	2 17	2 79	2 77
Bruce	4,714,665	4,745,373	33,031,690	32,960,401	1 72	1 71	2 16	2 29
Totals	14,353,566	14,762,862	108,311,276	109,437,688	1 99	1 94	2 57	2 61
Grey	5,776,347	5,824,392	37,505,020	37,391,352	1 28	1 30	1 81	1 89
Simcoe	4,781,380	4,859,435	40,276,067	40,487,642	2 22	1 96	2 69	2 60
Totals	10,557,727	10,683,827	77,781,087	77,878,994	1 60	1 58	2 15	2 28
Middlesex	5,942,150	6,296,498	51,098,013	52,643,368	2 50	2 54	3 10	3 29
Oxford	4,082,492	3,972,994	34,881,627	35,088,512	2 79	2 73	3 50	3 52
Brant	1,643,697	1,651,260	16,471,511	16,651,930	3 06	2 83	3 58	3 42
Perth	4,200,756	4,281,713	32,947,582	33,077,905	2 43	2 35	3 08	2 97
Wellington	4,580,437	4,476,520	34,051,524	34,203,378	1 99	2 00	2 54	2 58
Waterloo	2,235,604	2,250,437	22,026,848	22,145,548	2 22	2 24	2 86	2 84
Dufferin	1,701,419	1,841,314	13,659,050	14,084,819	1 64	1 54	2 17	2 20
Totals	24,386,555	24,770,736	205,146,155	207,895,460	2 39	2 32	3 00	3 00
Lincoln	1,410,336	1,469,142	15,399,380	15,160,363	2 42	2 33	2 90	2 86
Wentworth	2,078,168	2,134,848	21,612,279	21,771,595	3 40	2 90	4 49	3 63
Halton	1,697,303	1,649,872	15,978,411	15,914,909	2 20	2 29	2 96	2 94
Peel	2,318,213	2,272,167	20,881,995	21,364,969	2 86	2 73	3 29	3 28
York	3,957,157	4,114,091	43,912,015	45,465,783	3 01	3 10	3 60	3 74
Ontario	3,906,811	3,720,520	30,251,642	30,691,204	2 73	2 79	3 34	3 44
Durham	2,537,048	2,546,825	22,059,332	22,820,949	2 61	2 78	3 21	3 35
Northumberland	2,648,882	2,702,851	22,476,619	23,093,677	1 93	2 03	2 52	2 55
Prince Edward	1,391,011	1,460 205	13,061,688	13,505,229	1 85	2 09	2 11	2 56
Totals	21,944,929	22,070,521	205,633,361	209,788,678	2 58	2 65	3 17	3 24
Lennox & Addington	1,801,885	1,727,942	14,069,342	14,326,524	1 50	1 56	2 35	2 35
Frontenac	1,706,870	1,693,523	13,568,309	13,853,763	1 00	1 17	1 49	1 80
Leeds and Grenville	3,592,969	3,494,285	30,607,477	30,455,383	1 70	1 44	2 34	2 19
Dundas	1,375,625	1,361,707	12,673,752	12,663,262	1 22	1 60	2 92	2 65
Stormont	1,303,068	1,101,693	10,149,058	9,920,830	1 21	1 43	1 96	2 18
Glengarry	1,449,983	1,487,202	11,513,067	11,648,474	1 50	1 40	2 40	2 32
Prescott	1,282,205	1,247,827	10,991,300	10,971,100	1 90	1 62	2 54	2 31
Russell	857,310	1,019,458	6,850,158	6,961,578	1 13	1 24	2 25	2 21
Carleton	2,792,171	2,869,477	27,715,158	27,836,696	1 29	1 71	2 48	2 56
Renfrew	2,420,231	2,414,732	14,353,269	13,919,363	1 20	85	2 06	1 72
Lanark	2,348,659	2,360,302	14,996,720	15,531,221	76	81	1 24	1 34
Totals	20,930,976	20,778,148	167,487,610	168,088,194	1 33	1 34	2 11	2 15
Victoria	2,511,361	2,694,670	18,108,932	18,681,961	1 33	1 72	2 26	2 64
Peterborough	1,884,907	1,903,324	15,922,413	16,203,918	1 24	1 25	2 16	2 07
Haliburton	322,677	280,452	1,898,166	1,737,125	30	33	1 35	1 45
Hastings	3,108,688	3,030,244	23,678,126	24,400,576	1 06	1 66	1 75	2 48
Totals	7,827,633	7,908,690	59,607,637	61,023,580	1 14	1 46	2 04	2 40
Muskoka	627,765	601,054	3,470,185	3,428,421	37	34	1 48	1 63
Parry Sound	490,077	487,679	2,943,291	2,709,555	33	44	1 70	1 81
Nipissing	138,313	141,853	859,842	792,369	47	44	3 05	2 62
Algoma	648,815	638,021	3,447,686	3,405,220	73	64	1 68	1 73
Totals	1,904,970	1,868,607	10,721,004	10,335,565	42	43	1 70	1 77
The Province	116,070,902	117,501,495	970,361,070	979,977,244	2 00	2 01	2 72	2 79

FARM VALUES—AVERAGE PER ACRE.

TABLE III. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average value per acre occupied of Farm Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock in Ontario for the years 1892 and 1893.

Counties.	Land.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live Stock.		Total property.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	39 80	39 06	10 79	10 28	2 85	2 90	5 44	5 82	58 88	58 06
Kent	41 42	41 68	10 67	10 14	2 75	2 74	6 04	6 01	60 88	60 57
Elgin	39 11	39 68	11 57	11 39	3 07	2 92	6 98	7 39	60 73	61 38
Norfolk	30 18	30 11	10 92	10 77	2 77	2 80	5 49	5 63	49 36	49 31
Haldimand	32 72	33 60	12 94	12 83	3 56	3 47	6 12	6 58	55 34	56 48
Welland	38 02	37 97	14 65	14 19	3 48	3 45	6 43	6 39	62 58	62 00
Group	37 40	37 54	11 57	11 22	3 00	2 97	6 06	6 28	58 03	58 01
Lambton	28 58	29 77	7 67	7 44	2 10	2 15	4 95	5 36	43 30	44 72
Huron	36 33	36 67	11 10	11 00	2 97	2 93	7 96	8 10	58 36	58 70
Bruce	23 79	24 21	7 84	7 48	2 15	2 09	5 62	5 68	39 40	39 46
Group	29 53	30 15	8 93	8 69	2 41	2 40	6 24	6 43	47 11	47 67
Grey	20 57	20 75	7 16	6 91	2 13	2 07	5 44	5 49	35 30	35 22
Simcoe	26 37	26 99	8 13	7 80	2 36	2 23	4 97	5 05	41 83	42 07
Group	23 33	23 72	7 62	7 33	2 24	2 15	5 21	5 28	38 40	38 48
Middlesex	43 19	44 79	13 32	13 19	3 10	3 21	7 84	8 31	67 45	69 50
Oxford	45 62	46 75	16 13	15 58	3 57	3 46	8 66	8 40	73 98	74 19
Brant	46 58	47 56	18 29	17 97	3 83	3 93	7 61	7 65	76 31	77 11
Perth	39 03	39 58	13 17	12 71	3 32	3 31	8 11	8 27	63 63	63 87
Wellington	32 69	33 37	11 52	11 26	2 84	2 77	7 31	7 14	54 36	54 54
Waterloo	43 87	44 78	16 50	16 21	4 10	3 84	7 28	7 33	71 75	72 16
Dufferin	24 65	25 33	6 79	6 94	2 11	2 04	4 77	5 16	38 32	39 47
Group	39 11	40 10	13 27	13 00	3 19	3 16	7 50	7 61	63 07	63 87
Lincoln	47 70	47 88	20 69	19 52	4 74	4 27	7 37	7 69	80 50	79 36
Wentworth	49 45	50 58	18 29	17 51	4 15	4 16	7 65	7 86	79 54	80 11
Halton	43 92	44 24	16 26	15 75	3 54	3 52	7 57	7 34	71 29	70 85
Peel	45 41	47 27	15 47	15 29	3 54	3 66	8 04	7 88	72 46	74 10
York	54 63	57 11	16 32	16 43	3 69	3 70	7 39	7 69	82 03	84 93
Ontario	36 92	38 26	12 67	12 33	2 88	2 99	7 78	7 39	60 25	60 97
Durham	37 87	39 43	11 94	12 51	2 86	2 96	6 84	6 89	59 51	61 79
Northumberland	31 18	32 36	11 40	11 55	2 80	2 97	6 07	6 22	51 45	53 10
Prince Edward	33 71	35 86	13 85	13 40	3 27	3 45	6 06	6 39	56 89	59 10
Group	42 19	43 69	14 66	14 49	3 38	3 43	7 19	7 24	67 42	68 85
Lennox and Addington	18 94	20 07	7 87	7 47	1 85	1 80	4 21	4 02	32 87	33 36
Frontenac	12 01	12 31	4 35	4 33	1 27	1 24	2 53	2 49	20 16	20 37
Leeds and Grenville	25 18	24 95	8 91	9 10	2 13	2 18	4 82	4 70	41 04	40 93
Dundas	33 18	33 45	11 39	11 08	3 21	2 98	5 82	5 73	53 60	53 24
Stormont	23 51	24 15	9 44	8 82	2 31	2 22	5 19	4 40	40 45	39 59
Glengarry	23 05	23 83	9 17	8 91	2 47	2 61	5 00	5 17	39 69	40 52
Prescott	22 99	23 88	8 40	7 73	2 35	2 20	4 45	4 34	38 19	38 15
Russell	17 03	16 94	4 98	4 90	1 63	1 69	3 38	4 03	27 02	27 56
Carleton	32 89	33 23	8 67	8 57	2 60	2 50	4 95	5 09	49 11	49 39
Renfrew	8 47	8 52	3 36	3 07	1 05	1 05	2 61	2 66	15 49	15 30
Lanark	12 58	13 38	4 94	4 99	1 34	1 35	3 50	3 53	22 36	23 25
Group	18 99	19 39	6 69	6 54	1 83	1 80	3 93	3 91	31 44	31 64
Victoria	19 15	19 97	5 84	5 76	1 69	1 72	4 30	4 62	30 98	32 07
Peterborough	18 32	19 16	5 68	5 67	1 50	1 49	3 42	3 50	28 92	29 82
Haliburton	2 00	1 90	59	52	19	17	57	50	3 35	3 09
Hastings	14 23	15 35	4 88	5 03	1 35	1 43	3 09	3 09	23 55	24 90
Group	13 57	14 29	4 35	4 37	1 21	1 24	2 89	2 96	22 02	22 86
Muskoka	3 67	3 82	1 33	1 24	43	41	1 20	1 16	6 63	6 63
Parry Sound	3 67	3 29	1 07	89	39	31	1 03	99	6 16	5 48
Nipissing	2 71	2 40	69	63	26	19	70	70	4 36	3 92
Algoma	2 71	2 77	71	73	25	27	85	87	4 52	4 64
Group	3 20	3 15	96	89	34	31	97	96	5 47	5 31
The Province	26 25	26 91	8 72	8 55	2 24	2 23	5 05	5 13	42 26	42 82

VALUES—LIVE STOCK

TABLE IV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Horses for 1892 and 1893, Milch Cows and other Cattle for 1893, and the total Cattle for 1892 and 1893.

Counties.	Horses.		Cattle.			
			Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Total.	
	1893.	1892.			1893.	1892
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	1,159,005	1,413,434	398,476	344,767	743,243	713,124
Kent	1,694,509	1,875,233	514,479	666,285	1,180,764	1,074,217
Elgin	1,273,212	1,465,739	602,482	628,102	1,230,584	1,301,796
Norfolk	1,143,178	1,231,086	434,324	248,977	683,301	642,775
Haldimand	811,487	967,272	363,924	275,042	638,966	609,636
Welland	760,760	829,320	283,072	213,299	496,371	440,169
Totals	6,842,151	7,782,084	2,596,757	2,376,472	4,973,229	4,781,717
Lambton	1,330,225	1,539,772	568,517	860,788	1,429,305	1,551,100
Huron	2,549,844	2,840,014	1,033,922	1,873,732	2,907,654	2,728,564
Bruce	1,656,729	1,862,288	795,750	1,438,570	2,234,320	2,102,995
Totals	5,536,798	6,242,074	2,398,189	4,173,090	6,571,279	6,382,659
Grey	2,317,359	2,496,479	1,062,210	1,339,238	2,401,448	2,361,917
Simcoe	2,203,757	2,413,572	835,472	874,654	1,710,126	1,685,433
Totals	4,521,116	4,910,051	1,897,682	2,213,892	4,111,574	4,047,350
Middlesex	2,376,116	2,744,645	1,180,265	1,562,180	2,742,445	2,815,797
Oxford	1,540,443	1,648,801	1,182,599	877,188	2,059,787	1,911,968
Brant	767,260	839,913	383,093	220,052	603,145	577,072
Perth	1,712,704	1,923,410	955,926	936,319	1,892,245	1,836,145
Wellington	1,797,722	1,959,609	943,530	1,045,260	1,988,790	1,811,396
Waterloo	1,009,737	1,097,721	468,287	428,931	897,218	827,969
Dufferin	722,755	837,312	306,612	378,504	685,116	716,133
Totals	9,926,737	11,051,411	5,420,312	5,448,434	10,868,746	10,496,480
Lincoln	784,267	866,953	263,713	150,816	414,529	402,770
Wentworth	1,059,216	1,155,313	439,560	283,093	722,593	728,472
Halton	732,960	790,363	388,876	328,921	717,797	661,003
Peel	1,136,066	1,214,693	476,170	317,910	794,080	757,661
York	2,208,847	2,496,208	748,986	428,400	1,177,386	1,075,889
Ontario	1,724,088	1,858,215	757,982	840,129	1,598,111	1,371,964
Durham	1,336,276	1,400,494	425,479	391,929	817,408	795,519
Northumberland	1,237,867	1,365,157	629,534	412,354	1,041,888	996,251
Prince Edward	832,131	900,361	276,851	125,253	402,104	419,825
Totals	11,051,718	12,047,757	4,407,091	3,278,805	7,685,896	7,209,354
Lennox and Addington	792,496	781,899	470,645	338,734	809,379	755,157
Frontenac	653,776	719,629	521,982	297,272	819,254	741,970
Leeds and Grenville	1,250,771	1,352,262	1,419,869	434,769	1,854,638	1,697,190
Dundas	574,444	686,982	479,355	154,662	634,017	530,245
Stormont	515,976	512,043	535,314	114,414	649,728	453,121
Glengarry	606,025	683,354	467,640	179,462	647,102	632,669
Prescott	541,063	563,203	415,333	139,784	555,117	530,799
Russell	363,937	439,599	230,828	114,748	345,576	454,197
Carleton	1,175,819	1,335,005	706,867	491,711	1,198,578	1,169,377
Renfrew	1,009,630	1,162,413	494,468	458,181	952,649	854,581
Lanark	815,572	903,301	681,442	459,813	1,141,255	1,053,178
Totals	8,299,509	9,139,690	6,425,743	3,183,550	9,607,293	8,872,484
Victoria	1,209,191	1,392,194	394,828	516,423	911,251	914,636
Peterborough	828,492	926,143	466,483	311,244	777,727	720,999
Haliburton	124,911	108,916	67,114	81,140	148,254	126,901
Hastings	1,361,993	1,374,430	989,751	318,632	1,308,383	1,262,236
Totals	3,524,587	3,801,683	1,918,176	1,227,439	3,145,615	3,024,772
Muskoka	282,333	279,204	120,581	125,038	245,619	232,043
Parry Sound	197,580	199,053	95,766	113,682	209 448	211,141
Nipissing	83,266	90,082	21,741	17,150	38,891	38,208
Algoma	261,677	269,831	120,347	140,088	260,435	252,267
Totals	824,856	838,170	358,435	395,958	754,393	733,659
The Province	50,527,472	55,812,920	25,420,385	22,297,640	47,718,025	45,548,475

VALUES—LIVE STOCK.

TABLE V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry for the years 1892 and 1893.

Counties.	Sheep.		Hogs.		Poultry.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	109,900	113,864	267,514	204,398	59,503	54,376
Kent	196,171	167,120	290,393	242,608	53,481	49,145
Elgin	253,029	227,436	238,231	192,188	47,392	43,639
Norfolk	157,556	164,084	160,320	153,150	33,712	30,654
Haldimand	134,785	134,717	98,296	90,149	33,521	37,900
Welland	119,816	107,146	55,209	52,028	40,337	29,701
Totals	971,257	914,367	1,109,963	934,521	267,946	245,415
Lambton	302,766	281,846	156,032	124,368	53,809	50,313
Huron	570,035	599,009	245,812	213,890	93,419	88,613
Bruce	551,860	541,963	205,183	173,992	66,573	64,135
Totals	1,424,661	1,422,818	607,027	512,250	213,801	203,061
Grey	675,510	658,066	293,121	217,396	88,909	90,534
Simcoe	426,756	401,973	335,005	265,245	105,736	93,212
Totals	1,102,266	1,060,039	628,126	482,641	194,645	183,746
Middlesex	409,813	391,797	295,336	239,934	118,440	104,325
Oxford	161,657	145,605	266,337	213,089	54,248	53,551
Brant	129,157	99,970	115,105	107,127	29,030	27,178
Perth	283,906	273,111	237,376	182,740	74,525	66,307
Wellington	472,995	435,856	253,872	205,450	67,058	64,209
Waterloo	166,715	187,796	116,919	94,320	45,015	42,631
Dufferin	149,491	157,176	109,633	96,908	34,424	33,785
Totals	1,773,734	1,691,311	1,394,598	1,139,568	422,740	391,966
Lincoln	105,803	104,801	76,487	67,301	29,250	27,317
Wentworth	141,348	123,086	116,090	93,244	38,921	34,733
Halton	119,351	100,217	91,361	60,380	35,834	37,909
Peel	197,675	141,333	129,836	109,236	60,556	49,244
York	261,235	256,906	225,236	200,505	84,453	84,583
Ontario	300,647	271,243	218,635	159,715	65,330	59,403
Durham	192,802	179,368	126,064	114,583	64,498	56,861
Northumberland	166,865	145,224	150,286	143,651	51,976	52,568
Prince Edward	58,408	50,282	71,229	63,912	27,139	25,825
Totals	1,544,134	1,372,440	1,205,224	1,012,527	457,957	428,443
Lennox and Addington	90,634	99,510	81,708	60,237	27,668	31,139
Frontenac	118,045	114,328	82,563	75,840	33,232	41,756
Leeds and Grenville	198,838	186,575	216,709	190,766	72,013	67,492
Dundas	45,219	44,707	85,357	67,274	36,588	32,499
Stormont	60,068	60,524	54,514	52,129	22,782	23,876
Glengarry	102,705	79,103	68,841	61,168	25,310	30,968
Prescott	72,089	61,313	83,007	63,845	30,929	28,667
Russell	64,557	61,716	58,837	40,578	24,403	23,368
Carleton	197,779	170,188	144,725	118,752	75,270	76,155
Renfrew	259,930	237,314	154,036	114,300	43,986	46,124
Lanark	231,158	250,272	103,597	89,306	57,077	64,245
Totals	1,441,022	1,365,550	1,133,894	934,195	449,258	466,229
Victoria	224,007	254,672	120,834	93,480	46,078	39,688
Peterborough	138,409	123,303	101,855	94,552	38,424	38,327
Haliburton	31,319	26,896	13,729	13,331	4,464	4,408
Hastings	178,167	164,034	204,596	175,046	55,549	54,498
Totals	571,902	568,905	441,014	376,409	144,515	136,921
Muskoka	59,589	52,934	27,545	24,296	12,679	12,577
Parry Sound	47,197	45,492	26,673	24,175	9,179	7,818
Nipissing	4,321	4,109	8,318	6,351	3,517	3,103
Algoma	76,035	71,592	39,747	32,160	10,921	12,171
Totals	187,142	174,127	102,283	86,982	36,296	35,669
The Province	9,016,118	8,569,557	6,622,129	5,479,093	2,187,158	2,091,450

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK SOLD IN YEAR.

TABLE VI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Live Stock sold or killed for the years ending June 30th, 1892 and 1893.

Counties.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Poultry.	Total.	
						1893.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	121,218	235,622	38,456	380,702	29,259	805,257	734,140
Kent	107,184	466,020	62,076	462,132	20,925	1,118,337	1,023,684
Elgin	139,608	405,009	93,927	374,999	20,607	1,034,150	1,040,910
Norfolk	81,420	187,930	51,327	261,012	12,686	594,375	543,905
Haldimand	65,448	138,951	49,159	171,723	14,436	439,717	412,693
Welland	58,696	181,312	51,636	117,170	15,910	424,724	360,714
Totals	573,574	1,614,844	346,581	1,767,738	113,823	4,416,560	4,116,046
Lambton	98,118	586,724	84,685	218,736	19,891	1,008,154	1,056,097
Huron	366,720	1,386,352	183,665	447,624	26,529	2,410,890	2,525,154
Bruce	162,680	1,066,754	188,718	323,468	19,359	1,760,979	1,527,463
Totals	627,518	3,039,830	457,068	989,828	65,779	5,180,023	5,108,714
Grey	139,040	940,679	181,359	431,780	26,155	1,719,013	1,473,054
Simcoe	164,182	582,720	138,111	403,910	27,609	1,316,532	1,266,748
Totals	303,222	1,523,399	319,470	835,690	53,764	3,035,545	2,739,802
Middlesex	195,075	1,218,438	133,916	501,991	37,706	2,087,126	2,121,951
Oxford	101,007	787,223	60,248	491,139	16,223	1,455,840	1,454,909
Brant	49,755	225,876	42,017	206,190	13,441	537,279	661,202
Perth	123,152	799,158	97,843	377,971	17,770	1,415,894	1,388,224
Wellington	147,560	1,004,508	167,422	564,081	20,485	1,904,056	1,660,756
Waterloo	71,179	583,369	76,540	250,856	12,496	994,440	1,007,054
Dufferin	57,798	278,582	31,859	157,404	11,402	537,045	458,190
Totals	745,526	4,897,154	609,845	2,549,632	129,523	8,931,680	8,752,286
Lincoln	46,136	156,245	31,542	119,237	10,678	363,838	346,802
Wentworth	68,482	210,864	58,965	205,932	14,414	558,657	485,331
Halton	50,932	269,678	33,508	136,778	15,821	506,717	425,641
Peel	67,907	302,603	36,642	198,153	22,289	627,594	602,106
York	182,273	564,901	100,408	446,182	34,584	1,328,348	1,285,344
Ontario	190,236	667,972	78,807	366,995	31,678	1,335,688	1,165,907
Durham	101,270	344,071	55,135	205,468	22,171	728,115	585,319
Northumberland	88,352	289,729	41,225	226,264	16,805	662,375	591,011
Prince Edward	34,720	79,973	16,813	104,490	9,841	245,837	198,915
Totals	830,308	2,886,036	453,045	2,009,499	178,281	6,357,169	5,686,376
Lennox and Addington	33,969	188,479	24,929	116,930	10,956	375,263	287,234
Frontenac	28,490	190,269	35,071	88,766	17,847	360,443	365,706
Leeds and Grenville	73,440	289,853	68,807	264,473	22,587	719,160	610,035
Dundas	78,848	102,213	23,194	95,441	11,723	311,419	259,554
Stormont	38,622	84,013	12,990	75,436	6,272	217,333	170,698
Glengarry	56,219	84,337	18,965	79,225	6,271	245,008	255,557
Prescott	41,140	49,875	15,593	70,604	11,470	188,682	203,183
Russell	24,080	78,623	18,626	54,336	5,316	180,981	182,143
Carleton	82,216	274,878	58,350	165,416	23,370	604,230	559,867
Renfrew	62,834	247,987	59,788	154,127	14,234	538,970	484,555
Lanark	73,071	240,641	69,080	160,290	16,534	559,616	555,356
Totals	592,920	1,831,168	405,393	1,325,044	146,580	4,301,105	3,933,888
Victoria	91,176	253,725	64,580	187,327	17,103	613,911	589,730
Peterborough	49,344	218,712	36,458	175,164	13,411	493,089	416,998
Haliburton	8,370	23 783	9,152	18,717	1,707	61,729	65,980
Hastings	114,675	188,501	39,600	298,197	20,450	661,423	601,588
Totals	263,565	684,721	149,790	679,405	52,671	1,830,152	1,674,296
Muskoka	28,967	57,832	15,192	40,299	4,706	146,996	126,308
Parry Sound	16,019	60,750	12,969	38,384	2,073	130,195	120,800
Nipissing	2,808	12,955	1,337	10,410	959	28,469	22,791
Algoma	20,097	62,332	13,598	50,899	5,536	152,462	162,310
Totals	67,891	193,869	43,096	139,992	13,274	458,122	442,209
The Province	4,004,524	16,671,021	2,784,288	10,296,828	753,695	34,510,356	32,453,617

VALUES—LIVE STOCK PER HEAD.

TABLE VII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value per head of the several classes of Horses and Cattle in the Province for the year 1893, and also the value per head of all horses and cattle sold for the same period.

Counties.	Horses.					Cattle.				
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Colts.	Stallions	Horses sold in year.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.	Store cattle.	Other cattle.	Cattle sold in year.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	73 00	76 00	43 00	200 00	89 00	39 00	29 41	22 94	12 45	28 78
Kent	77 00	81 00	52 00	350 00	88 00	40 00	32 99	26 55	15 08	33 33
Elgin	80 00	76 00	56 00	233 00	84 00	56 00	34 23	29 41	13 95	32 38
Norfolk	81 00	77 00	53 00	625 00	69 00	57 00	29 51	19 66	10 72	25 60
Haldimand	74 00	79 00	49 00	300 00	81 00	57 00	29 65	24 87	13 23	26 67
Welland	88 00	71 00	52 00	250 00	88 00	38 00	33 24	28 81	14 45	33 25
Group	78 00	77 00	51 00	324 00	83 00	49 00	31 70	25 96	13 46	30 65
Lambton	78 00	70 00	51 00	387 00	79 00	50 00	32 42	28 76	13 44	31 48
Huron	86 00	91 00	56 00	330 00	96 00	68 00	35 32	37 00	15 30	44 54
Bruce	82 00	84 00	49 00	300 00	70 00	47 00	31 83	34 03	13 21	42 99
Group	83 00	84 00	53 00	347 00	85 00	52 00	33 40	34 06	14 13	40 76
Grey	84 00	81 00	49 00	360 00	79 00	59 00	30 88	25 57	12 74	38 45
Simcoe	83 00	87 00	54 00	150 00	94 00	56 00	31 97	22 93	12 93	32 23
Group	84 00	84 00	52 00	322 00	84 00	58 00	31 35	24 47	12 82	35 86
Middlesex	79 00	83 00	55 00	300 00	85 00	53 00	34 85	33 46	14 20	38 30
Oxford	77 00	86 00	55 00	433 00	81 00	62 00	35 35	34 32	13 43	43 02
Brant	79 00	66 00	54 00	400 00	93 00	45 00	34 08	27 15	12 80	37 69
Perth	82 00	81 00	54 00	453 00	86 00	50 00	34 87	27 77	13 65	40 93
Wellington	77 00	82 00	53 00	267 00	85 00	57 00	38 87	28 31	15 63	47 16
Waterloo	76 00	89 00	49 00	750 00	79 00	60 00	35 66	37 79	14 27	42 92
Dufferin	70 00	87 00	44 00	350 00	78 00	50 00	29 89	20 98	11 85	32 84
Group	78 00	83 00	53 00	381 00	84 00	55 00	35 28	30 56	13 97	41 15
Lincoln	83 00	74 00	58 00	550 00	79 00	52 00	34 54	23 80	12 42	37 21
Wentworth	85 00	94 00	62 00	360 00	97 00	60 00	33 23	28 20	16 00	34 41
Halton	87 00	87 00	64 00	400 00	107 00	73 00	38 81	33 14	15 87	43 85
Peel	86 00	97 00	66 00	300 00	89 00	75 00	37 63	29 81	16 12	38 93
York	87 00	94 00	60 00	333 00	91 00	50 00	38 28	27 36	15 94	37 52
Ontario	81 00	100 00	61 00	233 00	83 00	50 00	43 41	30 56	21 44	46 78
Durham	82 00	90 00	56 00	500 00	95 00	50 00	33 72	25 15	14 12	42 29
Northumberland	76 00	73 00	47 00	200 00	88 00	40 00	29 21	22 28	12 86	30 03
Prince Edward	72 00	79 00	46 00	200 00	80 00	50 00	23 46	22 10	10 07	25 22
Group	82 00	90 00	57 00	353 00	89 00	54 00	34 83	27 34	15 78	38 72
Lennox and Addington	75 00	87 00	46 00	650 00	67 00	30 00	29 85	19 33	12 91	31 34
Frontenac	70 00	66 00	42 00	417 00	74 00	44 00	29 31	23 51	11 28	29 79
Leeds and Grenville	72 00	61 00	47 00	200 00	80 00	30 00	28 46	21 70	10 91	27 43
Dundas	70 00	65 00	47 00	350 00	77 00	30 00	27 25	23 48	10 25	32 94
Stormont	76 00	83 00	43 00	.....	82 00	33 00	33 93	12 71	12 50	28 45
Glengarry	63 00	80 00	41 00	250 00	77 00	.....	25 49	20 38	11 77	20 58
Prescott	70 00	77 00	40 00	250 00	68 00	33 00	27 21	16 23	9 47	21 00
Russell	72 00	85 00	48 00	225 00	70 00	33 00	28 66	20 05	11 02	27 93
Carleton	85 00	91 00	49 00	360 00	86 00	....	28 37	23 12	14 77	31 13
Renfrew	88 00	79 00	52 00	233 00	89 00	.....	26 57	21 71	12 05	31 72
Lanark	75 00	71 00	45 00	.....	69 00	30 00	28 41	22 97	12 52	27 33
Group	75 00	77 00	46 00	308 00	77 00	32 00	28 42	21 41	12 01	28 72
Victoria	80 00	75 00	48 00	700 00	87 00	50 00	28 20	21 28	12 46	27 51
Peterborough	75 00	81 00	48 00	550 00	96 00	40 00	28 58	21 51	11 53	29 15
Haliburton	85 00	86 00	44 00	300 00	62 00	41 00	25 48	20 00	11 11	18 10
Hastings	83 00	82 00	54 00	200 00	75 00	37 00	26 43	15 78	8 97	21 13
Group	80 00	79 00	50 00	487 00	82 00	39 00	27 24	19 83	10 94	25 40
Muskoka	92 00	95 00	47 00	575 00	83 00	44 00	27 88	19 95	9 93	23 77
Parry Sound	92 00	102 00	57 00	187 00	83 00	45 00	26 08	20 45	8 69	26 31
Nipissing	83 00	90 00	48 00	250 00	54 00	45 00	25 76	18 08	8 93	29 85
Algoma	103 00	99 00	54 00	400 00	77 00	48 00	30 74	22 36	11 83	26 96
Group	94 00	97 00	52 00	409 00	79 00	46 00	28 10	20 69	10 16	25 89
The Province	80 00	83 00	52 00	356 00	84 00	47 00	31 63	27 45	13 40	36 12

VALUE—LIVE STOCK PER HEAD.

TABLE VIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value per head of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry in the Province for the year 1893, and also the value of each per head sold for the same period.

Counties.	Sheep.			Hogs.			Poultry.			
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Sold in year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Sold in year.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Other fowls.	Sold in year.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	4 41	2 77	3 73	9 44	4 18	10 53	50	52	25	36
Kent	6 32	3 54	4 37	12 88	4 64	10 75	40	47	26	36
Elgin	5 75	3 55	4 40	14 81	4 80	10 27	58	54	23	33
Norfolk	5 33	3 28	4 69	12 33	4 20	9 26	48	58	22	29
Haldimand	5 42	3 54	4 34	14 15	4 44	10 85	49	60	24	32
Welland	5 87	3 66	4 48	11 12	4 70	11 19	95	72	32	41
Group	5 57	3 40	4 35	12 14	4 47	10 39	54	55	25	35
Lambton	5 89	4 01	4 64	15 98	4 51	11 76	68	56	23	41
Huron	5 94	4 03	5 12	14 65	4 97	10 66	61	52	22	35
Bruce	5 79	3 78	5 12	13 32	4 54	10 90	67	51	24	36
Group	5 87	3 93	5 02	14 43	4 70	10 97	65	52	23	37
Grey	5 43	3 69	4 15	14 02	5 03	10 58	61	50	23	37
Simcoe	5 67	3 28	4 96	13 51	4 34	9 16	70	62	28	32
Group	5 52	3 53	4 47	13 74	4 64	9 84	66	56	25	34
Middlesex	6 00	4 17	4 78	14 96	5 32	10 37	76	64	27	35
Oxford	6 59	4 31	5 44	16 53	5 29	10 44	59	57	24	34
Brant	7 53	4 74	5 32	16 18	4 24	9 85	62	55	26	37
Perth	5 82	3 80	4 90	14 99	4 81	11 58	92	61	23	39
Wellington	6 38	3 93	6 02	17 94	4 57	10 84	57	57	23	41
Waterloo	4 78	3 60	5 13	17 29	5 38	11 37	71	62	24	34
Dufferin	5 19	3 25	3 94	14 17	3 83	8 64	71	54	22	43
Group	5 98	3 95	5 18	15 90	4 87	10 56	71	59	24	37
Lincoln	5 64	3 67	4 06	15 33	5 51	10 65	68	75	26	33
Wentworth	6 22	3 55	5 38	17 41	4 90	10 31	61	69	29	39
Halton	7 02	3 89	4 94	20 44	4 98	10 89	79	71	28	40
Peel	9 54	4 50	4 10	16 14	4 21	9 78	71	58	31	35
York	7 03	3 70	5 66	15 49	4 13	9 57	75	66	26	40
Ontario	8 06	3 84	5 13	15 05	4 94	9 98	79	63	24	46
Durham	5 79	3 48	4 85	12 52	4 28	10 35	91	61	26	44
Northumberland	5 75	3 78	4 19	14 23	3 95	10 15	52	63	24	37
Prince Edward	4 57	3 28	3 42	14 76	4 66	11 11	80	60	23	38
Group	6 81	3 75	4 84	15 28	4 51	10 10	74	64	26	40
Lennox and Addington	4 37	2 94	3 21	15 83	6 14	12 81	71	47	24	34
Frontenac	4 55	3 11	3 82	12 90	4 43	10 11	73	68	22	39
Leeds and Grenville	4 52	3 10	3 53	13 85	3 73	11 91	79	48	22	36
Dundas	4 08	2 93	4 05	14 77	4 25	10 76	62	51	25	42
Stormont	4 33	3 15	3 36	10 65	5 28	14 87	68	62	23	38
Glengarry	6 25	3 68	3 13	11 84	4 73	11 86	66	52	23	27
Prescott	4 55	2 85	3 26	13 04	3 45	12 23	86	70	28	40
Russell	5 09	3 54	4 51	15 00	4 20	11 49	73	78	29	32
Carleton	5 28	3 15	3 99	14 67	3 86	11 77	72	49	27	40
Renfrew	4 27	3 03	3 59	12 68	4 16	12 06	62	55	26	40
Lanark	4 11	2 89	3 62	12 88	3 50	11 78	81	58	25	41
Group	4 58	3 08	3 64	13 46	4 13	11 86	73	55	25	38
Victoria	5 13	3 02	3 60	13 64	3 30	10 74	84	65	23	37
Peterborough	5 10	3 17	4 12	11 90	3 40	11 08	61	56	21	41
Haliburton	4 99	2 76	3 96	11 04	2 39	9 34	62	50	21	35
Hastings	4 72	3 02	3 53	13 72	3 96	10 20	81	51	27	43
Group	4 99	3 04	3 72	13 12	3 55	10 54	74	57	24	40
Muskoka	5 15	3 10	4 05	11 89	4 49	9 87	58	67	25	41
Parry Sound	4 85	2 95	4 31	13 09	3 85	9 72	71	92	25	30
Nipissing	5 00	3 00	4 50	9 43	3 54	16 04	61	65	37	37
Algoma	4 98	3 16	3 52	12 13	3 93	10 36	62	68	21	41
Group	5 00	3 08	3 95	11 98	4 02	10 30	62	72	25	38
The Province	5 62	3 56	4 52	13 97	4 48	10 56	69	58	25	37

MARKET

TABLE IX. Showing the average price of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of

Products.	Barrie.	Belleville.	Brampton.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Essex.	Goderich.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Orangeville.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
FALL WHEAT: per bush.															
July	56.5	62 0	56.8	60.9	79.0	57.5	....	59.7	60.0	61.8	63.0	66.8	62.0	63.5	60.0
August	55.0	57.5	56.6	56.2	79.0	57.0	....	55.0	60.0	59.6	59.7	65.9	60.8	60 5	59.2
September	55.0	57.5	57.3	57.2	79 0	58 0	..	53.0	60 0	58.3	60.3	61.3	58.2	60.0	55.8
October	57.0	57.5	56 1	56.8	79.0	55.0	60.5	53 0	58.0	57.3	58.5	63.3	59.0	60.5	56.1
November	56 0	57.0	56.0	55.9	76.1	56.8	60 0	51 0	56.0	57 0	58.0	63.4	59.0	60.1	55.0
December	54.5	56.3	56.0	55.0	63.0	54.4	....	51.0	56.0	57.3	56.5	65.0	58.0	58.3	55.0
Average	55.7	58.2	56.4	57.1	75.9	56.5	60.3	53.3	58.4	59.0	59.6	64.4	59.3	60.5	57.0
SPRING WHEAT: per bush.															
July	....	60.0	55.1	60.9	79.0	....	....	....	59.0	57.5	61.0	68.2	60.0	63.5	55.0
August	....	57.5	55.0	56.2	79.0	53.0	....	....	59.0	55 5	57.3	67.5	59.2	60 5	54 0
September	57.5	57.5	54.2	55.7	79.0	....	....	....	59.0	54.5	58.5	61.3	56.6	60.0	52 1
October	55.0	57.5	54.1	56.8	79.0	....	59.0	....	57.5	53.7	57.2	66.7	58.0	60.5	53.3
November	52.5	57.5	53.5	55.9	75.9	53.3	60 0	....	55.4	54.5	56.4	66.0	59.0	60.1	52.8
December	55.5	57.5	53.5	55.0	63.5	52.3	....	....	55.0	53.5	55.3	65.0	58.0	58.3	53.5
Average	54.4	58.0	54.3	56.0	75.9	52.9	59 5	....	57.6	55.0	57.8	66.1	58.3	60.5	53.5
BARLEY: per bush.															
July	31.5	38.0	32.3	41.0	47.5	34.8	....	....	37.5	38.1	41.5	40.3	35.0	44.3	34.0
August	31.5	38.0	31.8	40.3	47.5	34.2	....	..	37.5	39.6	42.4	41.3	35.0	44.3	35.4
September	34.1	38.0	31.5	41.3	47.5	33 6	....	....	37.5	40.7	41.5	37.5	35.0	43.6	33.8
October	34.0	38.0	38.0	38.8	47.5	33.6	40.0	....	37.5	42.2	44.4	37.7	36.4	39.3	33.5
November	33.0	38.0	38.0	39.0	46.4	35.1	37.5	....	37.5	41.0	43.5	38.1	35.2	39.5	33.5
December	33.0	38.0	40.0	38.8	42.0	33.9	....	....	37.5	40.2	42.5	37.5	36.0	39.8	34.8
Average	32.8	38.0	35.2	40.0	46.4	34.1	38.8	....	37.5	40.2	42.5	38.9	35.5	42.2	34 2
OATS: per bush.															
July	33.5	34.0	33.6	39.1	39.9	38.5	....	40.0	33.5	37.4	42.1	37.2	35.0	39.3	34.0
August	33.2	38.0	33.0	34.8	42.5	31.2	....	31.3	30.8	36.0	40.0	36.1	33.3	36.6	32.0
September	29.0	38.0	31.7	32.0	41.3	27.9	..	27.2	30.9	32.8	34.5	31.5	29.2	31.5	27.4
October	28.5	38.0	29.0	31.8	37.5	29.0	32.5	26.0	31.5	29.7	33.9	31.0	29.3	29.8	26.8
November	28.0	38.0	29.0	31.9	37.0	29.5	32.5	25.0	30.3	30.1	34.5	31.4	30.0	31.0	27.8
December	28.0	38.0	29.0	32.5	35.0	28.8	....	25.8	29.5	30.3	33.8	32.2	29.8	31.3	28.5
Average	30.1	37.2	30.9	34.0	38.8	30.8	32.5	28.5	31.1	33.1	37.3	33.4	30.8	33.8	29.5
RYE: per bush:															
July	....	....	....	....	57.5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42.0	64.5	....
August	....	....	....	...	57.5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42.0	64.1	....
September	....	....	....	....	57.5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	52.5	38.0	60.3	....
October	39 0	....	....	....	57.5	.....	40.0	....	....	....	....	49.2	39.0	56.0	....
November	39.0	....	....	....	56.0	.....	40.0	....	....	....	....	46.3	40.0	53.3	....
December	39.0	....	....	....	50.0	.....	....	....	....	....	....	48.3	38.0	53.3	....
Average	39.0	....	....	....	56.0	.....	40.0	....	....	....	....	48.5	39.5	59.1	....
PEAS: per bush.															
July	55.5	56.0	54.0	56.1	57 5	60.6	....	....	56.5	57.3	56.0	59.3	52.5	57.0	52.5
August	51.5	56.0	53.4	54.4	57.5	..	....	....	53.8	56.3	54.6	60 0	52.5	56.7	51.5
September	51.8	56.0	51.0	51.3	57.5	52 5	....	....	52.0	51.7	51 8	57.5	51.9	55.5	50.0
October	52.3	56.0	51.0	51.3	57.5	.....	55.3	....	51.3	52.0	51.0	55.0	52.8	56.0	50.0
November	51.0	56.0	51.0	50.9	57.4	....	54.0	....	50.5	51.6	51.1	55.0	52.0	54 6	50.0
December	51.0	56.0	51.0	50.8	57.0	50.0	....	....	50.5	51.7	51.0	57.3	50.0	55.0	49.0
Average	52.1	56.0	52.0	52.9	57.4	55.8	54.6	....	52.5	53.8	53.0	57.4	51.9	55.8	50.6

PRICES.

Ontario for July-December, 1893, and the average for the half year and for the Province.

Ottawa.	Owen Sound.	Pembroke.	Perth.	Peterborough.	St. Catharines.	St. Thomas	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Toronto.	Walkerton.	Waterloo.	Whitby.	Woodstock.	The Province.	
														1893.	1892.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
64.4	64.5	69.0	72.5	64.1	62.8	62.0	61.4	60 0	63.8	60.5	64.0	62.5	61.0	63.0	77.5
61.0	61.0	62.5	72.5	61.0	58.4	58.4	58.2	60.0	62.2	57.5	58.8	60 0	59.5	60.4	76.2
61.3	60.6	62.5	72 5	59.5	58.0	57.8	58.6	60.0	63.6	56.3	57.0	58.8	59.0	60.0	71.6
59.0	61.6	62.5	63.1	61.0	57.3	57.3	59.0	59.0	61.5	56.5	57.0	56.9	66.5	59.5	67.7
60.5	61.3	62.5	60.0	60.6	57.0	56.4	55.0	56.2	59.8	56.5	57.5	56.5	62.8	58.6	67.0
61.7	60.0	62.5	60.0	58.7	58.0	56.0	54.0	55.0	59.3	56.5	56.0	56.5	59.8	57.6	64.9
61.5	61 4	63.3	66.0	61.0	58.7	57 8	57.9	58.2	61.6	57.1	58.7	58.6	61.5	59.9	70.7
61.8	61.5	69.0	72.5	62.0	62.8	....	61.4	60 0	61.1	60.5	64.0	59.5	.....	62.1	74.5
60.8	59.0	62.5	72.5	59.5	59.0	.....	58.2	60 0	60.3	56.4	58.8	59.0	....	59.9	73.2
60.3	57.5	62.5	72.5	58.0	58.0	....	58.6	60.0	60.5	53.4	57.0	58.5	.....	59.4	69.6
60.0	59.0	62.5	63.1	59.0	57.8	.....	59.0	59.0	60.1	54.0	57.0	56.8	.....	59.1	64.4
57.5	59.0	62.5	60.0	59.3	57.3	.....	55.0	56.2	60.0	54.0	57.3	56.5	.....	58.0	63.5
61.5	58.5	62.5	60.0	58.7	59.0	.....	54.0	55.0	60.0	54.0	56.0	56.5	.....	57.6	62.0
60.3	59.0	63.3	66.0	59.5	59.3	.....	57.9	58.2	60.4	55.1	58.6	57.8	.....	59.4	67.8
53.8	41.5	40.0	45.0	38.1	50.0	50.0	40.0	37.5	40.0	37.5	40.0	35.0	36.8	40.2	41.2
58.5	39.8	40.0	45.0	37.5	46 0	49 0	41.8	37.5	39 6	37.5	40.0	38.0	38.5	40.5	41.9
50.8	39.0	40.0	45.0	38.3	48.3	47.5	49.0	37.5	39.8	37.5	40.0	35.0	45.0	39.9	41.2
46.3	40.3	40.0	45.0	37.8	48.8	47.5	49 0	37.5	43.1	37.5	40.0	35.0	38.5	40.0	41.0
43.8	40.0	37.0	45.0	38.3	47.5	47.5	49.0	36.2	41.2	37.5	42.5	34.4	38.5	39.9	41.8
45.0	40.0	35.0	45.0	37.0	44.2	47.5	49.0	36.1	46.2	37.5	45.0	35.0	38.5	40.1	40.7
50.6	40.1	38.5	45.0	37.9	47.4	48.1	46.0	37.0	41.5	37.5	40.9	35.5	39.0	40.1	41.3
42.0	34.5	29.5	32.0	36.6	41.0	39 0	36.4	35.6	42.9	32.0	38.0	35.4	30.5	37.2	31.7
39.3	33.8	32.0	32.0	35.1	38.7	39.0	34.1	35.5	38.8	32.1	39.5	34.4	33.3	35.6	32.7
42.0	30.3	32.0	32.0	30.2	35.8	37.0	30.4	29.0	34.3	29.6	40.0	30.2	31.5	32.5	31.0
36.0	28.4	32.0	30.0	30.2	34 5	35.0	29.0	29.0	33.7	29.3	40.0	27.9	31.9	31.1	29.7
36.6	28.8	29.0	30.0	30.8	35.0	33.0	30.6	29.0	33.9	28.1	37.5	29.0	39.5	31.4	30.6
37.0	29.4	29.0	30.0	30.3	34.7	34.3	31.0	29.0	34.1	28.5	35.0	29.0	36.4	31.0	29.1
39.0	30.7	30.6	30.9	32.5	37.0	36.1	32.0	31.6	36.3	29.9	38.6	31.1	34.0	33.2	30.8
....	....	40.0	50.0	.....	.....	.....	49.0	.....	50 0	.....	50.0	52.5	.....	50.8	62.3
....	....	40.0	50.0	.....	....	.....	47.1	....	50.0	.....	52.5	52.5	.....	51.1	60.7
....	....	40.0	50.0	.....	.....	....	47.5	.....	50.0	....	53 5	52.5	.....	48 8	57.8
....	....	40.0	49.0	.....	.....	.....	47.5	.....	47.2	.....	55.0	42.5	.....	46.0	54.9
....	....	37.5	47.0	.....	.....	.....	47.5	.....	43.8	.....	54.0	40.6	.....	45.4	53.3
....	....	37.5	46.0	.....	.....	.....	47.5	.....	44.8	.....	53.0	41.0	.....	44.4	51.3
....	....	39.1	48.4	.....	.....	.....	47.7	.....	47.6	....	53.0	46.9	.....	47.5	55.8
66.3	55.5	47.5	52.0	58.8	60.0	60.0	50.0	58.0	60.5	55.0	60.0	60.0	64.0	57.0	58.6
62.0	53.7	47.5	52.0	57.6	53.5	57.0	51.3	58.0	60 0	54.5	60.0	57.0	58.3	55.6	59.0
60.8	50.6	47.5	52.0	52.5	50.0	51.9	49.5	52.0	55.3	51.4	60.0	52.2	48 0	53.2	59.6
65.0	50.5	47.5	51.3	53.8	51.3	50.0	48.5	52.0	55.9	50.5	60.0	52.0	59.0	53.3	59.2
61.9	50.0	41.4	52.0	54.9	49.4	50.0	44.9	52 0	56.0	50 0	60.0	52.0	59.0	52.5	60.1
59.2	50.1	44.0	52.0	54.2	50.0	50.0	44.0	50.5	57.6	50.0	60.0	52.0	61.0	52.0	57.6
62.5	51.5	45.6	51.9	55.5	52.7	53.0	48.4	54.1	57.6	51.8	60.0	54.4	58.8	54.0	59.0

MARKET

TABLE IX. Showing the average price

Products.	Barrie.	Belleville.	Brampton.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Essex.	Goderich.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Orangeville.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
CORN (in ear): per bush.															
October	....	...	....	26.5	26.0	35.6	....	21.0	....	27.5	28.0	30.0	....	....	....
November	....	....	..	26.7	26.8	34.5	....	21.0	....	....	27.7	23.3	.. ..	....	....
December	....	....	....	26.1	27.5	37.2	....	20.2	....	....	27.2	30.8	....	....	....
Average	....	....	....	26.5	26.6	35.6	....	20 7	....	27.5	27.6	28 1	....	....	....
BUCKWHEAT: per bush.															
October	....	....	....	....	42.5	38.0	41.0	....	.. ..	...	....	....	39.0	....	....
November	.. ..	....	....	....	42.6	..	41.5	....	....	....	...	....	41.0		....
December	....	...	....	....	43.0	41.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	45.8	....	....
Average	....	....	....	. ..	42.7	41.0	41.4	....	....	....	....	....	42.0	....	....
BEANS: per bush.															
October	....	....	....	....	175.0	105.6	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
November	....	....	....	...	175.0	92.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
December	....	....	....	....	175.0	88.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Average	....	....	....	....	175.0	95.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
POTATOES: per bush.															
October	26.7	50.0	35.8	46 7	39.4	31.1	35.0	50.0	37.5	30.0	45.6	45.0	31.3	51.0	28.3
November	25.0	50.0	35.0	40.7	37.5	36.3	31.3	50.0	37.5	30.8	36.7	40.0	27.5	46.0	28.3
December	27.5	50.0	35.0	39.2	52.5	38.9	....	56.0	37.5	30.6	33.3	42.8	32.5	51.7	28.3
Average	26.3	50.0	35.3	41.7	43.1	35.5	32.9	52.3	37.5	30.5	38.3	42.6	30.7	49.9	28.3
WOOL: per pound:															
July	18.0	17.5	16.5	19.0	19.0	17.6	....	....	19.0	19.5	18.5	16.7	17.0	18.5	19.0
August	18.0	17.5	16.5	19.0	19.0	17.7	....	....	19.0	19.5	18.7	16.3	18.0	18.5	19.0
September	18.0	17.5	16.5	19.0	19.0	17.4	....	....	18.3	19.2	17.8	15.8	18.0	18.5	17.9
October	18.0	17.5	16.5	19.0	19.0	17.5	....	....	17.5	18.5	18.5	16.3	17.3	18.5	16.5
November	18.0	17.5	16.5	19.0	19.0	17.6	....	....	18.4	18.2	18.4	15.7	16.5	17.8	16.5
December	18.0	17.5	16.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	....	....	19.0	17.5	18.7	16.0	16.5	....	16.5
Average	18.0	17.5	16.5	19.0	19.0	17.6	....	....	18.5	18.9	18.5	16.1	17.3	18.3	17.7
HAY: per ton:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
July	6 50	8 25	8 00	7 38	8 50	6 56	....	9 50	6 75	7 06	8 27	9 33	6 00	7 00	5 25
August	6 50	8 00	8 00	7 70	9 00	6 75	....	8 00	6 75	7 20	8 20	8 88	6 83	8 10	5 65
September	6 50	8 00	8 00	8 00	9 00	7 19	....	8 00	6 75	7 08	9 13	8 75	7 50	8 25	6 25
October	6 50	8 00	8 00	7 63	9 00	6 75	....	8 00	6 75	7 08	7 67	7 92	8 13	8 25	6 25
November	6 50	8 00	8 00	9 13	9 00	7 25	....	8 00	6 75	7 06	7 69	7 50	8 50	8 50	6 25
December	6 50	8 00	8 00	7 13	9 00	7 25	....	7 00	6 75	7 00	7 92	7 75	7 75	8 13	6 42
Average	6 50	8 05	8 00	7 92	8 92	6 95	....	7 98	6 75	7 09	8 10	8 36	7 50	8 05	5 98

PRICES.—*Continued.*

of Agricultural Products, etc.—*Continued.*

Ottawa.	Owen Sound.	Pembroke.	Perth.	Peterborough.	St. Catharines.	St. Thomas.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Toronto.	Walkerton.	Waterloo.	Whitby.	Woodstock.	The Province. 1893.	The Province. 1894.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
31 9	....	....	.....	.....	25.0	26.0	22.5	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	27.2	26 6
30.4	....	.....	.....	...	25 0	24.3	22.0	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	26.0	26.8
30.4	...	.....	...	.....	24.6	23.8	20.0	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.5	25.8
30.8	...	.....	.....	....	24.8	24.5	21.8	.. ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.5	26.3
....	..	.. .	39.3	.....	...	.....	36.0	.....	....	....	.....	41.8	.....	39.7	45.1
....	....	....	40.0	.....	....	.....	40.0	.....	44.2	.....	.....	42.5	....	41.8	42.2
....	...	.....	40.0	42.5	.. ...	.....	41.0	.....	50.0	.....	.....	42.5	.....	43.4	40.6
....	....	.....	39.8	42.5	.....	.....	38.7	.. ..	46.8	.....	.....	42.3	.....	41.8	42.2
....	....	105.0	.....	....	....	.....	90.0	.....	110.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	117.1	99.6
....	....	105.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 0	.....	121.0	.....	..	.....	....	117.8	98.3
....	...	105.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.0	....	122.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	119.2	98.7
....	....	105.0	.....	.....	.....	....	90.0	.....	118.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	118.0	98.8
37.5	36.7	40.0	38.8	.....	37.5	50.0	50 0	48.3	36.9	45 8	60.0	34.6	.....	40 2	45.9
41.1	26.7	40 0	35.0	.....	41.9	49.0	39.7	45.0	37.4	42.0	50.0	32.3	50 0	38 5	51.0
47.2	33.3	42.5	35.0	36.7	45 8	47.8	35.3	45.8	37.5	46.7	40.0	31.7	50.0	40 1	53.8
42.5	32.5	40.8	36.2	36.7	42.9	48.9	42.6	46.1	37.3	44.6	52 5	32 9	50.0	39.5	50.4
17.5	....	20.0	17.0	18.0	20.0	....	....	18.0	19 4	17.5	.....	.....	19.0	18.4	18.2
17.6	16 5	20.0	17.5	18.5	20.0	.....	.....	18.0	19.4	17.5	.....	.....	19.0	18.4	18.0
18.7	16.5	20.0	18.0	18.0	20.0	.....	.....	18.0	19.4	17 5	..	.....	... ..	18.3	18.3
18.8	16.5	20.0	18.0	.....	20.0	.. ..	.....	.....	17.1	.....	.	.....	19 0	17 8	18.3
18.1	16.5	20.0	18.0	.....	20 0	.....	....	.....	19 5	.....	.....	.....	19.0	18.2	18 5
18.3	16.5	20.0	18.0	.....	20.0	.....	.....	.....	19 5	.....	....	.....	19.0	18.2	18.1
18 0	16.5	20.0	17.8	18.3	20.0	.....	.....	18.0	19.1	17.5	.....	.....	19.0	18.2	18.2
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
8 75	5 50	10 17	9 00	7 00	6 75	7 25	.....	7 13	9 95	7 17	8 00	9 00	7 00	7 71	8 98
7 45	5 50	9 00	9 00	7 50	7 00	7 25	.....	7 10	8 78	7 00	8 00	9 00	7 38	7 64	7 81
7 83	5 60	9 00	9 00	7 50	7 00	7 81	6 13	6 88	8 81	7 00	8 00	8 33	7 75	7 60	8 08
8 25	5 94	9 00	9 00	.....	7 13	8 00	6 81	7 25	8 50	6 75	8 00	7 75	7 75	7 61	8 05
8 25	6 50	9 00	9 00	....	8 63	8 00	6 55	6 95	8 34	6 43	8 00	7 50	7 00	7 72	8 71
8 17	6 40	9 60	8 40	8 00	7 67	8 00	6 50	6 75	8 28	6 13	8 00	7 50	7 00	7 55	7 78
08 5	93	9 15	8 87	7 50	7 37	7 69	6 50	7 01	8 69	6 73	8 00	8 21	7 28	7 64	8 20

VALUES—FALL AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Fall and Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.			Spring Wheat.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	410,988	455,839	555,627	2,630	8,168	19,878
Kent	803,529	949,116	1,045,854	9,647	35,106	44,984
Elgin	590,205	743,236	775,806	267	8,809	18,382
Norfolk	417,377	648,379	551,626	2,457	6,364	9,491
Haldimand	335,656	501,772	473,503	4,345	25,799	36,222
Welland	161,497	287,040	313,284	233	1,791	13,420
Totals	2,719,252	3,585,382	3,715,700	19,579	86,037	142,377
Lambton	545,628	595,497	616,644	5,621	41,054	71,759
Huron	699,882	979,775	1,110,704	51,552	195,417	185,797
Bruce	366,834	607,245	759,981	52,278	169,309	159,365
Totals	1,612,344	2,182,517	2,487,329	109,451	405,780	416,921
Grey	178,183	316,490	434,987	108,257	222,436	448,702
Simcoe	550,333	900,813	975,258	167,055	325,842	441,124
Totals	728,516	1,217,303	1,410,245	275,312	548,278	889,826
Middlesex	941,721	1,343,133	1,299,225	10,535	51,403	110,225
Oxford	624,031	731,646	713,883	7,655	45,425	108,590
Brant	277,272	546,307	483,125	9,444	11,239	14,083
Perth	533,654	652,821	754,772	28,387	132,024	150,035
Wellington	183,655	228,960	394,895	158,454	356,187	280,630
Waterloo	529,722	714,701	713,653	19,014	63,773	58,545
Dufferin	46,311	82,634	150,979	140,094	197,171	263,847
Totals	3,136,366	4,300,202	4,510,532	373,583	857,222	985,955
Lincoln	197,278	331,903	335,684	526	12,158	24,115
Wentworth	355,499	510,185	485,612	2,607	30,388	34,732
Halton	278,106	382,518	361,741	8,308	62,640	52,893
Peel	328,387	439,494	459,027	71,370	210,570	201,395
York	434,575	559,381	672,346	93,776	296,723	370,600
Ontario	74,848	127,642	164,434	221,112	357,239	663,586
Durham	61,063	71,603	70,815	95,162	203,503	475,748
Northumberland	171,849	247,322	210,291	73,591	201,661	311,110
Prince Edward	52,765	91,527	48,868	12,373	51,013	69,773
Totals	1,954,310	2,761,575	2,808,818	578,825	1,425,895	2,203,952
Lennox and Addington	44,527	40,698	39,470	22,985	45,386	67,122
Frontenac	3,804	14,015	24,382	44,541	94,864	110,937
Leeds and Grenville	35,965	35,563	71,473	68,319	136,054	168,484
Dundas	4,466	12,600	15,761	24,351	59,884	70,195
Stormont	1,359	2,419	8,263	33,004	55,012	66,268
Glengarry	1,579	3,123	6,988	39,778	91,113	107,582
Prescott	1,160		724	55,975	94,669	111,164
Russell	419		2,767	16,773	38,612	56,249
Carleton	6,460	8,396	17,009	159,558	328,117	336,958
Renfrew	4,862	8,150	13,132	208,338	378,911	353,603
Lanark	16,537	21,810	46,478	102,618	210,213	189,997
Totals	121,138	146,774	246,447	776,240	1,535,835	1,638,559
Victoria	33,007	45,869	116,619	135,129	306,167	409,793
Peterborough	83,584	85,587	156,784	84,134	216,970	294,279
Halliburton	973	1,400	1,791	8,205	16,090	15,967
Hastings	111,601	148,917	161,001	63,111	128,877	177,353
Totals	229,165	281,773	436,195	290,579	668,104	897,592
Muskoka	172	362	838	5,261	11,647	16,393
Parry Sound	688	661	713	8,216	10,884	17,671
Nipissing	84	99	37	3,659	4,186	1,335
Algoma	7,569	11,547	8,699	45,816	67,020	97,792
Totals	8,513	12,669	10,287	62,952	93,737	133,191
The Province	10,509,604	14,488,195	15,625,553	2,486,521	5,620,888	7,308,373

VALUES—BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE XI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Barley and Oats in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Barley.			Oats.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	35,971	30,870	45,345	411,078	370,248	414,615
Kent	57,346	74,054	94,996	395,189	437,835	467,118
Elgin	48,072	53,354	68,371	329,130	295,272	422,497
Norfolk	18,004	25,903	74,180	198,608	245,731	295,813
Haldimand	46,805	59,378	145,867	217,853	207,133	256,003
Welland	22,918	24,680	43,612	127,263	145,764	207,931
Totals	229,116	268,239	472,371	1,679,121	1,701,983	2,063,977
Lambton	71,398	70,456	184,292	399,439	409,972	523,834
Huron	156,214	193,241	369,343	1,174,262	1,083,900	1,070,739
Bruce	95,061	122,890	238,083	736,105	810,848	745,613
Totals	322,673	386,587	791,718	2,309,806	2,304,720	2,340,186
Grey	132,488	148,621	268,207	1,216,215	1,174,558	1,074,418
Simcoe	241,889	335,634	410,943	917,227	885,156	826,433
Totals	374,377	484,255	679,150	2,133,442	2,059,714	1,900,851
Middlesex	86,841	108,611	202,290	776,137	792,499	978,594
Oxford	95,791	122,262	248,823	636,297	642,924	731,697
Brant	102,143	125,317	245,725	156,283	184,396	230,980
Perth	123,898	115,449	255,730	953,555	823,997	871,351
Wellington	256,680	284,598	496,897	961,491	877,860	980,939
Waterloo	144,428	187,107	264,827	499,926	543,652	505,184
Dufferin	95,809	101,247	154,317	569,934	466,557	405,159
Totals	905,590	1,044,591	1,868,609	4,553,623	4,331,885	4,703,904
Lincoln	16,421	24,417	51,564	156,283	201,404	205,811
Wentworth	67,312	96,268	175,308	281,169	281,121	359,746
Halton	61,480	73,757	172,765	219,983	250,128	249,359
Peel	216,691	236,938	472,296	442,499	403,646	417,711
York	342,672	436,707	801,503	871,842	916,497	942,484
Ontario	207,906	274,927	529,915	661,146	681,611	694,630
Durham	259,044	339,120	600,645	425,776	419,014	440,815
Northumberland	149,431	221,214	470,788	280,141	305,461	325,582
Prince Edward	86,388	177,050	384,781	88,531	121,659	134,287
Totals	1,407,345	1,880,398	3,659,365	3,427,373	3,580,541	3,770,425
Lennox and Addington	61,714	131,272	389,248	184,424	200,914	225,717
Frontenac	39,947	51,048	187,478	293,115	282,899	292,120
Leeds and Grenville	52,494	78,469	132,630	605,683	666,038	743,102
Dundas	19,527	37,807	92,685	317,614	361,167	375,618
Stormont	28,332	28,126	35,263	234,490	303,402	297,339
Glengarry	18,005	19,125	26,631	282,126	347,180	345,738
Prescott	41,137	38,201	43,415	275,470	302,628	297,239
Russell	17,371	16,660	20,997	116,707	181,936	209,127
Carleton	65,649	84,693	124,133	509,061	740,702	760,065
Renfrew	8,003	12,653	17,520	456,954	484,627	476,254
Lanark	20,662	35,975	39,061	421,894	472,591	434,958
Totals	372,841	534,029	1,108,461	3,697,538	4,344,084	4,457,277
Victoria	157,559	224,069	377,619	528,543	516,905	486,245
Peterborough	41,496	53,322	146,076	343,891	321,932	344,881
Haliburton	1,039	1,310	3,183	48,826	43,019	50,219
Hastings	92,953	163,158	408,390	415,201	411,761	444,469
Totals	293,047	441,859	935,268	1,336,461	1,293,617	1,325,814
Muskoka	6,700	5,573	6,383	103,145	102,940	96,588
Parry Sound	6,985	6,380	8,125	91,717	93,589	63,877
Nipissing	2,183	2,354	695	20,809	29,129	7,927
Algoma	11,384	14,528	9,225	97,029	103,278	66,713
Totals	27,252	29,335	24,428	312,700	328,936	235,105
The Province	3,932,241	5,069,293	9,539,370	19,450,064	19,945,480	20,797,539

VALUES—RYE AND PEAS.

TABLE XII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Rye and Peas in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Rye.			Peas.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	6,037	8,624	8,763	29,101	14,539	38,657
Kent	9,475	8,484	9,097	14,919	26,273	101,512
Elgin	13,727	17,727	13,513	93,084	100,716	140,991
Norfolk	23,206	44,654	56,485	146,395	205,044	190,794
Haldimand	3,790	9,699	7,426	139,027	126,531	150,958
Welland	3,953	3,350	5,597	39,433	42,412	44,159
Totals	60,188	92,538	100,881	461,959	515,515	667,071
Lambton	1,268	2,545	2,264	26,239	49,141	101,514
Huron	1,494	8,422	3,272	473,501	539,772	477,317
Bruce	1,894	2,452	4,646	509,810	572,917	548,711
Totals	4,656	13,419	10,182	1,009,550	1,161,830	1,127,542
Grey	5,105	4,068	5,701	562,535	523,104	613,745
Simcoe	11,460	9,078	22,643	528,886	550,030	457,669
Totals	16,565	13,146	28,344	1,091,411	1,073,134	1,071,414
Middlesex	2,376	6,171	5,052	127,753	144,363	252,503
Oxford	7,890	9,786	10,425	177,508	170,752	206,362
Brant	6,372	13,451	9,168	90,981	121,084	118,143
Perth	2,362	1,805	1,592	288,300	279,933	326,413
Wellington	10,135	13,353	9,105	389,868	440,777	508,976
Waterloo	4,937	6,211	5,402	174,543	266,222	214,040
Dufferin	1,673	2,574	6,382	176,091	190,208	164,405
Totals	35,745	53,351	47,126	1,425,044	1,613,339	1,790,842
Lincoln	5,059	3,596	3,794	52,838	73,973	56,393
Wentworth	3,125	3,962	8,755	125,996	121,217	136,163
Halton	3,807	7,107	5,491	128,806	124,289	139,046
Peel	7,345	13,043	13,773	221,132	251,838	193,896
York	7,703	9,839	14,924	448,962	410,768	405,857
Ontario	10,467	10,815	23,902	367,540	372,762	354,344
Durham	17,854	17,803	38,538	353,913	434,866	289,250
Northumberland	54,357	60,113	84,144	276,653	347,453	237,301
Prince Edward	28,400	42,135	65,120	155,815	238,914	163,829
Totals	138,117	168,413	258,441	2,131,655	2,376,080	1,976,079
Lennox and Addington	10,394	16,748	37,181	77,226	117,280	103,243
Frontenac	15,793	18,173	33,467	92,894	101,969	118,904
Leeds and Grenville	20,407	20,369	54,164	37,857	55,262	70,919
Dundas	3,916	10,810	15,562	8,202	11,546	20,736
Stormont	987	2,888	4,923	10,758	14,040	29,091
Glengarry	805	636	632	21,603	21,419	56,387
Prescott	2,829	797	2,360	26,322	23,083	77,669
Russell	1,617	2,962	3,209	17,613	16,653	40,409
Carleton	15,889	17,456	52,776	104,955	107,423	162,647
Renfrew	49,250	68,327	75,419	207,007	268,310	261,964
Lanark	11,759	17,948	44,250	106,705	132,690	148,343
Totals	133,646	177,114	323,943	711,142	869,675	1,090,312
Victoria	5,391	11,686	11,683	211,692	269,149	213,995
Peterborough	26,137	31,022	31,009	218,523	203,466	187,755
Haliburton	828	1,413	2,381	16,321	23,208	19,599
Hastings	44,141	58,077	109,249	189,855	236,725	211,228
Totals	76,497	102,198	154,322	636,391	732,548	632,577
Muskoka	2,814	1,895	3,777	33,889	41,720	38,517
Parry Sound	2,673	4,673	4,042	37,535	38,398	24,427
Nipissing	399	821	374	11,604	10,511	3,434
Algoma	1,216	4,369	2,320	101,056	118,964	72,615
Totals	7,102	11,758	10,513	184,084	209,593	138,993
The Province	472,516	631,937	933,752	7,651,236	8,551,714	8,494,830

VALUES—CORN AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Corn (for husking and silo) and Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Corn.					Buckwheat.		
	Husking.	Silo.	Total.					
			1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	855,161	20,228	875,389	486,000	678,354	9,622	19,139	8,434
Kent	636,240	12,926	649,166	517,341	554,818	11,897	16,233	8,876
Elgin	347,967	42,462	390,429	246,873	305,410	16,568	25,639	13,004
Norfolk	194,735	33,030	227,765	248,215	251,554	39,433	42,644	36,325
Haldimand	28,144	9,896	38,040	25,631	34,780	6,036	3,761	4,998
Welland	111,159	23,964	135,123	92,011	112,485	14,715	14,285	14,935
Totals	2,173,406	142,506	2,315,912	1,616,071	1,937,401	98,271	121,701	86,572
Lambton	187,770	32,918	220,688	163,603	151,081	8,861	6,644	4,716
Huron	19,993	78,360	98,353	82,738	44,421	6,166	8,165	2,932
Bruce	8,475	43,532	52,007	54,966	19,076	4,832	8,502	3,436
Totals	216,238	154,810	371,048	301,307	214,578	19,859	23,311	11,084
Grey	12,186	52,498	64,684	60,418	18,690	9,401	8,923	3,713
Simcoe	21,659	74,198	95,857	92,771	28,713	20,479	21,392	5,906
Totals	33,845	126,696	160,541	153,189	47,403	29,880	30,315	9,619
Middlesex	238,408	91,608	330,016	242,338	234,121	7,575	8,237	4,269
Oxford	100,835	120,516	221,351	191,922	172,089	3,742	5,484	4,762
Brant	65,890	27,490	93,380	82,797	95,560	4,640	4,117	4,819
Perth	8,177	66,618	74,795	75,493	27,779	1,421	2,564	1,035
Wellington	7,286	49,498	56,784	59,469	20,641	1,264	2,289	1,788
Waterloo	9,791	24,078	33,869	41,867	28,707	954	4,501	1,108
Dufferin	2,910	3,744	6,654	6,756	2,410	1,296	793	960
Totals	433,297	383,552	816,849	700,642	581,307	20,892	27,985	18,741
Lincoln	112,757	21,894	134,651	127,374	117,988	3,666	8,878	6,263
Wentworth	59,670	70,828	130,498	148,464	105,565	14,808	9,690	7,197
Halton	15,090	29,638	44,728	34,616	27,373	1,422	3,589	1,218
Peel	11,543	41,712	53,255	42,482	17,765	602	2,038	1,792
York	7,635	59,788	67,423	56,714	36,947	6,455	4,306	2,823
Ontario	23,238	55,046	78,284	77,593	50,386	44,873	38,153	12,842
Durham	30,452	33,194	63,646	49,397	35,640	87,063	81,515	29,694
Northumberland	58,576	70,336	128,912	137,555	79,071	151,724	150,898	70,741
Prince Edward	71,831	43,852	115,683	124,510	95,821	124,833	126,981	72,739
Totals	390,792	426,288	817,080	798,705	566,556	435,446	426,048	205,309
Lennox & Add'ton	18,579	39,450	58,029	65,981	43,918	47,893	52,635	34,012
Frontenac	27,622	54,512	82,134	74,482	38,525	20,501	31,368	17,399
Leeds & Grenville	145,641	179,026	324,667	292,643	157,146	40,686	35,610	46,459
Dundas	31,167	45,388	76,555	92,802	46,945	16,423	14,001	17,346
Stormont	29,331	47,146	76,477	88,253	35,403	18,804	18,757	20,535
Glengarry	12,499	73,928	86,427	76,655	28,184	17,233	6,922	10,373
Prescott	42,737	26,620	69,357	57,275	31,688	15,216	10,875	12,534
Russell	4,330	57,890	62,220	50,544	16,868	5,196	5,798	8,757
Carleton	11,935	116,200	128,135	111,804	43,854	23,169	39,318	30,979
Renfrew	9,433	19,542	28,975	32,819	12,498	17,705	23,191	11,848
Lanark	17,297	64,032	81,329	72,491	31,550	36,374	46,807	45,002
Totals	350,571	723,734	1,074,305	1,015,749	486,579	259,200	285,282	255,344
Victoria	6,333	4,228	10,561	19,544	11,636	31,682	42,454	12,368
Peterborough	10,091	30,534	40,625	23,296	10,551	24,474	18,441	10,830
Haliburton	1,478	312	1,790	3,530	1,801	2,871	3,989	2,278
Hastings	108,601	103,038	211,639	211,407	114,549	65,089	73,223	41,964
Totals	126,503	138,112	264,615	257,777	138,537	124,116	138,107	67,440
Muskoka	2,731	2,386	5,117	3,619	2,699	3,256	3,822	3,464
Parry Sound	922	532	1,454	2,501	776	1,785	1,747	1,124
Nipissing	398	.....	398	552	206	727	494	325
Algoma	632	432	1,064	1,060	1,099	1,599	5,140	1,286
Totals	4,683	3,350	8,033	7,732	4,780	7,367	11,203	6,199
The Province	3,729,335	2,099,048	5,828,383	4,851,172	3,977,141	995,031	1,063,952	660,308

VALUES—BEANS AND POTATOES.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Beans and Potatoes in Ontario, in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Beans.			Potatoes.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	33,946	9,431	14,629	87,173	97,194	121,665
Kent	486,146	328,645	305,513	92,650	106,800	177,637
Elgin	37,479	23,338	31,562	88,596	76,286	120,603
Norfolk	15,827	6,688	11,492	97,792	105,893	150,829
Haldimand	5,523	7,082	4,068	46,393	31,880	65,219
Welland	13,747	8,882	12,765	97,466	83,414	98,677
Totals	592,668	384,066	380,029	510,070	501,467	734,630
Lambton	15,039	6,943	8,137	64,599	65,444	126,103
Huron	2,388	1,522	2,828	164,656	237,535	273,660
Bruce	2,134	889	2,117	115,312	172,755	237,482
Totals	19,561	9,354	13,082	344,567	475,734	637,245
Grey	5,127	3,532	3,015	213,494	253,232	377,340
Simcoe	7,493	2,371	2,577	297,677	373,048	386,446
Totals	12,620	5,903	5,592	511,171	626,280	763,786
Middlesex	14,496	6,891	7,385	164,574	103,351	251,655
Oxford	4,792	5,987	6,078	100,617	99,068	155,013
Brant	177	445	6,557	83,434	72,704	107,301
Perth	478	217	1,168	126,861	147,966	186,050
Wellington	665	1,107	718	216,334	290,187	321,154
Waterloo	241	553	675	122,561	145,346	156,557
Dufferin	236	.....	519	153,531	159,395	197,290
Totals	21,085	15,200	23,100	967,912	1,018,017	1,375,020
Lincoln	3,483	1,668	3,471	61,098	55,934	79,079
Wentworth	793	330	3,302	147,261	143,288	187,951
Halton	802	198	649	65,975	50,022	76,611
Peel	613	869	1,237	103,753	135,746	136,572
York	6,627	1,932	3,538	235,631	288,843	344,655
Ontario	3,073	3,030	5,447	174,922	235,350	229,846
Durham	5,393	5,575	6,782	137,511	164,199	177,526
Northumberland	15,109	12,596	11,774	164,543	277,346	214,619
Prince Edward	6,562	8,278	9,155	59,062	68,069	95,159
Totals	42,455	34,976	45,355	1,149,756	1,418,797	1,542,018
Lennox and Addington	8,619	5,481	4,625	75,326	98,498	156,362
Frontenac	2,530	2,076	6,876	105,071	135,170	177,984
Leeds and Grenville	5,227	6,919	8,636	213,188	194,546	363,401
Dundas	2,982	3,507	6,177	40,802	53,590	141,360
Stormont	3,586	1,671	4,663	35,799	41,021	104,545
Glengarry	15,713	3,952	4,132	36,018	55,454	115,903
Prescott	5,358	5,482	13,945	75,072	68,258	130,407
Russell	8,405	2,248	4,682	40,601	40,549	68,026
Carleton	10,102	12,040	10,821	119,133	183,548	334,564
Renfrew	11,535	11,788	11,789	152,005	215,290	256,169
Lanark	4,916	2,666	5,827	117,932	194,413	220,220
Totals	78,973	57,830	82,173	1,010,947	1,280,337	2,068,941
Victoria	760	5,761	2,213	120,100	145,364	179,402
Peterborough	2,347	2,066	2,474	123,612	139,441	146,896
Haliburton	776	640	580	25,886	44,171	41,272
Hastings	8,966	10,962	7,073	169,952	236,085	299,383
Totals	12,849	19,429	12,340	439,550	565,061	666,953
Muskoka	1,872	548	941	39,760	79,068	81,416
Parry Sound	496	384	411	47,202	87,237	59,090
Nipissing	434	332	227	20,836	47,386	10,630
Algoma	873	1,478	438	58,158	94,684	64,908
Totals	3,675	2,742	2,017	165,956	308,375	216,044
The Province	783,886	529,500	563,688	5,099,929	6,194,068	8,004,637

VALUES—MANGEL-WURZELS AND CARROTS.

TABLE XV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the estimated value of the total crop of Mangel-wurzels and Carrots in Ontario, in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Mangel-wurzels.			Carrots.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	20,357	16,096	8,413	3,354	3,038	2,919
Kent	8,875	9,797	10,367	5,561	5,310	5,717
Elgin	10,474	13,401	10,565	6,734	8,883	6,850
Norfolk	10,290	6,168	7,276	6,268	8,730	5,761
Haldimand	4,301	5,099	4,623	1,875	4,210	2,882
Welland	1,932	3,935	4,786	4,098	3,358	2,991
Totals	56,229	54,496	46,030	27,890	33,529	27,120
Lambton	22,183	12,424	14,270	10,806	7,472	7,850
Huron	74,130	79,176	61,506	19,790	14,016	23,100
Bruce	14,919	19,663	15,439	11,114	20,206	12,927
Totals	111,232	111,263	91,215	41,710	41,694	43,877
Grey	15,972	14,303	13,594	14,960	26,154	23,620
Simcoe	17,701	17,326	19,653	19,708	20,782	25,264
Totals	33,673	31,629	33,247	34,668	46,936	48,884
Middlesex	44,393	35,975	49,658	19,656	13,366	19,982
Oxford	31,710	46,426	47,833	9,472	11,778	16,510
Brant	13,559	11,564	14,297	7,282	4,450	10,021
Perth	71,567	68,337	66,099	12,786	10,935	18,568
Wellington	42,401	56,452	37,544	11,781	19,406	13,186
Waterloo	15,803	22,750	17,769	10,714	16,498	16,416
Dufferin	3,654	3,936	4,162	4,303	7,852	5,870
Totals	223,087	245,440	237,362	75,994	84,285	100,553
Lincoln	6,229	9,654	7,734	4,264	7,909	4,763
Wentworth	16,249	19,168	17,493	7,308	6,826	10,376
Halton	17,311	16,316	16,567	3,432	4,918	5,605
Peel	12,720	25,950	14,947	8,400	12,054	12,181
York	53,894	68,679	62,931	13,489	19,840	32,381
Ontario	19,038	25,657	27,363	10,675	15,175	21,916
Durham	21.908	37,267	18,643	12,644	22,372	21,714
Northumberland	15,316	24,207	16,594	9,184	17,440	11,851
Prince Edward	3,094	4,228	3,015	719	2,064	1,658
Totals	165,759	231,126	185,287	70,115	108,598	122,445
Lennox and Addington	2,970	2,437	3,411	2,350	1,420	2,096
Frontenac	4,480	4,828	5,099	3,747	6,460	5,665
Leeds and Grenville	5,409	11,767	7,895	7,349	14,075	7,930
Dundas	2,330	5,990	3,765	4,857	18,047	4,755
Stormont	1,532	650	1,078	9,491	2,123	2,248
Glengarry	1,581	3,337	2,149	5,236	4,379	2,152
Prescott	1,045	3,427	2,447	3,223	4,734	2,103
Russell	6,202	5,902	3,011	8,281	7,992	6.303
Carleton	7,784	11,592	16,561	13,859	14,352	21,987
Renfrew	3,726	7,082	3,379	5,671	10,714	4,814
Lanark	8,900	7,208	5,160	7,530	12,295	6,745
Totals	45,959	64,220	53,955	71,594	96,591	66,796
Victoria	18,698	51,850	23,515	6,054	11,968	12,772
Peterborough	14,083	13,371	9,743	23,278	33,735	16,163
Haliburton	468	208	210	743	352	787
Hastings	14,206	21,835	12,918	8,395	6,401	6,321
Totals	47,455	87,264	46,386	38,470	52,456	36,043
Muskoka	1,115	1,240	1,090	4,812	7,294	3,338
Parry Sound	720	704	286	3,209	3,887	1,568
Nipissing	160	96	31	250	600	101
Algoma	1,216	560	538	2,719	2,550	1,278
Totals	3,211	2,600	1,945	10,990	14,331	6,285
The Province	686,605	828,038	695,427	371,431	478,420	452,003

VALUES—TURNIPS AND HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE XVI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crops of Turnips and Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893 and the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Turnips.			Hay and Clover.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	15,164	10,522	6,802	652,234	407,983	599,613
Kent	10,577	12,662	12,204	874,979	730,317	823,194
Elgin	18,125	13,434	13,504	848,964	831,931	793,794
Norfolk	57,025	57,852	42,356	653,075	561,413	568,119
Haldimand	3,887	4,264	3,656	724,257	748,398	651,433
Welland	12,675	7,326	6,380	626,969	693,867	649,189
Totals	117,453	106,060	84,902	4,380,478	3,973,909	4,085,342
Lambton	19,896	18,148	12,186	1,018,580	1,019,227	865,175
Huron	321,386	380,907	286,175	1,715,646	1,735,194	1,452,510
Bruce	273,258	463,330	255,714	1,369,867	1,444,496	1,167,773
Totals	614,540	862,385	554,075	4,104,093	4,198,917	3,485,458
Grey	433,669	489,042	391,722	1,826,579	1,920,022	1,563,948
Simcoe	236,802	272,182	165,693	1,298,288	1,191,861	1,094,344
Totals	670,471	761,224	557,415	3,124,867	3,111,883	2,658,292
Middlesex	102,502	90,406	68,885	1,631,705	1,487,701	1,454,000
Oxford	342,105	329,816	254,543	1,007,120	1,089,846	1,014,457
Brant	171,567	159,073	135,574	501,642	527,096	477,306
Perth	234,900	266,041	198,904	1,232,752	1,182,383	1,095,034
Wellington	655,108	698,408	581,268	1,459,370	1,435,533	1,322,573
Waterloo	277,935	301,297	218,753	648,132	722,625	668,459
Dufferin	150,907	164,708	107,060	571,159	500,421	477,790
Totals	1,935,024	2,009,749	1,564,987	7,051,880	6,945,605	6,509,619
Lincoln	12,311	10,857	8,817	566,292	618,510	563,578
Wentworth	127,160	155,771	122,578	641,370	854,850	676,331
Halton	102,992	82,322	80,595	566,789	538,453	468,019
Peel	84,180	82,668	58,563	715,387	622,593	566,177
York	207,103	227,906	153,996	1,236,473	1,301,955	1,076,264
Ontario	696,721	754,303	538,525	884,399	757,951	779,146
Durham	325,483	333,960	244,876	625,808	525,013	614,873
Northumberland	189,961	235,934	143,337	776,980	690,620	693,041
Prince Edward	2,059	2,760	2,733	456,566	496,330	416,169
Totals	1,747,970	1,886,481	1,354,020	6,470,064	6,406,275	5,853,598
Lennox and Addington	5,018	5,644	4,062	829,735	885,108	651,248
Frontenac	12,527	13,252	11,738	951,944	915,169	791,633
Leeds and Grenville	16,718	17,662	11,552	1,549,400	1,700,024	1,480,148
Dundas	3,060	3,465	2,188	602,628	597,796	567,024
Stormont	2,646	517	2,259	596,974	393,2 6	514,256
Glengarry	5,412	13,062	2,813	546,611	545,103	588,946
Prescott	9,701	7,576	5,149	780,441	556,370	532,387
Russell	34,400	27,709	16,398	375,002	305,024	263,978
Carleton	68,450	64,654	59,089	1,156,146	812,440	849,065
Renfrew	20,567	27,973	21,748	885,530	661,158	696,448
Lanark	27,600	29,218	19,887	1,059,958	998,407	846,793
Totals	206,099	210,732	156,883	9,334,369	8,369,855	7,781,926
Victoria	166,336	242,266	141,238	685,064	503,037	479,906
Peterborough	106,650	118,317	59,384	497,387	490,942	446,179
Haliburton	7,402	9,265	8,869	141,019	129,781	111,747
Hastings	58,700	49,640	30,521	1,208,006	932,078	894,770
Totals	339,088	419,488	240,012	2,531,476	2,055,838	1,932,602
Muskoka	23,206	31,147	30,441	310,428	280,505	261,646
Parry Sound	20,961	29,134	22,472	245,573	240,014	140,233
Nipissing	3,750	7,117	1,950	71,067	64,444	19,741
Algoma	18,973	30,647	18,925	297,280	308,427	166,684
Totals	66,890	98,045	73,788	924,348	893,390	588,304
The Province	5,697,535	6,354,164	4,586,082	37,921,575	35,955,672	32,895,141

VALUES—ALL FIELD CROPS AND WOOL.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate value of all Field Crops in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, and the yearly average for the twelve years 1892-93; also the value at market price of the total clip of Wool in 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	All field crops.			Wool.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	2,593,044	1,937,691	2,523,714	15,287	14,593	15,545
Kent	3,429,956	3,257,973	3,661,887	21,456	21,011	22,109
Elgin	2,491,854	2,458,899	2,734,852	30,129	29,546	25,743
Norfolk	1,913,522	2,213,678	2,252,101	18,945	18,352	16,954
Haldimand	1,577,788	1,760,637	1,841,638	17,870	17,542	19,447
Welland	1,262,022	1,412,115	1,530,211	11,270	11,246	13,085
Totals	13,268,186	13,040,993	14,544,403	114,957	112,290	112,883
Lambton	2,430,245	2,468,570	2,689,825	33,241	32,110	28,794
Huron	4,959,420	5,539,780	5,364,304	61,340	61,755	53,667
Bruce	3,605,425	4,470,468	4,170,363	60,877	59,736	54,076
Totals	10,995,090	12,478,818	12,224,492	155,458	153,601	136,537
Grey	4,786,659	5,164,903	5,241,402	81,453	82,270	74,937
Simcoe	4,410,855	4,998,286	4,862,666	54,637	49,832	48,074
Totals	9,197,514	10,163,189	10,104,068	136,090	132,102	123,011
Middlesex	4,260,280	4,434,445	4,937,844	48,163	44,547	43,172
Oxford	3,270,081	3,503,122	3,691,065	16,575	16,262	19,844
Brant	1,518,176	1,864,040	1,952,659	11,940	11,045	14,247
Perth	3,685,716	3,759,965	3,954,530	31,904	30,660	33,863
Wellington	4,403,990	4,764,586	4,970,314	50,833	49,806	50,995
Waterloo	2,482,779	3,037,103	2,870,095	21,125	19,072	22,342
Dufferin	1,921,652	1,884,252	1,941,150	21,847	22,252	19,623
Totals	21,542,674	23,247,513	24,317,657	202,387	193,644	204,086
Lincoln	1,220,399	1,488,235	1,469,054	11,672	11,327	10,304
Wentworth	1,921,155	2,382,028	2,331,109	16,387	14,432	16,002
Halton	1,503,941	1,630,873	1,657,932	14,449	12,711	13,573
Peel	2,266,334	2,479,929	2,567,332	20,794	19,522	19,086
York	4,026,625	4,600,090	4,921,049	30,652	30,253	30,510
Ontario	3,455,004	3,732,208	4,096,282	30,837	28,134	31,106
Durham	2,492,208	2,705,207	3,065,559	24,958	22,019	23,590
Northumberland	2,457,754	2,929,820	2,880,244	19,897	18,943	21,714
Prince Edward	1,192,850	1,555,518	1,563,107	7,568	6,932	8,859
Totals	20,536,270	23,503,908	24,551,668	177,214	164,273	174,694
Lennox and Addington	1,431,210	1,669,502	1,761,715	12,735	12,187	14,041
Frontenac	1,673,028	1,745,773	1,822,207	15,056	14,198	16,976
Leeds and Grenville	2,983,369	3,265,001	3,323,339	24,849	24,402	31,414
Dundas	1,127,713	1,283,012	1,380,115	6,596	5,579	9,237
Stormont	1,054,239	952,135	1,126,134	8,238	8,028	9,149
Glengarry	1,078,127	1,194,460	1,298,610	10,570	10,177	13,047
Prescott	1,362,306	1,173,375	1,263,331	10,029	9,676	9,975
Russell	710,807	702,589	720,781	8,331	8,370	7,448
Carleton	2,288,350	2,536,535	2,820,508	23,490	21,417	26,027
Renfrew	2,060,128	2,210,993	2,216,585	34,228	32,239	32,640
Lanark	2,024,714	2,254,732	2,084,271	33,001	33,209	30,834
Totals	17,893,991	18,988,107	19,817,596	187,123	179,482	200,788
Victoria	2,110,576	2,396,089	2,479,004	29,930	26,197	23,764
Peterborough	1,630,221	1,751,908	1,868,004	17,316	15,678	16,585
Haliburton	257,147	278,376	260,684	4,254	3,465	3,255
Hastings	2,661,815	2,689,146	2,919,389	22,680	22,729	22,880
Totals	6,659,759	7,115,519	7,522,081	74,180	68,069	66,484
Muskoka	541,547	571,380	547,531	7,294	6,736	6,297
Parry Sound	469,214	520,693	344,815	7,102	6,692	3,516
Nipissing	136,360	168,121	47,013	478	516	172
Algoma	645,952	764,252	512,520	10,951	9,749	5,448
Totals	1,793,073	2,024,446	1,451,879	25,825	23,693	15,433
The Province	101,886,557	110,562,493	114,533,844	1,073,234	1,027,154	1,033,916

VALUE PER ACRE—FALL WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Wheat and Barley in Ontario in 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1892-93.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.			Spring Wheat.			Barley.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	10 78	10 32	16 65	7 54	5 97	12 78	9 54	9 46	13 10
Kent	12 34	13 15	17 13	8 32	7 73	13 01	8 74	10 70	13 94
Elgin	12 46	14 71	17 52	8 91	9 63	12 82	8 78	9 38	13 72
Norfolk	10 30	15 98	16 16	7 25	7 12	11 85	7 62	9 00	13 54
Haldimand	9 22	12 44	14 08	4 69	5 97	10 98	6 10	8 01	11 59
Welland	7 25	11 59	13 96	3 33	6 44	11 64	7 98	8 47	12 14
Group	10 89	13 16	16 23	6 81	6 98	12 17	7 98	9 22	12 80
Lambton	11 44	13 08	16 67	4 87	6 31	12 23	6 22	7 02	13 25
Huron	12 28	15 84	17 54	7 43	10 10	11 96	9 98	11 27	14 51
Bruce	10 54	15 20	17 16	6 83	8 95	11 99	9 18	11 56	13 89
Group	11 56	14 81	17 20	6 95	9 06	12 02	8 61	10 23	14 01
Grey	9 46	15 20	17 44	7 43	8 68	12 55	9 34	10 66	13 22
Simcoe	10 60	15 84	18 14	7 43	8 07	13 00	9 46	10 82	13 48
Group	10 30	15 67	17 92	7 43	8 31	12 77	9 42	10 77	13 38
Middlesex	11 74	16 12	17 79	6 89	8 14	12 42	8 22	9 38	13 92
Oxford	13 18	16 69	18 03	7 66	7 59	13 63	8 54	10 82	15 71
Brant	9 64	16 90	16 70	6 71	8 07	11 54	7 78	8 96	13 85
Perth	13 30	15 98	17 73	6 77	8 95	12 98	9 90	11 61	15 65
Wellington	12 52	16 47	17 77	7 90	9 97	12 98	10 07	11 19	14 84
Waterloo	13 12	18 10	18 31	7 07	9 76	12 71	9 70	13 17	15 86
Dufferin	10 30	16 97	17 17	8 43	7 32	12 57	9 82	10 33	13 33
Group	12 25	16 63	17 75	7 87	8 78	12 83	9 28	10 85	14 80
Lincoln	9 04	13 65	15 57	5 11	5 56	11 91	6 94	10 04	12 90
Wentworth	11 74	15 91	16 34	6 65	7 32	12 48	8 14	10 24	14 18
Halton	12 34	16 12	16 84	6 12	7 66	12 56	8 34	10 66	14 62
Peel	13 06	16 83	18 18	6 47	8 88	14 07	9 38	11 32	14 42
York	12 94	15 48	19 07	7 01	9 09	14 46	9 62	11 15	15 17
Ontario	11 50	15 77	19 52	6 36	6 92	14 27	8 74	10 24	14 77
Durham	11 74	14 00	17 71	5 70	5 76	13 84	7 94	10 61	13 90
Northumberland	11 02	14 42	17 00	4 28	6 71	11 71	5 89	9 00	11 79
Prince Edward	9 22	13 86	15 04	5 58	6 71	11 55	5 61	8 14	10 95
Group	11 75	15 40	17 41	5 96	7 29	13 57	8 10	10 22	13 66
Lennox and Addington	12 10	14 49	15 47	6 42	8 27	12 27	6 46	7 85	11 85
Frontenac	11 56	15 20	16 82	6 95	10 24	12 97	7 98	9 50	12 48
Leeds and Grenville	10 90	14 92	16 32	7 66	10 17	13 48	6 78	9 25	13 01
Dundas	13 06	18 81	17 59	7 66	10 78	15 75	8 50	9 42	15 74
Stormont	10 78	16 68	16 90	7 72	10 78	14 99	8 74	10 24	14 06
Glengarry	9 34	16 61	15 43	7 25	11 12	13 93	8 46	9 17	12 03
Prescott	9 58	.....	11 49	8 32	10 24	13 57	10 23	8 34	13 12
Russell	10 48	.....	16 87	6 53	10 03	14 59	8 46	8 84	12 58
Carleton	12 40	17 68	14 71	8 14	12 20	15 25	8 54	11 36	15 20
Renfrew	13 00	16 33	17 19	7 84	12 95	14 23	8 66	9 17	12 40
Lanark	12 16	17 04	17 21	8 55	11 87	13 08	7 78	9 83	13 21
Group	11 69	15 66	16 36	7 82	11 44	14 05	7 88	9 15	12 87
Victoria	11 86	15 55	17 49	5 94	6 92	12 75	8 06	9 95	13 30
Peterborough	11 56	13 50	16 88	4 87	6 92	11 39	7 38	9 46	12 84
Haliburton	9 82	13 08	14 33	6 36	8 68	11 21	8 18	7 84	12 38
Hastings	10 66	12 94	16 57	6 95	9 02	12 92	6 54	9 29	12 22
Group	11 14	13 48	16 91	5 76	7 28	12 27	7 42	9 63	12 73
Muskoka	10 78	11 31	15 24	7 78	9 49	13 02	7 38	8 05	10 86
Parry Sound	9 82	12 02	13 98	9 09	8 61	13 66	8 74	9 21	11 61
Nipissing	10 48	14 14	12 33	10 40	12 20	12 96	9 02	10 32	10 37
Algoma	14 02	18 81	18 59	9 68	10 78	16 83	9 66	11 98	13 19
Group	13 43	17 89	17 83	9 45	10 36	15 73	8 72	10 19	11 89
The Province	11 50	14 99	17 19	6 97	8 63	13 20	8 41	10 15	13 63

VALUE PER ACRE—OATS, RYE AND PEAS.

TABLE XIX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Oats, Rye and Peas in Ontario in 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Oats.			Rye.			Peas.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	10 69	9 18	12 83	7 78	8 93	11 12	9 99	10 92	11 30
Kent	10 23	11 58	13 70	8 65	9 37	11 62	8 32	8 38	11 30
Elgin	9 86	9 39	12 97	8 03	7 70	9 86	9 02	7 43	10 86
Norfolk	7 93	9 33	11 14	6 18	8 09	8 08	7 13	9 68	11 20
Haldimand	8 37	8 56	10 91	7 12	8 54	9 58	8 32	8 08	10 43
Welland	6 91	7 64	10 60	5 42	8 48	9 49	8 64	9 38	10 10
Group	9 33	9 50	12 24	7 02	8 24	8 93	8 13	8 68	10 89
Lambton	7 80	8 75	12 18	8 08	7 98	9 55	8 59	7 20	10 01
Huron	11 99	12 26	13 10	6 41	10 77	10 35	11 88	12 68	13 60
Bruce	10 29	11 52	11 68	6 51	7 09	10 39	11 77	12 63	13 88
Group	10 47	11 21	12 41	6 84	9 27	10 18	11 71	12 26	13 45
Grey	10 59	11 27	11 47	7 55	10 04	10 13	11 77	10 03	13 01
Simcoe	10 59	11 15	12 09	6 70	9 21	10 49	11 88	12 80	13 24
Group	10 59	11 22	11 73	6 94	9 45	10 42	11 82	11 28	13 11
Middlesex	9 93	10 50	13 20	7 03	11 16	10 17	10 42	7 26	11 59
Oxford	10 99	11 70	13 56	7 74	8 76	9 07	10 04	8 85	12 43
Brant	8 50	9 70	12 50	6 08	8 04	8 44	7 40	9 74	11 81
Perth	12 72	12 26	14 47	9 12	6 86	8 51	11 12	10 15	13 45
Wellington	11 55	12 04	13 17	8 50	9 88	10 32	10 37	11 15	13 43
Waterloo	10 69	12 23	13 26	9 03	11 72	10 45	10 26	14 22	13 70
Dufferin	11 85	11 92	12 28	6 18	13 00	10 67	11 66	10 86	12 62
Group	11 17	11 61	13 35	7 65	9 38	9 59	10 34	10 41	12 86
Lincoln	8 20	10 93	11 40	7 13	11 27	9 10	9 34	12 09	10 76
Wentworth	9 56	10 78	12 59	6 65	9 15	10 09	9 88	10 68	12 09
Halton	10 23	11 33	12 63	6 93	8 59	9 84	10 42	10 91	12 76
Peel	11 49	12 54	13 38	7 93	8 65	11 47	10 69	13 16	12 57
York	11 25	12 66	14 19	7 32	8 82	9 97	12 04	11 21	13 37
Ontario	10 79	11 92	13 45	7 55	8 87	10 41	10 58	11 80	12 62
Durham	10 76	10 72	12 51	6 37	7 59	8 98	10 21	13 16	12 09
Northumberland	8 03	8 96	10 44	6 13	7 03	7 78	9 61	12 39	10 91
Prince Edward	6 61	8 04	9 73	6 08	8 37	8 20	7 78	11 27	10 74
Group	10 23	11 31	12 74	6 44	7 89	8 65	10 30	11 97	12 18
Lennox and Addington	7 27	8 10	9 89	6 65	8 09	8 77	8 48	9 62	11 10
Frontenac	8 57	8 53	10 11	6 22	7 76	9 65	9 02	9 85	11 05
Leeds and Grenville	8 47	8 75	11 00	6 70	9 65	10 61	9 40	8 91	11 67
Dundas	9 89	10 72	12 45	8 08	12 56	13 51	10 58	8 50	13 28
Stormont	9 20	10 84	12 14	7 36	11 88	12 43	7 56	6 25	12 22
Glengarry	9 16	10 32	11 28	7 13	8 37	9 43	6 86	4 90	10 73
Prescott	9 40	9 36	10 90	7 13	11 72	10 35	9 72	4 07	10 14
Russell	6 44	9 24	11 19	7 12	10 77	12 58	7 78	5 49	11 64
Carleton	8 73	10 81	12 43	7 08	9 21	10 70	9 18	9 56	13 02
Renfrew	10 29	10 81	11 37	7 55	10 16	11 09	9 50	11 92	12 49
Lanark	9 23	10 41	11 16	8 50	10 43	11 40	9 07	10 09	12 80
Group	8 90	9 87	11 36	7 16	9 63	10 61	9 03	9 42	11 91
Victoria	9 93	11 33	11 86	6 18	10 10	10 04	9 72	12 04	12 47
Peterborough	9 13	9 70	10 93	6 79	8 59	8 88	10 85	11 68	11 90
Haliburton	8 43	8 01	9 64	6 84	8 31	9 88	8 64	10 15	11 30
Hastings	8 60	8 90	10 31	7 03	7 59	9 11	8 86	10 80	10 98
Group	9 22	9 92	10 98	6 88	8 12	9 14	9 75	11 45	11 74
Muskoka	9 53	9 21	10 31	7 84	8 20	10 82	9 23	9 91	12 39
Parry Sound	9 59	9 27	10 44	7 88	13 95	12 55	11 34	11 98	12 77
Nipissing	10 23	11 30	11 37	7 13	8 38	11 00	13 72	12 80	13 36
Algoma	10 62	11 73	12 11	6 17	13 28	10 27	14 96	16 05	15 67
Group	9 91	10 07	10 84	7 47	11 84	11 29	12 62	13 39	14 02
The Province	10 04	10 71	12 22	6 90	8 65	9 51	10 36	11 04	12 43

VALUE PER ACRE—CORN, BUCKWHEAT AND BEANS.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Corn, (for Husking and Silo and the average for the two) Buckwheat and Beans in Ontario in 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Corn.					Buckwheat.			Beans.		
	Husking.	Silo.	Average.								
			1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	20 17	15 22	20 02	14 76	20 68	7 82	8 82	8 70	19 59	15 51	21 58
Kent	19 50	17 28	19 45	17 51	20 36	7 48	7 72	8 16	14 99	15 02	18 48
Elgin	19 11	21 82	19 37	16 04	20 28	7 36	9 03	8 10	16 40	16 60	21 03
Norfolk	15 16	21 86	15 86	18 08	17 96	6 98	7 72	7 42	20 06	18 48	18 15
Haldimand	15 66	13 90	15 16	13 08	17 05	7 98	6 75	6 94	13 57	15 81	18 66
Welland	16 99	22 46	17 75	16 07	17 57	5 18	7 05	7 54	14 75	13 44	15 25
Group	18 99	19 49	19 02	16 28	19 86	6 86	8 00	7 69	15 36	15 14	18 63
Lambton	14 07	20 22	14 74	15 05	17 30	6 52	5 65	7 40	15 22	12 65	17 65
Huron	16 06	23 44	21 44	20 93	19 18	6 90	11 65	7 88	25 96	17 30	25 03
Bruce	15 90	20 70	19 73	24 76	17 41	6 18	11 52	7 34	17 35	19 76	19 42
Group	14 30	21 88	16 72	17 68	17 67	6 55	8 92	7 50	16 26	13 72	19 15
Grey	12 67	18 98	17 35	19 95	15 69	7 11	10 13	7 24	18 64	24 70	20 23
Simcoe	13 65	23 66	20 30	26 38	19 53	6 59	9 71	7 45	21 59	19 76	19 52
Group	13 28	21 47	19 00	23 40	17 81	6 81	9 83	7 37	20 29	22 44	19 90
Middlesex	16 75	20 54	17 65	17 12	19 15	9 03	8 23	7 34	14 40	18 47	18 74
Oxford	15 42	24 52	19 33	18 16	18 11	6 98	7 55	7 10	18 64	19 07	24 51
Brant	14 81	21 68	16 34	18 12	19 30	7 73	7 93	7 41	11 80	14 83	17 26
Perth	14 84	23 64	22 20	21 64	19 67	8 36	9 50	8 35	17 70	19 73	26 55
Wellington	15 21	22 52	21 21	23 43	19 08	8 90	9 50	8 77	14 16	19 77	17 51
Waterloo	15 37	24 42	20 87	21 55	19 27	6 81	6 33	6 93	14 16	19 75	18 24
Dufferin	12 93	24 00	17 46	16 12	14 70	8 15	8 44	8 42	14 75	....	21 63
Group	15 98	22 83	18 60	18 59	18 86	8 08	7 86	7 48	15 21	18 72	19 78
Lincoln	18 07	21 96	18 61	18 17	18 11	5 81	7 30	8 05	14 51	13 24	20 18
Wentworth	19 29	21 34	20 35	20 56	20 76	8 74	9 75	8 33	18 88	19 76	21 87
Halton	18 82	22 02	20 82	14 58	18 43	9 74	9 49	6 73	23 60	19 80	18 54
Peel	15 90	23 42	21 24	17 83	18 74	4 60	5 91	6 76	23 60	19 75	25 24
York	11 26	19 28	17 84	16 33	18 12	8 11	9 83	8 18	27 61	18 58	24 74
Ontario	11 77	23 08	17 96	18 75	16 97	7 52	10 21	9 00	14 63	21 04	20 95
Durham	14 10	22 72	17 58	17 85	15 96	7 48	9 50	8 76	17 23	18 77	19 66
Northumberland	12 72	25 12	17 41	17 43	16 04	8 07	8 82	8 47	17 35	16 01	20 51
Prince Edward	11 85	19 78	13 97	14 72	13 99	6 86	8 02	8 44	21 95	20 75	22 33
Group	14 84	21 97	17 86	17 47	17 14	7 51	8 76	8 48	18 16	17 91	21 20
Lennox and Addington.	11 55	16 66	14 59	18 83	16 08	7 65	7 55	8 89	25 90	19 16	23 72
Frontenac	13 65	19 02	16 80	18 01	16 34	7 11	9 66	9 01	18 88	15 61	26 65
Leeds and Grenville	16 38	20 30	18 33	17 87	19 14	6 90	6 88	8 22	16 28	16 20	22 37
Dundas	16 77	20 50	18 80	18 76	19 52	9 15	9 83	10 33	25 49	17 19	26 17
Stormont	17 49	27 88	22 71	21 24	19 34	8 86	6 75	9 31	25 25	15 62	28 26
Glengarry	15 45	24 52	22 60	21 67	19 04	8 53	6 08	8 39	19 47	19 76	22 22
Prescott	19 05	26 62	21 39	18 26	18 32	9 70	6 67	7 80	22 42	15 71	28 63
Russell	10 07	31 14	27 18	27 44	20 85	9 36	8 44	9 19	20 65	17 29	21 68
Carleton	10 41	22 96	20 64	21 72	17 95	7 98	9 28	8 43	21 36	22 13	23 89
Renfrew	13 52	23 92	19 13	20 80	16 71	7 86	10 89	8 60	20 06	22 03	23 53
Lanark	15 77	23 00	20 96	19 89	16 33	7 94	7 60	8 19	22 66	18 77	26 98
Group	15 59	22 27	19 54	19 53	18 24	7 89	8 02	8 61	20 98	18 92	24 91
Victoria	15 37	17 26	16 07	21 24	17 85	5 52	9 16	7 50	13 81	23 51	20 88
Peterborough	18 55	21 64	20 78	18 21	16 69	7 69	7 76	8 03	13 81	16 80	18 33
Haliburton	18 71	12 50	17 21	20 29	14 88	6 65	8 90	7 42	18 05	17 78	20 71
Hastings	13 91	20 62	16 53	18 15	15 61	7 82	9 28	8 63	15 81	19 86	20 68
Group	14 31	20 68	17 05	18 38	15 85	7 02	9 00	8 25	15 39	20 32	20 20
Muskoka	11 47	18 22	13 87	12 48	11 25	7 94	10 68	9 70	18 53	14 81	20 02
Parry Sound	10 60	14 00	11 63	16 90	12 52	7 32	9 50	7 92	17 70	12 39	20 55
Nipissing	9 94	.....	9 94	13 14	12 88	8 36	4 22	8 78	20 65	15 81	20 64
Algoma	11 93	16 00	13 30	12 77	13 74	7 11	12 66	9 32	23 60	21 74	23 05
Group	11 20	17 09	13 08	13 73	12 01	7 63	10 52	9 20	19 65	17 46	20 79
The Province	17 16	21 90	18 61	17 78	18 75	7 44	8 50	8 33	16 04	15 93	19 66

VALUE PER ACRE—POTATOES, MANGEL WURZELS AND CARROTS.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value per acre of Potatoes, Mangel-wurzels and Carrots in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893 with the yearly average for twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Potatoes.			Mangel-wurzels.			Carrots.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	31 40	29 03	43 28	35 84	33 12	32 74	43 00	30 38	32 43
Kent	31 48	38 56	54 79	31 36	31 20	33 12	42 13	36 12	37 12
Elgin	34 84	30 44	43 90	33 04	35 36	33 86	45 50	41 13	41 52
Norfolk	31 32	36 54	46 32	35 12	33 52	32 05	47 13	36 38	36 69
Haldimand	35 55	26 61	46 39	33 60	22 56	26 57	80 25	35 38	32 75
Welland	37 13	38 00	42 15	31 68	37 12	33 70	42 25	46 00	36 48
Group	33 31	33 62	46 49	34 08	32 15	32 30	42 91	37 46	36 85
Lambton	23 54	21 27	42 13	28 08	34 80	32 21	33 25	30 25	36 51
Huron	38 91	50 40	55 06	35 52	42 16	37 32	41 75	48 00	48 23
Bruce	31 68	42 08	51 45	29 60	43 12	34 16	41 63	66 25	43 23
Group	32 46	39 99	50 66	32 90	41 35	35 87	39 13	49 40	44 19
Grey	36 14	39 92	55 88	30 08	39 84	34 77	40 88	52 62	46 04
Simcoe	40 57	50 80	55 24	31 44	38 08	32 86	42 75	45 38	45 28
Group	38 59	45 76	55 55	30 78	38 86	33 62	41 91	49 15	45 64
Middlesex	34 44	25 05	46 53	27 92	31 04	34 73	36 00	36 13	40 78
Oxford	36 06	35 99	48 58	33 52	39 68	37 87	43 25	56 63	50 34
Brant	36 50	38 86	48 77	31 68	33 52	39 28	41 38	44 50	51 65
Perth	37 37	40 22	50 63	32 56	33 68	37 16	49 75	45 00	48 48
Wellington	43 37	53 93	55 60	36 24	42 16	36 24	47 13	56 25	43 52
Waterloo	42 78	48 38	54 21	36 08	39 36	35 33	49 37	56 50	51 95
Dufferin	49 41	50 60	62 10	34 80	48 00	33 84	41 38	47 88	42 54
Group	39 98	42 48	52 25	32 45	36 62	36 53	42 96	48 95	46 73
Lincoln	35 19	36 09	42 82	34 80	34 48	31 96	41 00	46 25	40 36
Wentworth	44 52	43 39	52 35	34 72	39 44	38 96	50 75	59 88	47 16
Halton	44 91	35 94	48 70	35 84	34 64	37 31	39 00	45 12	48 74
Peel	35 83	45 16	45 98	29 04	41 52	32 21	37 50	49 00	43 04
York	36 54	45 96	46 54	33 60	38 24	36 33	35 08	52 63	50 60
Ontario	39 74	54 89	54 08	31 52	44 16	35 24	41 38	52 87	48 49
Durham	44 36	53 12	56 45	39 76	42 64	36 63	52 25	61 13	47 72
Northumberland	38 67	65 52	49 52	30 88	40 96	34 86	39 25	51 75	43 09
Prince Edward	28 08	30 59	40 67	13 28	28 00	22 17	15 63	45 87	27 18
Group	38 69	48 31	49 02	32 78	39 47	35 63	40 86	52 92	46 75
Lennox and Addington	29 15	34 07	49 50	30 00	29 36	28 19	50 00	30 87	36 77
Frontenac	32 82	37 14	45 13	30 48	34 00	28 97	36 38	47 50	33 52
Leeds and Grenville	31 32	29 38	50 54	28 32	28 56	32 76	34 50	47 87	39 85
Dundas	21 25	24 70	59 90	20 80	38 40	33 62	33 50	65 63	49 51
Stormont	21 49	20 87	51 83	30 64	22 41	29 94	41 63	37 25	36 85
Glengarry	18 21	23 59	48 45	19 28	34 40	28 65	34 00	38 75	33 63
Prescott	31 84	27 22	54 47	19 37	29 04	29 13	38 37	39 12	36 26
Russell	29 23	31 90	45 96	35 04	27 20	30 41	42 25	36 00	40 15
Carleton	21 53	33 62	55 93	25 52	28 00	29 68	41 12	38 37	40 72
Renfrew	36 81	56 70	66 49	25 52	31 20	28 88	28 50	40 13	37 61
Lanark	35 63	51 61	61 84	30 48	33 84	32 05	36 38	42 25	42 42
Group	28 99	35 13	53 97	27 77	30 46	30 31	37 42	43 98	39 57
Victoria	41 95	51 00	57 61	28 16	50 00	38 68	32 37	64 00	46 44
Peterborough	46 18	50 85	53 73	32 08	33 68	30 45	40 62	58 88	42 87
Haliburton	38 87	67 33	60 87	36 00	26 00	30 00	39 10	39 11	37 48
Hastings	35 79	46 97	53 43	24 16	34 88	27 89	35 88	37 88	36 12
Group	40 12	50 12	54 99	27 85	42 20	33 18	37 98	55 92	42 50
Muskoka	35 79	59 67	60 85	25 93	26 96	22 24	34 13	44 75	35 51
Parry Sound	44 91	76 66	68 08	40 00	44 00	26 00	32 75	42 25	34 09
Nipissing	49 38	84 02	63 65	32 00	32 00	31 00	31 25	37 50	33 67
Algoma	53 60	83 87	78 11	32 00	20 00	23 39	31 25	37 50	32 77
Group	45 23	74 20	67 43	30 88	27 96	23 16	32 90	42 27	34 53
The Province	35 76	42 51	52 13	31 91	37 59	34 92	39 99	48 13	43 93

VALUE PER ACRE—TURNIPS, HAY AND ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE XXII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value per acre of Turnips, Hay and Clover and all field crops in Ontario in the years 1892 and 1893, with the yearly average for the twelve years 1882-93.

Counties.	Turnips.			Hay and clover.			All field crops.		
	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.	1893.	1892.	1882-93.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	34 00	24 70	28 22	14 36	12 05	16 01	14 38	11 72	16 80
Kent	29 30	34 50	34 57	14 21	14 35	15 64	13 88	13 95	16 89
Elgin	40 10	33 50	36 20	14 29	15 74	15 48	13 41	13 63	16 02
Norfolk	40 30	37 30	38 37	14 06	13 61	13 72	11 61	13 57	14 37
Haldimand	34 40	32 80	29 97	11 92	14 10	12 88	10 22	11 68	12 82
Welland	39 00	33 30	34 30	12 45	14 84	13 74	11 09	12 87	13 79
Group	37 74	34 27	35 69	13 52	14 26	14 56	12 68	13 00	15 33
Lambton	24 00	42 60	32 50	13 45	14 51	14 96	11 44	12 16	14 87
Huron	39 40	47 30	41 02	13 83	15 33	14 46	13 69	15 26	15 83
Bruce	34 00	59 60	41 98	12 30	14 10	13 05	12 21	14 72	14 84
Group	36 20	53 06	41 22	13 19	14 69	14 07	12 64	14 35	15 26
Grey	36 10	47 80	41 40	12 84	14 43	13 00	12 69	13 90	14 49
Simcoe	36 60	46 40	42 21	12 91	13 20	13 60	12 38	13 81	15 28
Group	36 28	47 29	41 64	12 87	13 93	13 24	12 54	13 86	14 86
Middlesex	35 20	41 70	37 89	15 81	14 84	15 83	13 46	13 83	16 08
Oxford	47 80	50 50	44 86	15 36	16 73	16 12	14 53	15 65	16 86
Brant	45 80	42 96	46 14	14 67	16 89	15 01	12 42	15 13	16 15
Perth	40 50	48 10	40 92	15 36	16 07	15 90	14 54	15 07	16 74
Wellington	44 30	52 50	44 22	15 89	16 07	15 58	14 77	15 81	16 73
Waterloo	45 20	52 50	42 02	14 82	16 89	15 71	13 98	16 97	17 12
Dufferin	47 50	47 70	41 24	13 98	12 79	13 78	13 51	13 00	15 05
Group	44 25	49 71	43 19	15 34	15 74	15 59	14 03	15 07	16 46
Lincoln	40 90	38 50	36 14	12 99	15 50	13 82	11 77	14 26	14 40
Wentworth	42 50	56 50	47 77	12 61	18 12	14 89	13 02	16 36	16 20
Halton	46 90	42 50	45 08	14 52	16 24	13 87	13 51	14 44	15 34
Peel	46 00	59 50	40 28	15 43	15 66	14 59	13 04	14 45	15 52
York	42 50	45 70	41 21	13 52	15 83	14 28	13 08	14 47	16 22
Ontario	49 20	51 70	43 48	14 36	14 10	14 49	13 60	14 46	16 44
Durham	50 40	55 00	45 23	13 37	12 55	14 05	12 20	12 83	15 01
Northumberland	39 60	52 90	41 21	12 84	12 38	12 70	10 78	12 54	13 12
Prince Edward	21 90	40 00	24 62	11 77	13 37	13 29	9 21	10 98	11 91
Group	46 36	51 28	43 43	13 51	14 87	14 02	12 37	13 85	15 09
Lennox and Addington	30 60	34 00	26 72	12 38	14 51	12 53	10 73	12 01	12 64
Frontenac	34 70	40 90	29 72	13 68	14 19	12 45	11 94	12 68	12 93
Leeds and Grenville	32 40	37 50	36 56	12 38	14 92	13 14	11 68	12 94	13 81
Dundas	30 30	52 50	32 18	14 90	16 40	15 79	12 83	13 97	15 87
Stormont	27 00	22 48	27 55	14 67	12 30	15 50	12 69	11 97	15 17
Glengarry	26 40	54 20	40 77	12 22	14 02	15 72	11 28	12 52	14 54
Prescott	33 80	35 40	37 58	15 51	13 45	14 95	13 43	11 58	14 22
Russell	50 00	45 80	42 70	15 97	14 35	14 03	13 05	12 78	14 13
Carleton	37 10	37 20	36 88	16 43	12 30	13 92	12 72	12 66	15 14
Renfrew	31 40	37 10	33 93	11 99	10 25	10 93	11 20	12 35	13 21
Lanark	37 50	40 30	37 45	13 37	13 45	13 60	12 10	13 10	13 99
Group	36 44	39 56	35 84	13 63	13 63	13 51	12 01	12 63	14 01
Victoria	36 80	51 70	39 62	13 60	12 30	12 06	11 34	12 40	14 06
Peterborough	42 90	46 60	39 12	11 69	11 64	11 35	11 18	11 70	12 98
Haliburton	33 80	31 30	29 08	11 92	10 74	10 75	11 35	11 76	12 50
Hastings	38 90	57 10	31 27	13 60	11 81	12 54	11 71	11 93	13 13
Group	38 82	47 35	37 71	13 08	11 81	12 02	11 45	12 00	13 36
Muskoka	30 90	36 60	32 04	13 29	12 46	12 41	12 67	13 24	14 09
Parry Sound	25 50	30 70	31 00	11 99	12 30	11 47	12 40	13 78	14 08
Nipissing	25 00	32 50	32 50	11 77	12 30	11 60	13 23	16 33	14 89
Algoma	38 80	40 77	35 31	13 68	15 42	13 16	13 95	16 22	16 18
Group	30 24	35 37	32 49	12 91	13 28	12 34	13 07	14 63	14 78
The Province	41 71	49 02	41 83	13 71	14 29	14 00	12 65	13 68	15 05

FARM WAGES.

TABLE XXIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average wages of Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1892 and 1893.

Counties.	Farm laborers.								Domestics per month with board.	
	Per year—				Per month in working season—					
	With board.		Without brd		With board.		Without board.			
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	155	152	278	252	15 63	16 32	26 56	26 76	6 00	6 61
Kent	168	170	267	262	17 81	17 04	26 00	25 63	6 93	6 54
Elgin	156	169	269	260	17 34	16 91	25 82	25 25	7 04	6 44
Norfolk	155	158	238	239	15 87	15 14	24 42	23 43	5 76	5 93
Haldimand	157	155	263	256	16 39	17 66	25 88	24 43	6 76	6 06
Welland	147	151	246	259	17 65	17 15	27 64	26 81	6 85	6 52
Group	155	159	259	256	16 84	16 75	26 06	25 62	6 53	6 36
Lambton	183	166	296	253	17 29	17 14	25 90	28 50	7 32	6 66
Huron	158	156	254	250	17 70	16 49	27 78	27 19	6 29	6 06
Bruce	161	149	256	262	17 43	17 01	26 92	26 58	6 11	6 25
Group	165	156	265	254	17 50	16 94	26 84	27 25	6 41	6 28
Grey	164	152	261	247	16 71	15 87	25 65	26 18	6 39	5 90
Simcoe	147	149	255	272	16 94	16 65	26 50	25 57	6 17	6 21
Group	158	151	259	260	16 81	16 30	25 92	25 78	6 30	6 07
Middlesex	155	152	240	240	17 21	16 72	25 73	25 55	6 70	6 73
Oxford	163	157	239	245	17 18	16 61	25 12	24 46	6 62	6 27
Brant	161	161	249	250	16 10	16 25	26 25	25 30	7 50	6 40
Perth	154	151	246	265	17 17	16 10	26 40	26 13	6 34	6 56
Wellington	164	163	220	252	16 96	16 75	25 60	25 36	6 63	6 34
Waterloo	158	151	265	258	16 20	15 66	27 20	26 00	6 42	6 20
Dufferin	149	146	235	250	17 42	16 05	27 00	25 00	5 82	6 31
Group	159	154	242	252	16 97	16 38	25 87	25 49	6 56	6 41
Lincoln	159	157	260	255	17 06	16 91	26 09	26 93	6 33	6 20
Wentworth	159	156	249	248	17 42	16 79	24 62	25 07	7 13	6 87
Halton	169	169	273	248	17 79	16 91	27 33	27 18	7 59	7 31
Peel	161	152	272	280	18 38	17 64	26 00	28 50	7 35	7 85
York	177	162	264	256	17 84	17 09	27 57	27 81	6 69	6 34
Ontario	173	164	257	254	16 45	16 85	27 25	26 55	6 42	6 22
Durham	161	156	266	250	17 13	15 71	25 17	25 75	6 94	6 30
Northumberland	157	156	250	253	16 03	15 70	24 40	25 15	5 75	5 86
Prince Edward	155	155	244	229	15 25	15 15	22 85	23 74	6 41	5 33
Group	164	158	256	252	17 04	16 57	25 33	26 22	6 72	6 42
Lennox and Addington	145	143	265	234	17 04	15 35	24 86	22 89	5 60	5 24
Frontenac	152	147	250	245	16 93	16 31	25 56	23 87	6 54	5 97
Leeds and Grenville	167	149	248	241	17 43	15 94	27 10	23 00	6 75	6 43
Dundas	156	154	239	225	16 19	15 14	25 00	25 40	7 45	6 36
Stormont	143	152	263	235	17 46	16 26	26 14	25 21	6 40	5 68
Glengarry	144	138	248	215	16 53	15 35	24 67	25 08	6 40	5 75
Prescott	147	159	248	251	17 85	16 84	25 17	26 22	5 42	4 92
Russell	167	164		260	17 35	16 09	28 00	25 83	5 50	5 18
Carleton	157	159	250	246	15 94	15 60	25 00	27 17	6 75	6 42
Renfrew	171	165	254	290	17 48	16 19	26 00	26 54	5 97	5 58
Lanark	160	147	255	259	17 64	16 83	28 00	25 17	6 57	5 96
Group	156	152	252	242	17 09	15 99	25 91	24 60	6 31	5 83
Victoria	161	159	287	269	17 95	16 64	26 00	28 20	5 53	5 84
Peterborough	172	173	249	249	17 33	16 76	26 10	26 36	7 38	6 21
Haliburton	171	151		253	18 75	16 09	25 50	26 83	5 38	5 42
Hastings	144	144	240	253	16 51	15 79	25 20	25 05	6 08	5 51
Group	158	154	250	256	17 32	16 31	25 70	26 28	6 10	5 76
Muskoka	192	158	310	250	18 75	18 49	25 75	26 71	6 42	6 07
Parry Sound	161	166	250	253	19 00	17 54	26 33	26 69	6 09	6 03
Nipissing	200	173	311	321	19 78	18 32	30 25	29 27	7 71	7 00
Algoma	190	176	283	291	19 56	19 43	26 92	30 23	5 78	5 94
Group	185	166	295	270	19 23	18 41	27 00	28 13	6 29	6 16
The Province	160	156	255	253	17 13	16 52	25 97	25 92	6 47	6 21

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1893

PART IV. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.
PART V. CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

(PUBLISHED BY ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.)

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1894.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PARTS IV AND V.

1893.

To the Honorable John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture:

Sir,—I have the honor to present herewith Parts iv and v of the twelfth annual report of the Bureau of Industries, being a statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies and a return by County Court Clerks of Chattel Mortgages on record in Ontario for the year ending Dec. 31, 1893.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES,
Secretary.

Toronto, Aug 3, 1894.

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PART IV.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

The following report contains the returns made by 86 companies doing business in Ontario. The ten companies making returns for the first time were as follows:

Ontario Permanent Building and Loan Association ..... Woodstock, Ont.
The Birkbeck Loan Company ..... London, Ont.
The Peoples' Building and Loan Association ..... London, Ont.
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian ..... Toronto, Ont.
Equitable Savings, Loan and Building Association ..... Toronto, Ont.
Globe Savings and Loan Company ..... Toronto, Ont.
House and Land Investment Company ..... Toronto, Ont.
Provincial Building and Loan Association ..... Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Land and Investment Corporation ..... Toronto, Ont.
Trusts Corporation of Ontario ..... Toronto, Ont.

In addition we have been notified of the incorporation of the three following. No financial statements are given in this report since they had not completed a year's work up to December 31st, 1893:

Birkbeck Investment Society and Savings Company ..... Toronto, Ont.
Aid Savings and Loan Company ..... Toronto, Ont.
Home Savings and Security Company ..... Owen Sound, Ont.

The following table shows the capital subscribed, the assets and liabilities of the eighty-six companies for 1893, and for comparison, similar totals are given for the previous six years:

Location of head office of company.	No of Companies.	Capital subscribed	Liabilities to stock-holders.	Liabilities to the public.	Total liabilities or assets.	Secured loan assets.	Property assets.
		$		$	$	$	$
Hamilton	4	3,022,829	2,464,528	3,322,875	5,787,403	5,459,699	327,704
Kingston	2	450,000	516,128	495,409	1,011,537	801,261	210,276
London	9	10,987,300	7,900,724	10,584,684	18,485,408	17,129,466	1,355,942
Ottawa	3	705,800	506,006	34,432	540,438	520,544	19,894
Owen Sound	2	533,450	194,967	84,939	279,906	279,216	690
St. Thomas	5	2,436,950	1,368,131	1,095,882	2,464,013	2,424,581	39,432
Sarnia	3	1,114,200	1,347,449	1,253,752	2,601,201	2,523,359	77,842
Stratford	2	623,800	434,057	555,771	989,828	984,648	5,180
Toronto	40	61,847,356	29,163,890	59,474,534	88,638,424	77,196,834	11,441,590
Woodstock	2	394,300	279,699	142,884	422,583	403,162	19,421
Other places	14	6,467,000	5,110,245	7,871,502	12,981,747	10,318,145	2,663,602
Totals, 1893	86	88,582,985	49,285,824	84,916,664	134,202,488	118,040,915	16,161,573
1892	76	80,278,277	45,893,742	77,727,428	123,621,170	109,251,079	14,370,091
1891	71	76,152,817	44,379,397	72,757,149	117,136,546	104,365,025	12,771,521
1890	67	70,672,710	42,673,552	65,544,199	108,217,751	98,111,032	10,106,719
1889	71	69,694,221	41,629,987	62,967,156	104,597,143	94,666,887	9,930,256
1888	64	67,939,559	40,108,161	59,540,175	99,648,336	89,042,190	10,606,146
1887	55	56,114,310	35,910,563	51,177,104	87,087,667	79,035,804	8,051,863

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

List of companies reporting Statement of affairs as required by Vict. 54, chapter 38, section 23.

Name of Company.	When organized.	President.	Manager.	Head Office.	For the year ending—
Barrie Loan and Savings Company	April 14, 1881	N. Dyment	Robert Laidlaw	Barrie	Dec. 31, 1893.
Hastings Loan and Investment Society	January, 1876	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	J. P. C. Phillips	Belleville	Dec. 31, 1893.
Royal Loan and Savings Company	June 1, 1876	T. S. Shenston	R. S. Schell	Brantford	Dec. 31, 1893.
Brockville Loan and Savings Company	July 1, 1885	D. B. Jones	G. H. Weatherhead	Brockville	Dec. 31, 1893.
Chatham Loan and Savings Company	Sept. 28, 1881	Archibald Bell	S. F. Gardiner	Chatham	Dec. 31, 1893.
East Lambton Farmers' Loan and Savings Company	Dec. 18, 1891	James Hutton, M.D	W. Lemon	Forest	Feb. 28, 1894.
Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company	April 17, 1885	J. H. Colborne	Horace Horton	Goderich	Dec. 31, 1893.
Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society	 1876	David Stirton	William Ross	Guelph	Dec. 31, 1893.
Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society	Jan. 1, 1883	James E. O'Reilly	E. A. Studdart	Hamilton	Dec. 31, 1893.
Hamilton Mutual Building Society	Dec. 1, 1890	Alfred Ward	Walter Anderson	Hamilton	Nov. 30, 1893.
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society	September, 1871	George H. Gillespie	H. D. Cameron	Hamilton	Dec. 31, 1893.
Landed Banking and Loan Company	February, 1877	Matthew Leggat	C. W. Cartwright	Hamilton	Dec. 31, 1893.
Frontenac Loan and Investment Society	December, 1863	Sir R. J. Cartwright	Thomas Briggs	Kingston	Dec. 30, 1893.
Ontario Building and Savings Society	June 26, 1874	C. V. Price	James McArthur	Kingston	Dec. 31, 1893.
Agricultural Savings and Loan Company	May, 1872	Daniel Regan	W. A. Lipsey	London	Dec. 31, 1893
Birkbeck Loan Company	Feb. 11, 1893	R. J. C. Dawson	Thomas Henry Luscombe	London	Dec. 31, 1893.
Canadian Savings and Loan Company	October, 1875	Robert Fox	Hiram W. Blinn	London	May 31, 1893.
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	April, 1872	Robert Reid	H. E. Nelles	London	Dec. 31, 1893.
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company	 1864	John W. Little	George A. Somerville	London	Dec. 31, 1893.
London Loan Company	 1877	Thomas Kent	Malcolm John Kent	London	Dec. 31, 1893.
Ontario Investment Association	April, 1880	John Wright	A. T. McMahon	London	Dec. 31, 1893.
Ontario Loan and Debenture Company	 1870	Joseph Jeffery	William F. Bullen	London	Dec. 31, 1893.
Peoples' Building and Loan Association	June 17, 1892	W. M. Spencer	A. A. Campbell	London	Aug. 31, 1893.
Orangeville Building and Loan Association	 1873	F. C. Stewart	Francis Irwin	Orangeville	Dec 31, 1893.
Ontario Loan and Savings Company	February, 1873	W. F. Cowan	T. H. McMillan	Oshawa	Dec. 31, 1893.
Home Building and Savings Association	September, 1880	John R. Armstrong	C. A. Douglas	Ottawa	Aug. 31, 1893.
Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company	August, 1870	H. V. Noel	C. R. Cunningham	Ottawa	Dec. 31, 1893.
Ottawa Building and Loan Society	June 6, 1884	A. Smirle	C. A. Douglas	Ottawa	May 31, 1893.
Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce Loan and Savings Company	April 15, 1889	William Roy	W. P. Telford	Owen Sound	Dec. 31, 1893.
Owen Sound Building and Savings Society	April 1, 1889	George Inglis	Alfred J. Spencer	Owen Sound	Oct. 31, 1893.
Central Canada Loan and Savings Company	April 1, 1884	George A. Cox	Fred. G. Cox	Peterborough	Dec. 31, 1893.
Crown Savings and Loan Company	Jan. 30, 1882	John H. Fairbank	John Fraser	Petrolea	Dec. 31, 1893.
Midland Loan and Savings Company	 1873	John Mulligan	George M. Furby	Port Hope	Dec. 31, 1893.
Security Loan and Savings Company	March 15, 1870	Thomas R. Merritt	E. F. Dwyer	St. Catharines	Dec. 31, 1893
Atlas Loan Company	August, 1877	Hon. Richard Harcourt	A. E. Wallace	St. Thomas	Dec. 31, 1893.
Elgin Loan and Savings Company	May 1, 1879	D. McLarty, M.D	George Rowley	St. Thomas	Dec. 31, 1893.
Southern Loan and Savings Company	 1870	Henry Brown	J. W. Stewart	St. Thomas	Dec. 31, 1893.
Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Society	Feby. 18, 1875	E. W. Gustin, M.D	W. E. Leonard	St. Thomas	Dec. 31, 1893.
Star Loan Company	Aug. 31, 1881	Hon. David Mills	Daniel M. Tait	St. Thomas	Feb. 28, 1894.
Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Company	November, 1877	James Flintoft	J. C. Douglas	Sarnia	Dec. 31, 1893.
Industrial Mortgage and Savings Company	October, 1889	J. F. Lister, M.P	J. S. Symington	Sarnia	Dec. 31, 1893.

Lambton Loan and Investment Company	1844	Chas. Mackenzie, M.P.P.	Robert S. Gurd	Sarnia	June 30, 1893.
British Mortgage Loan Company	October, 1877	Hon. Thos. Ballantyne	William Buckingham	Stratford	Dec. 31, 1893.
Stratford Building and Savings Society	Aug. 22, 1889	M. F. Goodison	D. B. Burritt	Stratford	Sep. 30, 1893.
Bristol and West of England Canadian Land Mortgage and Investment Company	March 25, 1878	Sir George W. Edwards, T. Sutherland Stayner	Wm. Smith and Co	Bristol, Eng. / Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
British Canadian Loan and Investment Company	July 1, 1877	A. H. Campbell	R. H. Tomlinson	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Building and Loan Association	March 1, 1870	Larratt W. Smith, Q.C.	Walter Gillespie	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association	September, 1886	John Hillock	A. J. Pattison	Toronto	Sep. 30, 1893.
Canada Landed and National Investment Company	1858	John Laing Blaikie	Andrew Rutherford	Toronto	Dec. 30, 1893.
Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company	June 14, 1890	John J. Withrow	A. J. Jackson	Toronto	July 31, 1893.
Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company	1855	J. Herbert Mason	George H Smith	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Canadian Savings Loan and Building Association	March 28, 1890	E. W. D. Butler	Daniel Rose	Toronto	June 30, 1893.
City and County Loan Association	Jan. 26, 1889	Ambrose Kent	John C. Laidlaw	Toronto	Dec. 30, 1893.
Credit-Foncier Franco-Canadian	January, 1881	G. Brolemann	Martial Chevalier	Montreal	Dec. 31, 1892.
Dominion Building and Loan Association	May 1, 1890	J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.	F. M. Holland	Toronto	Ap'l. 30, 1893.
Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company	Dec. 16, 1885	James Brandon	James T. Locke	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Equitable Savings, Loan and Building Association	Feby. 29, 1892	Henry O'Hara	Edward A. Taylor	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Farmers' Loan and Savings Company	October, 1871	William Mulock, M.P.	George S. C. Bethune	Toronto	Ap'l. 30, 1893.
Freehold Loan and Savings Company	May, 1859	C. H. Gooderham	Hon. S. C. Wood	Toronto	Ap'l. 30, 1893.
Globe Savings and Loan Company	Feby. 9, 1892	William Bell	J. L. Kerr	Toronto	Feb. 28, 1894.
Home Savings and Loan Company	April 25, 1877	Hon. Sir Francis Smith	James Mason	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
House and Land Investment Company	July 20, 1891	James Seter Murray	W. C. Kennedy	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Imperial Loan and Investment Company	Sept. 14, 1869	James Thorburn, M.D.	E. H. Kirkland	Toronto	Dec 31, 1893.
Imperial Trusts Company	March, 1889	Sir Leonard Tilly, C.B. K.C.M.G.	Frederick S. Sharp	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Land Security Company	December, 1873	Major George Greig	William Innes Mackenzie	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company	Jan. 1, 1873	Sir Wm. P. Howland, C.B.K.C.M.G.	James Ferrier Kirk	Toronto	Aug. 31, 1893.
London and Ontario Investment Company	May 15, 1877	Sir Francis Smith	Alfred Morgan Cosby	Toronto	June 30, 1893.
North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company	Dec. 17, 1875	James W. Barclay, M.P.	Osler and Hammond	Toronto	Nov. 11, 1893.
North British Canadian Investment Company	Oct. 14, 1876	Peter Sturrock	James L. Scarth	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company	Jan. 5, 1880	William Booth	Edmund T. Lightbourn	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
People's Loan and Deposit Company	March, 1875	Hon. J. C. Aikins	James Watson	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Provincial Building and Loan Association	June, 1892	George J. St. Leger	W. H. Anger	Toronto	Feb. 26, 1894.
Real Estate Loan Company of Canada	December, 1879	John Smart	Benjamin Morton	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company	Dec. 15, 1879	Hugh Wright	James L. Scarth	Altiery, Scotland / Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Sons of England Building, Loan and Savings Association	April 30, 1889	S. B. Pollard, M.D.	George Clay	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Toronto Land and Loan Company	May 27, 1881	Arthur Harvey	Vacant	Toronto	Feb. 28, 1894.
Toronto Savings and Loan Company	June 15, 1885	Robert Jaffray	A. E. Ames	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Toronto Land and Investment Corporation	Feby. 22, 1886	Geo. R. R. Cockburn, M.P.	Thomas McCracken	Toronto	Nov. 30, 1893.
Toronto General Trusts Company	February, 1882	Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C.	J. W. Langmuir	Toronto	Mar. 31, 1893.
Trust and Loan Company of Canada	October 1, 1851	Charles Morrison	Wm. B. B. Simpson / Major R. J. Evans	Toronto / Montreal	Sep. 30, 1893.
Trusts Corporation of Ontario	1889	Hon. James Cox Aikins	Alfred Edwin Plummer	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Union Loan and Savings Company	March, 1865	Walter B. Geikie, M.D.	William Maclean	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
Western Canada Loan and Savings Company	March, 1863	Hon. George W. Allen	Walter S. Lee	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1893.
York County Loan and Savings Company	Dec 8, 1891	Joseph Phillips	Albert E. Nash	Toronto	Dec. 30, 1893.
Ontario Permanent Building and Loan Association	Sept. 15, 1892	A. B. Welford, M.D.	R. W. Ball	Woodstock	Dec. 15, 1893.
Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Society	1865	William Gray	Malcolm Douglas	Woodstock	Dec. 31, 1893.

TABLE I. Statement of affairs showing the capital stock, liabilities and assets of 86 Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario for the year 1893, as required to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of special charters; also a miscellaneous summary of the business transacted by each company during the year.

Schedule.	Barrie Loan, Barrie.	Hastings Loan, Belleville.	Royal Loan, Brantford.	Brockville Loan, Brockville.	Chatham Loan, Chatham.	East Lambton Loan, Forest.	Huron and Bruce Loan, Goderich.	Guelph and Ontario Society, Guelph.	Hamilton Homestead, Hamilton.
Capital Stock.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital authorized	250,000	250,000	500,000	560,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Capital subscribed	250,000	225,000	500,000	250,000	351,900	100,100	210,450	720,000	292,829
Liabilities.									
Liabilities to stockholders:									
Stock fully paid up			499,000				142,300	348,350	
Stock on which has been paid	117,500	209,097	300	126,420	211,854	73,673	31,561	74,000	78,069
Accumulating stock								392	3,591
Reserve fund	10,000	21,000	100,000	7,900	12,750	371		148,500	
Dividends declared and unpaid	3,525	6,273	17,476	3,781		3,063	5,207	16,689	
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	1,740	5,332	9,707	771			2,691	4,361	34,901
Total	132,765	241,702	626,483	138,872	224,604	77,107	181,759	592,292	116,561
Liabilities to the public:									
Deposits	26,373	154,019	366,499	88,786	256,820	19,995	104,191	482,444	
Debentures payable in Canada	10,102		380,625		3,376			607,775	
Debentures payable elsewhere		48,667							
Interest on debentures due and accrued			6,225					14,091	
Interest on deposits due and accrued			2,029	3,572				8,581	
Owing to banks	7,072				4,623				
Other liabilities									
Total	43,547	202,716	755,378	92,358	264,819	19,995	104,191	1,112,891	
Assets.									
Secured loan assets:									
Real estate of—									
General borrowers	166,130	374,669	1,220,775	198,583	450,088	92,740	260,718	1,690,342	108,580
Directors and executive officers of company									3,950
Held under power of sale	9,404	32,902	31,600		22,961				
Shareholders' stock		3,173	9,558	3,913			7,500	4,310	
Directors and officers of company on their stock			3,730						
Otherwise secured			744	200		2,733		2,197	
Total	175,534	410,744	1,266,407	202,696	473,049	95,473	268,218	1,696,849	112,530

Property assets :									
Municipal and school section securities, cash value			99,525					5,184	
Office furniture and fixtures		1,638	100	293	420	343	590		170
Cash on hand	778	656	7,512	1,018	5,353	32	2,478		
Cash in banks		31,380	8,317	9,223		1,254	12,062	3,150	1,384
Special deposits in banks									
Office premises					10,601				
Real estate absolutely foreclosed				18,000			2,602		
Real estate otherwise acquired									600
Other property									1,877
Total	778	33,674	115,454	28,534	16,374	1,629	17,732	8,334	4,031
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	176,312	444,418	1,381,861	231,230	189,423	97,102	285,950	1,705,183	116,561
Miscellaneous.									
Dividends declared in year { Rate per cent	6.	6.	7.	6.	6.	5.	5½.	8.	
Dividends declared in year { Amount	7,050	12,469	34,951	7,548	12,375	3,063	9,531	33,119	
Loaned during the year	34,248	58,325	126,319	34,880	77,343	43,254	24,080	245,641	22,409
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	39,260	59,493	275,269	48,614	69,315	13,466	42,291	270,572	5,594
Received from depositors	57,275	160,710	640,549	53,491	490,872	41,335	88,034	997,140	†18,797
Repaid depositors	61,337	170,936	738,973	53,884	498,694	32,021	114,447	1,033,716	†13,253
Debentures issued	10,000		136,239		2,906			138,615	
Debentures repaid	15,000		106,093					119,838	
Debentures to mature within one year	10,000		108,256					193,226	
Average rate of interest { For debentures	5 00	5 00	4 61		4.50			4.76	
Average rate of interest { For deposits	4.00	4 00	3.50	4.00	4.07	3 50	4.00	3.50	
Interest paid and accrued { On debentures	463	2,433	17,183		90			28,648	
Interest paid and accrued { On deposits	1,110	6,088	14,824	3,572	10,602	674	2,062	18,765	†370
Cost of management	904	3,244	7,298	1,771	4,167	741	1,572	8,980	1,336
Invested and secured by mortgage { In Ontario	166,129	407,571	1,252,375	196,983	473,049	92,740	260,718	1,690,342	‡112,130
Invested and secured by mortgage { Elsewhere				1,600					
Mortgages by instalments			3,350	26,000	70,933			231,285	
Mortgages at stated period	166,129	407,571	1,249,025	172,583	402,116	92,740	260,718	1,459,057	112,530
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage	7.00	6.50	6 26	7.00	6.57	6.00	6.00	6.16	6 00
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	6.00	6.50	6.00	6.50	6.23	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Number	1		27		2		1	2	
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Amount	1,825		62,590		8,151		3,300	5,283	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	9,500	55,500	32,752		28,800				
Amount chargeable against such property	9,404	32,903	31,660		22,961				

† Members only for dues and withdrawals. ‡ In city of Hamilton only.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Hamilton Mutual, Hamilton.	Hamilton Provident, Hamilton.	Landed Banking, Hamilton.	Frontenac Loan, Kingston.	Ontario Building, Kingston.	Agricultural Savings, London.	Birkbeck †Loan, London.	Canadian Savings, London.	Dominion Savings, London.	Huron and Erie Loan, London.
Capital Stock.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital authorized	600,000	1,500,000	700,000	Unlimited	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Unlimited	1,500,000	3,000,000
Capital subscribed	530,000	1,500,000	700,000	200,000	250,000	630,200	16,600	750,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Liabilities.										
Liabilities to stockholders :										
Stock fully paid up		1,000,000		200,000	250,000					1,000,000
Stock on which has been paid	19,528	100,000	663,100			619,000		727,650	932,200	336,981
Accumulating stock			11,282			7,006	608	4,092	377	
Reserve fund		300,000	145,000	30,000		120,000		200,000	10,000	670,129
Dividends declared and unpaid		38,500	19,878	5,075	6,289	18,569			27,966	58,914
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	7,206	30,027	13,446	5,028	19,736	2,557	19	27,539	22,396	7,341
Total	26,734	1,468,527	852,706	240,103	276,025	767,132	627	959,281	992,939	2,073,365
Liabilities to the public :										
Deposits		940,048	475,595	252,452	242,930	554,414		735,484	624,475	1,297,669
Debentures payable in Canada		182,799	429,301			348,506		100,530	114,114	996,619
Debentures payable elsewhere		*1,109,940	146,230			173,102		36,500	661,262	1,510,518
Interest on debentures due and accrued		12,366	7,091			6,107		2,778	5,116	30,420
Interest on deposits due and accrued			965							442
Owing to banks										
Other liabilities		16,895	1,645	4	23	449	400	21	225	
Total		2,262,048	1,060,827	252,456	242,953	1,082,578	400	875,313	1,405,192	3,835,668
Assets.										
Secured loan assets :										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers	19,952	3,297,167	1,806,775	291,681	323,073	1,729,371	1,000	1,725,870	2,066,334	5,694,245
Directors and executive officers of company			1,809	41,349	5,013					
Held under power of sale		175,313	40,854	38,466	40,551	22,222		24,470	174,310	12,536
Shareholders' stock		5,299		16,901	4,414	16,735		36,124	143,598	
Directors and officers of company on their stock				26,599	13,214			780		
Otherwise secured								35		
Total	19,952	3,477,779	1,849,438	414,996	386,265	1,768,328	1,000	1,787,279	2,384,242	5,706,781

Property assets :										
Municipal and school section securities, cash value	.....	43,788	11,310	927	27,436	2,070	.....	.....	.....	5,450
Office furniture and fixtures	.....	.....	.....	189	87	500	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Cash on hand	91	3,387	1,416	105	65	1,988	27	.....	2,533	2,956
Cash in banks	2,970	41,508	28,752	3,046	52,937	45,277	.....	23,315	10,356	98,756
Special deposit in banks	50	50,000	.....	5,000	21,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Office premises	.....	96,526	.....	4,022	.....	28,000	.....	24,000	.....	19,000
Real estate absolutely foreclosed	.....	.....	3,853	17,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real estate otherwise acquired	.....	7,500	18,764	12,661	5,672	2,768	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other property	3,671	10,087	.....	33,711	24,845	779	.....	.....	.....	61,090
Total	6,782	252,796	64,095	77,563	132,713	81,382	27	47,315	13,889	202,252
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	26,734	3,730,575	1,913,533	492,559	518,978	1,849,710	1,027	1,834,594	2,398,131	5,909,033
Miscellaneous.										
Dividends declared in year { Rate per cent.	.....	7.	6.	5.	5.	6.	.....	7.	6.	9.
{ Amount	.....	77,000	40,534	10,000	12,500	37,538	.....	51,324	55,961	117,230
Loaned during the year	5,200	497,258	305,208	78,743	84,596	227,716	1,000	176,636	322,288	1,013,895
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	1,687	746,886	421,248	81,490	131,611	287,968	15	262,907	572,279	937,178
Received from depositors	.....	709,885	1,090,044	430,005	328,115	638,631	.....	953,716	926,087	1,456,300
Repaid depositors	.....	851,064	1,283,741	464,117	343,463	703,633	.....	944,681	950,343	1,501,096
Debentures issued	.....	110,607	285,279	.....	.....	212,869	.....	52,530	169,474	589,782
Debentures repaid	.....	138,089	133,551	.....	.....	155,434	.....	65,686	316,789	348,477
Debentures to mature within one year	.....	229,047	107,429	.....	.....	152,666	.....	89,730	74,332	553,038
Average rate of interest { For debentures	.....	4.10	4.78	.....	.....	4.70	.....	4.74	4 15	4.20
{ For deposits	.....	3.41	3.77	3.55	3.50	4.02	.....	4.19	4.50	4.00
Interest paid and accrued { On debentures	.....	53,480	22,732	.....	.....	22,693	.....	6,120	36,412	101,284
{ On deposits	.....	33,872	21,396	9,035	8,897	23,439	.....	31,292	28,222	52,663
Cost of management	498	34,464	14,189	4,024	2,795	10,998	136	10,322	14,176	33,075
Invested and secured by mortgage. { In Ontario	19,952	3,058,814	1,498,937	279,735	368,637	1,751,593	1,000	1,750,340	2,240,644	5,706,781
{ Elsewhere	.....	413,666	350,501	91,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mortgages by instalments	19,952	2,495,867	36,367	371,496	156,825	18,655	1,000	13,440	503,603	1,012,992
Mortgages at stated period	.....	976,613	1,813,071	.....	211,812	1,732,938	.....	1,736,900	1,737,041	4,693,789
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage	5.50	6.24	6.76	5.60	6.24	6.20	10.80	6.26	6.20	6.11
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	5.50	6.64	6.92	5.97	5.93	6.04	10.80	6 05	6.10	5.90
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Number	.....	37	23	.....	2	6	.....	4	23	20
{ Amount	.....	56,101	81,079	.....	4,755	13,583	.....	7,422	20,485	43,118
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	.....	175,313	40,854	37,500	31,900	22,222	.....	26,700	174,310	12,536
Amount chargeable again t such property	.....	175,313	40,854	38,466	40,551	22,222	.....	24,470	174,310	12,536

* Including $378,383 debenture stock. † Commenced 11th February, 1893.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—*Continued.*

Schedule.	London Loan, London.	Ontario Investment, London.	Ontario Loan, London.	Peoples' Building, London.	Orangeville Building, Orangeville.	Ontario Loan, Oshawa.	Home Building and Savings, Ottawa.	Metropolitan Loan, Ottawa.	Ottawa Building, Ottawa.	Owen Sound Grey and Bruce, Owen Sound.
Capital Stock.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital authorized	Unlimited	3,000,000	Unlimited	5,000,000	50,000	300,000	1,000,000	320,000	Unlimited	500,000
Capital subscribed	679,700	2,665,600	2,000,000	245,200	24,550	300,000	235,200	320,000	150,600	380,200
Liabilities.										
Liabilities to stockholders:										
Stock fully paid up			1,000,000		18,100	299,000				46,700
Stock on which has been paid	656,850	678,586	200,000	14,185	4,050	431	26,777	310,560	115,324	94,400
Accumulating stock	2,555			6,783				32		
Reserve fund	71,500		432,000		391	75,000		30,000		1,400
Dividends declared and unpaid			42,000	594	38			9,318		3,925
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	1,065		595	667	1,212	10,050	1,581	12,349	65	128
Total	731,970	678,586	1,674,595	22,229	23,801	384,431	28,358	362,259	115,389	146,553
Liabilities to the public:										
Deposits	480,420	584	454,181			289,753		31,475		44,233
Debentures payable in Canada	187,676		182,211			218,300				27,520
Debentures payable elsewhere	107,067		1,824,307							
Interest on debentures due and accrued	3,928		21,417			25				567
Interest on deposits due and accrued										866
Owing to banks						33,975		1,516	848	1,775
Other liabilities		*123,742			33				593	7,017
Total	779,091	124,326	2,482,116		33	542,053		32,991	1,441	81,978
Assets.										
Secured loan assets:										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers	1,442,447	88,300	3,745,398	22,025	23,558	701,818	25,150	270,343	76,384	228,074
Directors and executive officers of company			569			2,998			40,200	
Held under power of sale	23,297	17,180	33,715			72,062		90,883		
Shareholders' stock	23,460		49,117			3,342	950	16,078		
Directors and officers of company on their stock	1,250		18,194			7,686				
Otherwise secured		7,048	9,836					310	246	107
Total	1,490,454	112,528	3,856,829	22,025	23,558	787,906	26,100	377,614	116,830	228,181

Property assets :											
Municipal and school section securities, cash value	....	....	24,059	....	....	34,395	....	....	....	....	....
Office furniture and fixtures	450	....	....	130	....	500	50	460	....	....	141
Cash on hand	5,136	....	....	3	....	236	1,549	....	....	....	209
Cash in banks	14,721	13,142	91,835	....	276	10,645	....	....	....	....	....
Special deposit in banks	....	....	....	....	....	50,000	....	....	....	....	....
Office premises	....	....	72,000	....	....	11,000	....	17,176	....	....	....
Real estate absolutely foreclosed	....	5,100	16,800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Real estate otherwise acquired	....	14,839	4,004	....	....	20,000	....	....	....	....	....
Other property	....	†657,003	91,188	71	....	11,802	659	....	....	....	....
Total	20,607	690,384	299,882	201	276	138,578	2,258	17,636	....	....	350
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	1,511,061	802,912	1,156,711	22,229	23,834	926,484	28,358	395,250	116,830	228,531	
Miscellaneous.											
Dividends declared in year { Rate per cent.	6.	....	7.	12½ and 9‡	5.	7.	....	6.	....	6.	
Dividends declared in year { Amount	39,591	....	84,000	594	1,098	20,969	....	18,635	....	7,240	
Loaned during the year	235,323	2,343	750,097	22,025	2,933	80,871	11,665	84,021	2,384	58,085	
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	456,786	69,121	645,616	....	4,307	140,915	....	96,279	....	28,819	
Received from depositors	1,016,961	....	486,340	....	....	282,814	....	26,059	....	161,411	
Repaid depositors	1,221,937	317	509,667	....	....	296,029	....	39,049	....	172,983	
Debentures issued	108,270	....	329,033	....	....	80,700	....	....	....	13,000	
Debentures repaid	81,100	....	322,867	....	....	67,800	....	....	....	....	
Debentures to mature within one year	116,550	....	253,536	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,170	
Average rate of interest { For debentures	4.72	....	4 09	....	....	4.75	....	....	....	5.00	
Average rate of interest { For deposits	4.15	....	3.95	....	....	3.50	....	3.50	....	4.50	
Interest paid and accrued { On debentures	16,091	....	81,746	....	....	9,990	....	....	....	1,373	
Interest paid and accrued { On deposits	23,786	....	18,420	....	....	11,325	....	1,006	....	2,977	
Cost of management	7,773	....	26,106	3,579	113	5,873	345	2,072	534	1,181	
Invested and secured by mortgage { In Ontario	1,165,744	105,480	3,700,982	22,025	23,558	776,878	25,150	361,226	116,584	228,074	
Invested and secured by mortgage { Elsewhere	....	....	78,709	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Mortgages by instalments	951,363	....	1,314,521	22,025	3,598	300,000	25,150	4,206	116,584	....	
Mortgages at stated period	514,381	105,480	2,465,161	....	19,960	476,878	....	357,026	....	228,074	
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage	6.00	....	6.13	‡6.00	5.17	6.00	8.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	6.03	....	5.83	....	6.84	6.00	8.00	6.50	6.00	6.50	
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Number	12	4	6	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Amount	17,552	33,955	16,209	....	....	1,800	....	2,200	....	1,950	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	25,583	17,180	33,715	....	....	75,000	....	100,000	....	....	
Amount chargeable against such property	23,297	17,180	33,715	....	....	72,062	....	90,883	....	....	

* In liquidation, including $123,542 owing to Dominion Savings Society. † Estimated loss on realizing on assets. ‡ And 4⅛ premium.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Owen Sound Building and Savings, Owen Sound.	Central Canada Loan, Peterborough.	Crown Savings, Petrolea.	Midland Loan, Port Hope.	Security Loan, St. Catharines.	Atlas Loan, St. Thomas.	Elgin Loan, St. Thomas.	Southern Loan St. Thomas.	South-western Farmers' and Mechanics', St. Thomas.	Star Loan, St. Thomas.
Capital Stock.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital authorized	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	560,000	300,000	2,000,000	625,000	Unlimited	Unlimited	270,000
Capital subscribed	153,250	2,500,000	200,000	560,000	275,000	1,000,000	625,000	400,600	141,950	270,000
Liabilities.										
Liabilities to stockholders :										
Stock fully paid up		875,000	126,700	310,000				400,000	138,100	192,800
Stock on which has been paid		325,000	37,828	50,000	274,256	267,237	212,634		2,683	
Accumulating stock	40,553								4	27,169
Reserve fund		300,000	16,500	80,000		7,000	19,000	64,000	10,000	14,000
Dividends declared and unpaid		30,707	4,892	12,625	8,228				4,215	
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	7,861	24,008	350	6,800	3,535	400	597	3,069	1,032	4,191
Total	48,414	1,554,715	186,270	459,425	286,019	274,637	232,231	467,069	156,034	238,160
Liabilities to the public :										
Deposits	2,871	560,930	43,425	279,793	263,673	180,103	141,138	333,406	129,648	149,688
Debentures payable in Canada		883,562	9,329	608,409	26,734	94,100			38,200	
Debentures payable elsewhere		1,929,966								
Interest on debentures due and accrued		21,115		16,315					839	
Interest on deposits due and accrued	50									
Owing to banks						6,608	15,799	6,104		
Other liabilities	10	85,401		4,869						249
Total	2,961	3,480,974	52,754	909,386	290,407	280,811	156,937	339,510	168,687	149,937
Assets.										
Secured loan assets :										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers	44,521	1,924,432	212,704	1,260,306	501,054	551,437	346,146	779,180	295,331	344,727
Directors and executive officers of company	1,600						2,472	5,050	1,610	
Held under power of sale	1,300	47,136		48,411	60,897		33,110	14,631	9,926	9,619
Shareholders' stock	2,233			10,846	4,251	2,629	4,502	6,071	1,175	13,547
Directors and officers of company on their stock				5,600			515	853	1,030	268
Otherwise secured	1,381	*831,104	751	650	9,569					722
Total	51,035	2,862,672	213,455	1,325,813	575,771	554,066	386,745	805,785	309,102	368,883

Property assets:										
Municipal and school section securities, cash value		358,295	20,082					639	3,642	
Office furniture and fixtures	35	3,500	14	552	246	453			200	
Cash on hand		3,217		800						
Cash in banks	267	38,534	231	21,632	322	929		131	10,977	16,350
Special deposit in banks			5,242							
Office premises		35,953		7,000						2,700
Real estate absolutely foreclosed		47,136		10,505						
Real estate otherwise acquired							2,423		800	
Other property	38	*1,746,382		2,509	87			24		164
Total	340	2,233,017	25,569	42,998	655	1,382	2,423	794	15,619	19,214
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	51,375	5,035,689	239,024	1,368,811	576,426	555,448	389,168	806,579	324,721	388,097
Miscellaneous.										
Dividends declared in year — Rate per cent.	10.	6.	6.	7.	6.	6.	6.	7.	6.	6.
Dividends declared in year — Amount	2,954	60,707	9,658	25,068	16,455	15,861	12,490	28,000	8,437	12,926
Loaned during the year	10,482	771,849	49,214	223,419	122,618	124,975	129,645	221,091	84,305	69,295
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	12,510	854,726	58,745	154,924	145,884	146,639	82,925	208,322	73,825	72,195
Received from depositors	5,531	532,755	32,710	410,766	342,732	513,896	235,429	402,100	203,815	152,156
Repaid depositors	8,707	627,239	36,541	405,011	388,156	557,512	225,426	357,634	213,385	146,769
Debentures issued		1,004,224		420,393	27,025	72,760			38,200	
Debentures repaid		373,136	3,291	396,408	19,307	60,900				
Debentures to mature within one year		414,171		335,658	12,867	16,000			7,600	
Average rate of interest — For debentures		4 42	5.00	4.80	4 00	5.00			4.50	
Average rate of interest — For deposits	5.00	4.45	3.50	4 00	3.50	4.19	4.25	4.04	4.00	4.25
Interest paid and accrued — On debentures		111,374	502	27,877	1,259	4,936			1,157	
Interest paid and accrued — On deposits	343	29,979	1,456	11,520	9,926	7,071	6,148	13,056	5,710	6,139
Cost of management	990	30,695	1,410	6,914	4,526	4,226	2,882	4,095	2,514	2,297
Invested and secured by mortgage — In Ontario	47,421	1,971,568	212,704	1,308,717	561,951	551,437	381,728	798,861	306,897	354,346
Invested and secured by mortgage — Elsewhere										
Mortgages by instalments			212,704		406,592	450,789	254,728	510,829	202,235	
Mortgages at stated period	47,421	1,971,568		1,308,717	155,359	100,648	127,000	288,032	104,662	354,346
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage	9.01	6.15	6.45	6 40	6.40	6.78	6.25	6.30	6.29	6 25
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	7.39	6.00	6.05	6.04	6 33	6 83	6.00	6.06	6.05	6.00
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken — Number	2	16		2	8	12	6	10	1	
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken — Amount	1,300	35,696		6,500	9,629	29,250	16,162	27,311	2,243	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	1,300	47,136		42,411	60,897		35,000	14,651	10,726	10,000
Amount chargeable against such property	1,300	47,136		48,111	60,897		33,110	14,651	9,926	9,615

* Call Loans, Stocks, Bonds and Debentures.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Huron and Lambton Loan, Sarnia.	Industrial Mortgage, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan, Sarnia.	British Mortgage, Stratford.	Stratford Building, Stratford.	Bristol and West of England, Toronto.	British Canadian, Toronto.	Building and Loan, Toronto.	Canada Landed and National Investment, Toronto.	Canadian Homestead," Toronto.
Capital Stock.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital authorized	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	Unlimited	2,433,333	5,000,000	750,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Capital subscribed	399,200	215,000	500,000	450,000	173,800	680,117	2,000,000	750,000	2,008,000	445,700
Liabilities.										
Liabilities to stockholders:										
Stock fully paid up	294,100			159,800	4,000			750,000		
Stock on which has been paid	9,620	196,321	498,513	152,179	28,383	136,023	398,493		1,004,000	107,473
Accumulating stock	26,161									
Reserve fund	43,500	15,808	244,000	75,000		21,900	112,000	112,000	350,000	8,500
Dividends declared and unpaid		5,819		10,908	178		13,947	22,500	38,019	
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	10,335		3,269	766	2,813	7,230	9,399	46,907	19,063	15,690
Total	383,719	217,948	745,782	398,653	35,404	165,153	533,839	931,407	1,411,082	131,663
Liabilities to the public:										
Deposits	250,933	191,456	473,735	533,216			10,183	168,981		4,748
Debentures payable in Canada		71,468	178,497				218,876	150,090	217,767	
Debentures payable elsewhere						1,066,007	1,455,932	554 843	2,625,683	
Interest on debentures due and accrued		1,197	3,791			11,252	18,273		18,253	
Interest on deposits due and accrued			17,256	18,946						
Owing to banks	45,504	6,886	11,796		1,200					
Other liabilities		1,233			2,409	10,650	6,423	942	31,502	1,657
Total	296,437	272,240	685,075	552,162	3,609	1,087,909	1,709,687	874,856	2,896,205	6,405
Assets.										
Secured loan assets:										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers	487,669	464,941	1,258,898	936,484	35,389	1,036,149	2,048,912	1,484,993	3,917,054	127,726
Directors and executive officers of company	23,427		4,581	6,120	2,200					
Held under power of sale	18,080		15,855	2,350		127,128	133,918		270,112	
Shareholders' stock	45,102	8,724	17,424	300	810		500	11,675		
Directors and officers of company on their stock			956	700	295					
Otherwise secured	95,465	13,961	68,276				11,637			4,094
Total	669,743	487,626	1,365,990	945,954	38,694	1,163,277	2,194,967	1,496,668	4,187,166	131,820

Property assets:										
Municipal and school section securities, cash value							5,120		25,052	
Office furniture and fixtures	125	850	1,000		157		2,000			500
Cash on hand	2,788	1,712	6,867		22	14	1,229	595	798	
Cash in banks				4,861		10,055	25,151	26,168	54,271	5,268
Special deposit in banks			50,000							
Office premises	7,500		7,000					80,000	40,000	
Real estate absolutely foreclosed						18,448		184,840		
Real estate otherwise acquired								17,323		
Other property					140	61,268	15,059	669		480
Total	10,413	2,562	64,867	4,861	319	89,785	48,559	309,595	120,121	6,248
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	680,156	490,188	1,430,857	950,815	39,013	1,253,062	2,243,526	1,806,263	4,307,287	138,068
Miscellaneous.										
Dividends declared in year — Rate per cent.	6.	6.	8.	7.	5. and 6.	6.	7.	6.	7	5.
Dividends declared in year — Amount	19,769	11,323	39,850	21,806	1,539	8,161	27,864	45,000	70,280	167
Loaned during the year	106,954	103,474	177,999	172,459	15,444	107,363	339,434	228,350	463,104	29,839
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	138,128	70,641	259,312	223,545	6,598	196,626	328,213	282,638	730,509	25,735
Received from depositors	323,576	336,559	530,604	604,019				378,977		*4,262
Repaid depositors	370,547	344,151	555,401	605,974			472	404,795		*2,634
Debentures issued		35,813	76,262			65,948	167,879	104,479	506,349	
Debentures repaid		9,100	78,540			87,892	79,949	118,093	585,011	
Debentures to mature within one year		12,010	68,915			295,100	341,885	185,357	595,991	
Average rate of interest — For debentures		4.50	4.25			4.23	4.44	4.44	4.28	
Average rate of interest — For deposits	4.16	4.00	3.63	3.50			4.43	3.46		4.00
Interest paid and accrued — On debentures		2,612	7,552			45,095	76,846	31,379	125,917	
Interest paid and accrued — On deposits	11,687	7,058	17,827	18,946			440	6,286		†2,278
Cost of management	3,921	2,617	5,781	5,717	320	16,250	18,916	13,635	30,806	2,387
Invested and secured by mortgage — In Ontario	529,176	464,941	1,276,334	944,954	37,589	1,163,277	1,813,106	1,333,422	3,275,254	127,726
Invested and secured by mortgage — Elsewhere			3,000				369,724	151,571	911,912	
Mortgages by instalments					36,185		1,082,751	32,483	122,040	
Mortgages at stated period	529,176	464,941	1,279,334	944,954	1,404	1,163,277	1,100,079	1,452,510	4,065,126	127,726
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage	6.05	6.25	6.25	6.06	7.00		6.21	6.50	6.63	6.00
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	6.00	6.00	6.00	5 95	7.20		7.43	6.50	6.25	6.00
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken — Number	10	2	8				29	13	31	
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken — Amount	28,000	2,100	11,477				56,009	39,945	60,370	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	10,000		17,750	2,350		127,129	135,500		270,112	
Amount chargeable against such property	18,080		15,855	2,350		127,129	133,918		270,112	

* Members only for dues.

†And shares withdrawn.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Canadian Mutual, Toronto.	Canada Permanent, Toronto.	Canadian Savings, Loan and Building, Toronto.	City and County Loan, Toronto.	Credit-Foncier Franco-Canadian, Toronto.	Dominion Building and Loan, Toronto.	Dovercourt Land, Toronto.	Equitable Savings, Loan and Building, Toronto.	Farmers' Loan, Toronto.	Freehold Loan, Toronto.
Capital Stock.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital authorized	50,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	500,000	4,784,689	10,000,000	500,000	5,000,000	1,057,250	3,800,000
Capital subscribed	2,371,300	5,000,000	122,500	59,050	4,784,689	1,804,300	64,550	112,200	1,057,250	3,223,500
Liabilities.										
Liabilities to stockholders :										
Stock fully paid up		2,000,000		28,550		500			500,000	843,000
Stock on which has been paid	79,255	600,000		9,464	1,196,172	352,001	63,650	4,445	111,430	476,100
Accumulating stock	186,517		24,260							
Reserve fund		1,450,000			92,360		25,000		152,949	659,550
Dividends declared and unpaid	7,204	143,085		1,995	837		2,228	364	21,400	52,764
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	27,221	104,753	118	450	163,908	35,539	10,025	8		57,804
Total	300,197	4,297,838	24,378	40,459	1,453,277	388,040	100,903	4,817	785,779	2,089,218
Liabilities to the public :										
Deposits		869,345							517,679	664,091
Debentures payable in Canada		322,325			73,196				242,048	409,363
Debentures payable elsewhere		*6,351,394			6,035,923				673,887	3,055,419
Interest on debentures due and accrued		38,157			11,959				20,942	61,903
Interest on deposits due and accrued		152,094								12,174
Owing to banks										
Other liabilities		6,696		20	184,880		7,357			
Total		7,740,011		20	6,305,958		7,357		1,454,556	4,202,950
Assets.										
Secured loan assets :										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers	279,381	10,858,839	13,818	25,098	6,803,423	375,847	56,911	3,000	2,023,763	5,145,471
Directors and executive officers of company	2,400			800						
Held under power of sale		562,341							62,444	319,695
Shareholders' stock	4,415	3,938		2,828		652		200	4,159	15,878
Directors and officers of company on their stock										
Otherwise secured		57,145	7,571							
Total	286,196	11,482,263	21,389	28,726	6,803,423	376,499	56,911	3,200	2,090,366	5,481,044

Property assets :											
Municipal and school section securities, cash value	.....	197,119	....	....	125,000	.....	....	.....	.....	240	1,207
Office furniture and fixtures	1,163	.....	.....	120	139	1,406	... .	139	240	1,156	10,302
Cash on hand	152	301	....	201	400	41	567	249	1,156	2,228	2,228
Cash in banks	6,031	173,502	2,556	2,113	459,338	1,181	1,723	1,229	146,952	77,806	77,806
Special deposit in banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,739
Office premises	.....	128,954	.....	9,319	32,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,277
Real estate absolutely foreclosed	.....	53,800	.....	.. . .	56,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,857
Real estate otherwise acquired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,939	.....	.....	.....	31,668
Other property	6,652	1,910	433	....	§281,885	1,623	14,120	... .	1,621	2,040	2,040
Total	14,001	555,586	2,989	11,753	955,812	11,541	51,349	1,617	149,969	811,124	
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	300,197	12,037,849	24,378	40,479	7,759,235	388,040	108,260	4,817	2,240,335	6,292,168	
Miscellaneous.											
Dividends declared in year { Rate per cent	†	11½	10.	6.	6⅔	.....	7.	11 and 8.	7.	8.	
Dividends declared in year { Amount	32,014	299,000	512	1,995	77,181	.....	4,456	364	42,800	105,528	
Loaned during the year	164,334	1,922,279	13,102	12,614	861,724	131,012	.....	3,200	232,029	325,593	
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	20,934	2,748,196	‡203	12,171	670,636	63,135	.....	375	276,100	1,833,018	
Received from depositors	.....	207,464	‡21,398	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	292,865	473,313	
Repaid depositors	.....	246,406	‡7,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233,912	647,963	
Debentures issued	.....	243,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185,647	923,186	
Debentures repaid	.....	254,444	.....	.....	56,921	.....	500	.....	59,033	726,916	
Debentures to mature within one year	.....	1,570,290	.....	.....	59,140	.....	.....	.....	242,773	502,814	
Average rate of interest { For debentures	.....	4.00	.....	.....	4.75	... .	5.00	.....	4.50	4.20	
Average rate of interest { For deposits	.....	3.85	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	3.90	
Interest paid and accrued { On debentures	.....	317,059	.....	.....	289,636	.....	4	.....	39,629	155,112	
Interest paid and accrued { On deposits	.....	60,786	420	....	.....	.....	..... .	.....	21,330	32,498	
Costs of management	.....	96,638	.....	754	37,732	14,564	1,929	.....	13,650	48,913	
Invested and secured by mortgage. { In Ontario	78,581	8,928,505	13,818	25,898	1,301,804	123,632	56,911	3,000	2,070,466	4,491,834	
Invested and secured by mortgage. { Elsewhere	203,200	2,492,675	.. ..	.....	5,501,619	252,215	.....	.....	15,741	973,332	
Mortgages by instalments	281,781	10,424,263	13,818	7,361	2,291,226	375,847	.....	3,000	.....	1,327,463	
Mortgages at stated period	.....	996,917	.....	18,537	4,512,197	.....	56,911	.....	2,086,207	4,137,703	
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage.	10.80	6.30	6.00	7.00	6.00	.....	7.00	10.80	6.25	6.47	
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	10 80	6.69	6.00	7.00	5.50	... .	7.00	10.80	6.50	7.00	
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Number	2	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	28	36	
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Amount	2,300	427,540	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	45,232	101,496	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	.....	667,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	311,400	
Amount chargeable against such property	.. ..	562,341	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,444	319,695	

*Including $973,333 of debenture stock at 4 per cent. † 11 per cent. on prepaid stock and 19 per cent. on instalment stock. ‡ Members only.
§ Including $157,450 in Provincial securities.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Globe Savings and Loan, Toronto.	Home Savings, Toronto.	House and Land Investment, Toronto.	Imperial Loan, Toronto.	Imperial Trusts, Toronto.	Land Security, Toronto.	London and Canadian, Toronto.	London and Ontario, Toronto.	North British Canadian, Toronto.	North of Scotland, Toronto.
Capital Stock.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital authorized	10,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	1,000,000	500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,433,333	3,650,000
Capital subscribed	848,135	1,750,000	23,275	839,850	400,000	1,382,300	5,000,000	2,750,000	2,433,333	3,650,000
Liabilities										
Liabilities to stockholders :										
Stock fully paid up	.....	.....	9,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock on which has been paid	74,280	175,000	911	703,558	95,295	550,456	700,000	550,000	486,667	730,000
Accumulating stock	23,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reserve fund	.....	175,000	.....	155,000	.....	450,000	405,000	160,000	97,333	355,267
Dividends declared and unpaid	171	6,125	.....	24,421	4,765	22,018	28,000	19,250	17,604	36,500
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	3,836	4,002	.....	9,054	1,022	‡111,627	5,870	.....	41,990	10,122
Total	102,206	360,127	10,561	892,033	101,082	1,134,101	1,138,870	729,250	643,594	1,131,889
Liabilities to the public :										
Deposits	.....	1,828,565	.....	72,951	20,690	134,059	.....	.....	7,763	.....
Debentures payable in Canada	.....	.....	.....	129,600	.....	316,760	2,500	455,489	.....	.....
Debentures payable elsewhere	.....	.....	.....	944,546	.....	874,248	*3,663,084	1,836,786	x1,818,008	y2,910,933
Interest on debentures due and accrued	.....	.....	.....	16,152	.....	8,257	24,726	19,815	11,336	.....
Interest on deposits due and accrued	.....	69,142	.....	.....	1,631	2,531	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owing to banks	.....	.....	2,080	.....	6,540	.....	4,589	.....	.....	2,156
Other liabilities	3,701	2,627	28,885	.....	‖29,893	23,539	17,244	1,298	9,712	6,887
Total	3,701	1,900,334	30,965	1,163,249	58,754	1,359,394	3,712,143	2,313,388	1,846,819	2,919,976
Assets.										
Secured loan assets :										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers	81,072	923,837	.....	1,935,192	17,837	1,117,093	3,664,983	2,721,622	2,174,079	3,655,829
Directors and executive officers of company	.....	24,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Held under power of sale	.....	4,520	.....	95,000	.....	47,140	286,147	139,900	159,453	19,335
Shareholders' stock	.....	1,400	.....	7,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Directors and officers of company on their stock	.....	6,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otherwise secured	268	†1,167,958	.....	.....	.....	89,707	164,901	.....	.....	249,542
Total	81,340	2,128,626	.....	2,037,406	17,837	1,253,940	4,116,031	2,861,522	2,333,532	3,924,706

Property assets :										
Municipal and school section securities, cash value	.....	43,421	.....	.....	12,926	.....	492,071	83,285	8,282	.....
Office furniture and fixtures	491	1,738	350	.....	832	835	.....	1,872	243	1,287
Cash on hand	.....	1,355	.....	203	188	.....	.....	708	1,131	27
Cash in banks	24,073	57,310	.....	17,673	11	22,668	17,495	82,912	7,373	12,954
Special deposit in banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,934	.....
Office premises	.....	26,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....	112,891
Real estate absolutely foreclosed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	61,398	.....
Real estate otherwise acquired	.....	1,400	40,100	.....	.....	1,216,052	98,218	.....	.....	.....
Other property	.....	.....	1,076	.....	128,042	.....	7,198	6,339	39,520	.....
Total	24,567	131,835	41,526	17,876	‖141,999	1,239,555	734,982	181,116	156,881	127,159
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	105,907	2,260,461	41,526	2,055,282	159,836	2,493,495	4,851,013	3,042,638	2,490,413	4,051,865
Miscellaneous.										
Dividends declared in year — Rate per cent	6.	7.	.....	7.	5.	8.	8.	7.	6.	10.
Dividends declared in year — Amount	1,290	12,250	.....	48,085	4,765	44,032	56,000	38,500	29,000	73,000
Loaned during the year	.....	2,254,091	.....	272,984	.....	707,638	575,726	258,490	197,865	519,138
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	6,452	2,325,908	.....	417,761	1,200	876,324	867,704	445,415	462,967	506,995
Received from depositors	.....	2,862,319	.....	255,389	§101,541	132,371	.....	.....	5,547	.....
Repaid depositors	.....	2,816,450	.....	263,297	§94,041	251,454	.....	.....	6,528	.....
Debentures issued	.....	.....	.....	96,937	.....	240,340	*736,847	231,721	61,807	z622,014
Debentures repaid	.....	.....	.....	147,444	.....	72,100	*550,801	224,646	160,098	z624,447
Debentures to mature within one year	.....	.....	.....	168,268	.....	190,704	*985,279	608,777	296,988	z633,051
Average rate of interest — For debentures	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	4.40	4.11	4.40	4.30	4 00
Average rate of interest — For deposits	.....	4.00	.....	4.00	4.50	4.46	.....	.....	4.00	.....
Interest paid and accrued — On debentures	.....	.....	.....	44,929	.....	56,746	149,925	102,292	90,251	117,145
Interest paid and accrued — On deposits	.....	73,297	.....	2,742	1,631	11,516	.....	.....	305	.....
Cost of management	.....	17,443	1,498	19,284	3,984	16,678	41,773	25,109	18,266	42,720
Invested and secured by mortgage — In Ontario	52,119	952,772	.....	1,148,805	5,254	1,166,974	} 3,951,130	2,861,522	{ 1,323,247	} 3,675,164
Invested and secured by mortgage — Elsewhere	29,953	.....	.....	881,387	12,583	.....			{ 1,010,285	
Mortgages by instalments	.....	249,274	.....	195,000	.....	313,074	.....	.....	1,392	.....
Mortgages at stated period	82,072	703,498	.....	1,835,192	17,837	853,900	3,951,130	2,861,522	2,332,140	3,675,164
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage	10.25	6.00	.....	6.88	8.00	6.55	6.25	6.46	7.00	6.85
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	10.25	6.00	.....	6.88	.....	6.55	6.50	6.56	8.00	6.50
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken — Number	.....	2	.....	19	.....	7	37	43	18	39
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken — Amount	.....	2,200	.....	62,849	.....	30,590	80,010	93,380	52,172	60,277
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	.....	6,600	.....	95,000	.....	51,194	286,147	140,415	139,734	20,000
Amount chargeable against such property	.....	4,520	.....	95,000	.....	47,140	286,147	139,900	159,453	19,334

x Including $456,571 debenture stock.
y Including $805,107 debenture stock.
z Debenture holders and for certificates.

† On the collateral security of stocks, bonds and debentures.
‖ Including $29,000 contingent guarantee liability.
* Including certificates payable at fixed dates.

‡ Including $100,000 guarantee fund.
§ Trust accounts.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Ontario Industrial, Toronto.	Peoples' Loan, Toronto.	Provincial Building, Toronto.	Real Estate Loan, Toronto.	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba, Toronto.	Sons of England Building, Toronto.	Toronto General Trust, Toronto.	Toronto Land and Loan, Toronto.	Toronto Savings and Loan, Toronto.	Trust and Loan, Toronto.
Capital Stock.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital authorized	500,000	600,000	5,000,000	1,600,000	2,433,333	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	14,600,000
Capital subscribed	466,800	600,000	489,100	578,810	1,216,667	30,800	1,000,000	104,600	1,000,000	7,300,000
Liabilities.										
Liabilities to stockholders :										
Stock fully paid up	58,000	600,000	900	322,440	.....	2,000	.....	.....	500,000	.....
Stock on which has been paid	256,387	.....	13,342	51,280	714,754	4,559	200,000	76,447	100,000	1,581,667
Accumulating stock	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reserve fund	150,000	112,000	.....	45,000	12,167	.....	225,000	1,016	100,000	852,427
Dividends declared and unpaid	9,431	18,000	....	7,547	209	.....	9,911	.....	15,214	.....
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	6,898	3,898	647	17,461	†204,762	288	29,825	7,514	5,405	86,690
Total	480,716	733,898	14,889	443,728	931,892	6,847	464,736	84,977	720,619	2,520,784
Liabilities to the public :										
Deposits	82,422	321,926	.....	270	2,969	.....	.....	502	277,659	.....
Debentures payable in Canada	.....	201,000	.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	482,675	.....
Debentures payable elsewhere	.....	56,697	.....	.....	258,460	.....	.....	.....	973	4,710,522
Interest on debentures due and accrued	.....	4,138	.....	110	1,699	.....	.....	.....	12,941	.....
Interest on deposits due and accrued	2,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4,042	.....
Owing to banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,193	2,000	.....	.....
Other liabilities	210,722	.....	.....	.....	11,276	.....	‡4,322,208	53,272	.....	78,316
Total	295,232	583,761	.....	24,380	274,404	.....	4,338,401	55,786	778,290	4,788,838
Assets.										
Secured loan assets :										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers	187,180	857,883	12,500	352,284	134,789	6,800	3,991,162	45,361	21,022	5,895,096
Directors and executive officers of company	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Held under power of sale	.....	297,204	.....	.....	81,606	.....	72,157	.....	.....	86,016
Shareholders' stock	5,257	15,733	24	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Directors and officers of company on their stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otherwise secured	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,492	.....	503,917	5,201
Total	192,437	1,170,963	12,524	352,419	216,395	6,800	4,171,811	45,361	524,939	5,986,313

Property assets :										
Municipal and school section securities, cash value.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Office furniture and fixtures	472	625	200	125	203	....	737	....	....	789
Cash on hand	128	1,992	17	257	492	....	71	....	10,896	1,032
Cash in banks	7,817	14,688	....	15,444	2,724	32	409,365	113	30,861	41,171
Special deposit in banks	....	....	2,148	....	....	....	....	....	....	286,300
Office premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	130,000	....	10,000	83,510
Real estate absolutely foreclosed	....	....	....	90,359	....	....	....	....	....	119,404
Real estate otherwise acquired	570,094	129,031	....	9,504	967,895	....	....	95,289	....	....
Other property	5,000	360	....	....	18,587	15	91,153	....	*y*922,213	*z*791,103
Total	583,511	146,696	2,365	115,689	989,901	47	631,326	95,402	973,970	1,323,309
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	775,948	1,317,659	14,889	468,108	1,206,296	6,847	4,803,137	140,763	1,498,909	7,309,622
Miscellaneous.										
Dividends declared in year { Rate per cent	6½.	6.	6. and 7.	4.	....	6.	10.	....	6.	7.
Dividends declared in year { Amount	20,435	36,000	255	14,949	....	269	17,397	....	30,214	110,717
Loaned during the year	22,225	170,326	12,524	87,450	....	....	1,165,321	*	571,512	581,202
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	24,670	293,433	....	51,440	....	438	662,237	*	647,274	1,032,288
Received from depositors	25,028	518,382	....	....	213	....	....	*	528,903	....
Repaid depositors	17,825	638,621	....	96	9,977	....	....	*	533,991	....
Debentures issued	....	60,800	....	24,000	2,725	....	....	....	149,348	215,180
Debentures repaid	....	27,700	....	....	52,769	....	....	....	103,345	318,037
Debentures to mature within one year	....	48,133	....	....	86,748	....	....	....	30,300	1,139,410
Average rate of interest { For debentures	....	4.80	....	5.00	4.50	....	....	....	4.97	4.00
Average rate of interest { For deposits	5.00	3.91	....	....	....	....	....	5.00	4.39	....
Interest paid and accrued { On debentures	....	11,804	....	110	15,164	....	....	....	24,411	227,992
Interest paid and accrued { On deposits	15,394	15,753	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,698	....
Cost of management	4,627	8,465	2,684	4,729	4,949	75	36,966	1,048	€,049	62,587
Invested and secured by mortgage. { In Ontario	187,180	1,149,946	12,500	87,247	73,611	6,800	*x*4,145,268	45,361	21,022	2,483,491
Invested and secured by mortgage. { Elsewhere	....	5,141	....	265,037	142,784	....	....	....	....	3,497,621
Mortgages by instalments	....	14,743	12,500	....	....	6,800	....	....	....	....
Mortgages at stated period	187,180	1,140,344	....	352,284	216,395	....	4,145,268	45,361	21,022	5,981,112
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage.	6.50	5.57	9.00	7.00	6.50	6.35	6.00	6.50	6.23	6.53
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year.	6.50	6.30	9.00	7.50	....	6.35	5.87	6.50	6.37	6.17
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Number	2	16	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	167
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Amount	16,727	62,100	....	....	14,518	....	....	....	....	193,644
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	....	298,786	....	....	81,606	....	58,650	....	....	77,815
Amount chargeable against such property	....	297,204	....	....	81,606	....	72,157	....	....	86,016

† Including $201,948 paid in anticipation of calls. ‡ Including $1,923,411 for High Court of Justice, and $2,398,787 for trusts and agencies.
* Secretary's accounts inaccurate. *x* Including $81,948 lunatics' estates. *y* Stocks of banks, loan, insurance and trust companies.
z Dominion securities, Consols and bonds. ¶ These are the same figures as given in the report for 1892. The financial year of this Company ends March 31st.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Trusts Corporation of Ontario, Toronto.	Toronto Land and Investment, Toronto.	Union Loan, Toronto.	Western Canada Loan, Toronto.	York County Loan, Toronto.	Ontario Permanent Building, Woodstock.	Oxford Permanent Loan, Woodstock.
Capital Stock.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital authorized	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	3,600,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	270,000
Capital subscribed	800,509	400,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	300,000	151,000	243,300
Liabilities.							
Liabilities to stockholders :							
Stock fully paid up	.....	89,600	599,680	1,000,000	2,707	.....	232,400
Stock on which has been paid	76,200	154,130	79,965	500,000	.....	10,092	2,271
Accumulating stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,449	.....	.....
Reserve fund	.....	75,000	260,000	770,000	.....	.....	20,500
Dividends declared and unpaid	.....	7,323	26,967	75,000	.....	.....	8,089
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	10,232	10,219	28,537	78,462	1,570	486	5,861
Total	86,432	336,272	995,149	2,423,462	17,726	10,578	269,121
Liabilities to the public :							
Deposits	.....	10,644	393,257	1,009,935	.....	.....	132,527
Debentures payable in Canada	.....	7,200	120,817	374,769	.....	.....	1,050
Debentures payable elsewhere	.....	4,867	1,200,544	3,045,281	.....	.....	.....
Interest on debentures due and accrued	.....	313	.....	33,517	.....	.....	2
Interest on deposits due and accrued	.....	60	.....	20,200	.....	.....	5,116
Owing to banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,064
Other liabilities	*505,544	13,206	.....	651	.....	.....	125
Total	505,544	36,290	1,714,618	4,484,353	.....	.....	142,884
Assets.							
Secured loan assets :							
Real estate of—							
General borrowers	417,666	168,999	2,338,008	6,309,992	6,124	10,200	364,671
Directors and executive officers of company	.....	6,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Held under power of sale	3,100	.....	191,547	389,624	.....	.....	15,870
Shareholders' stock	.....	450	32,201	5,632	3,782	.....	12,043
Directors and officers of company on their stock	.....	3,500	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otherwise secured	73,929	.....	.....	.....	5,929	378	.....
Total	494,695	178,983	2,563,256	6,705,248	15,835	10,578	392,584

Property assets:							
Municipal and school section securities, cash value							
Office furniture and fixtures	1,000		1,244	2,827	865		200
Cash on hand		60	87	3,783	24		1,033
Cash in banks	96,281	3,001	74,256	81,397	1,002		
Special deposit in banks							
Office premises			65,743	114,560			7,762
Real estate absolutely foreclosed							
Real estate otherwise acquired		190,518					9,526
Other property			5,181				900
Total	97,281	193,579	146,511	202,567	1,891		19,421
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	591,976	372,562	2,709,767	6,907,815	17,726	10,578	412,005
Miscellaneous.							
Dividends declared in year { Rate per cent	6.	6.	8.	10.			6½.
Dividends declared in year { Amount	4,199	14,624	53,933	152,588			15,242
Loaned during the year	145,273	17,506	332,272	1,096,616	9,649		118,129
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	21,738	48,689	476,479	1,491,192			66,555
Received from depositors		16,182	257,510	453,221			150,138
Repaid depositors		11,117	302,365	407,528			123,086
Debentures issued			232,128	184,676			1,050
Debentures repaid		300	166,672	303,759			
Debentures to mature within one year		7,200	297,640	731,350			
Average rate of interest { For debentures		5.00	4 25	4.08			4.50
Average rate of interest { For deposits		5.00	4.00	3.96			4.00
Interest paid and accrued { On debentures		699	57,243	144,586			2
Interest paid and accrued { On deposits		91	15,092	42,785			5,115
Cost of management	9,575	2,040	15,188	56,307	5,920		2,747
Invested and secured by mortgage { In Ontario	420,766	175,033	2,529,555	4,295,838	6,124	10,200	380,541
Invested and secured by mortgage { Elsewhere				2,403,778			
Mortgages by instalments		94,472	1,000,000	6,699,616	6,124	10,200	14,496
Mortgages at stated period	420,766	80,561	1,529,555				366,045
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage	5.75	6.25	6.50	7.00		6.00	6.30
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	6.00	6.00	6.25	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Number	1	3	31	57			5
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken { Amount	2,800	2,110	126,153	186,106			10,936
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	5,300		191,547	389,624			15,870
Amount chargeable against such property	3,100		191,547	389,624			15,870

* Trusts invested under order of High Court of Justice.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE II.—Summary statement showing totals of all companies reporting for the seven years 1887-93.

Schedule.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Number of companies reported	86	76	71	67	71	64	55
Capital Stock.							
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital authorized	225,586,938	187,402,249	164,837,249	102,782,249	99,824,249	96,246,249	79,575,583
Capital subscribed	88,582,985	80,278,277	76,152,817	70,672,710	69,694,221	67,939,559	56,114,310
Liabilities.							
Liabilities to stockholders :							
Stock fully paid up	14,843,377	14,449,595	13,727,930	12,498,330	12,149,509	11,617,271	11,342,861
Stock on which has been paid	20,902,527	18,729,198	18,608,795	18,688,567	18,569,883	18,470,826	15,429,167
Accumulating stock	378,753	260,523	100,688	99,836	107,935	205,839	222,602
Reserve fund	10,679,718	10,300,489	9,866,475	9,288,795	8,711,107	8,030,118	7,254,105
Dividends declared and unpaid	1,005,540	960,827	940,995	952,907	985,602	955,644	885,736
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	1,475,909	1,193,110	1,134,514	1,145,117	1,105,951	828,463	776,092
Total	49,285,824	45,893,742	44,379,397	42,673,552	41,629,987	40,108,161	35,910,563
Liabilities to the public :							
Deposits	17,988,051	19,120,523	18,176,765	17,103,403	16,942,965	16,550,766	17,533,413
Debentures payable in Canada	9,449,278	8,598,440	7,910,676	7,654,504	7,622,256	6,578,122	5,500,622
Debentures payable elsewhere	50,691,596	43,940,267	41,023,249	38,435,990	36,712,825	34,857,050	26,722,070
Interest on debentures due and accrued	467,133	438,862	433,954	397,599	683,322	619,070	587,484
Interest on deposits due and accrued	321,797	301,922	283,310	296,847			
Owing to banks	181,328	143,389	91,480	269,094	214,046	131,903	155,326
Other liabilities	5,817,481	5,184,085	4,837,715	1,386,762	791,742	793,264	678,189
Total	84,916,664	77,727,428	72,757,149	65,544,199	62,967,156	59,540,175	51,177,104
Assets.							
Secured loan assets :							
Real estate of—							
General borrowers	109,196,475	101,976,599	97,780,207	92,001,824	91,536,309	85,578,993	74,954,076
Directors and executive officers of company	176,627	3,609,708	3,381,150	3,006,109			
Held under power of sale	4,488,298	176,476	94,158	182,724	207,965	169,777	252,957

Shareholders' stock	590,202	553,604	521,659	609,797	602,587	708,137	852,267
Directors and officers of company on their stock	93,166	111,342	158,507	147,110	149,375	126,482	177,465
Otherwise secured	3,496,147	2,823,350	2,429,344	2,163,468	2,170,651	2,458,801	2,799,039
Total	118,040,915	109,251,079	104,365,025	98,111,032	94,666,887	89,042,190	79,035,804
Property assets:							
Municipal and school section securities, cash value	1,630,285	1,142,979	1,072,558	892,101	936,271	1,159,113	1,153,165
Office furniture and fixtures	47,140	30,472	24,690	24,424	27,182	30,385	27,372
Cash on hand	84,649	93,522	109,684	101,785	101,376	63,768	74,053
Cash in banks	2,612,808	2,528,627	2,637,761	2,002,822	2,501,983	2,316,875	2,127,308
Special deposit in banks	802,374	1,252,109	1,344,903	640,697			
Office premises	1,638,742	1,480,031	1,270,095	1,028,296	1,001,508	869,650	751,971
Real estate absolutely foreclosed	793,417	708,199	760,200	900,612	1,095,197		
Real estate otherwise acquired	3,501,584	3,105,721	3,465,404	2,589,190	2,283,817	6,166,355	3,917,994
Other property	5,050,574	4,028,431	2,086,226	1,926,792	1,982,922		
Total	16,161,573	14,370,091	12,771,521	10,106,719	9,930,256	10,606,146	8,051,863
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	134,202,488	123,621,170	117,136,546	108,217,751	104,597,143	99,648,336	87,087,667
Miscellaneous.							
Dividends declared in year—Rate per cent.	††	7.05	7.12	7.21	7.06	7.28	7.55
Dividends declared in year—Amount	2,474,219	2,356,348	2,309,701	2,250,027	2,202,217	2,152,377	2,021,207
Loaned during the year	20,962,225	23,403,612	19,124,870	18,542,000	21,795,945	18,567,954	17,162,412
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	26,134,151	24,350,993	22,096,610	20,469,955	21,353,871	20,393,404	18,987,927
Received from depositors	22,396,315	24,321,138	23,968,569	23,347,971	24,734,347	23,001,584	25,283,071
Repaid depositors	23,861,972	23,299,876	23,224,399	23,416,074	24,583,550	24,261,630	25,283,441
Debentures issued	8,970,783	10,372,155	9,409,632	10,564,009	11,337,938	8,736,777	6,263,884
Debentures repaid	7,532,286	6,798,834	6,783,889	8,523,124	7,578,661	5,944,268	4,346,294
Debentures to mature within one year	11,780,399	9,722,875	8,236,001	7,856,937	10,230,949	10,527,983	5,777,979
Interest paid and accrued—On debentures	2,681,983	2,273,183	2,147,903	2,035,921	2,015,084	1,906,741	1,552,621
Interest paid and accrued—On deposits	790,720	794,784	743,903	710,285	680,570	710,636	685,138
Cost of management	988,056	920,383	877,141	846,950	843,390	838,906	685,905
Invested and secured by mortgage	113,937,685	105,849,375	101,373,476	95,245,657	91,574,215	86,728,523	75,494,963
Mortgages by instalments	34,352,992	30,239,197	29,388,316	28,285,503	29,233,503	32,337,689	30,001,162
Mortgages at stated period	79,584,693	75,610,178	71,985,160	66,960,154	62,340,712	54,390,834	45,493,801
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—Number	1,037	884	892	805	767	820	688
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—Amount	2,283,520	2,161,496	2,081,354	1,899,209	1,850,647	1,834,890	1,419,012
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	4,596,590	3,718,669	3,564,646	3,199,209	3,026,619	3,196,160	2,491,788
Amount chargeable against such property	4,488,298	3,609,708	3,451,812	3,006,109	2,860,394	2,969,480	2,190,465

†† The dividend rate per cent. on the total capital paid is 6.85, but if the capital ($2,102,994) paid by companies that have not declared a dividend be deducted, then the rate per cent. would be 7.27.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

TABLE III.—Showing comparative statistics of 54 companies reporting for the seven years 1887-93.

Schedule.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Capital Stock.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital subscribed	61,340,486	60,698,527	60,381,017	61,280,660	60,331,132	57,335,159	56,048,310
Liabilities.							
Liabilities to stockholders :							
Stock paid in and accumulating stock	29,436,680	29,043,589	28,939,751	28,871,418	28,468,476	27,511,217	26,932,431
Reserve fund	9,754,879	9,577,011	9,230,931	8,927,162	8,369 624	7,666,384	7,241,765
Dividends declared and unpaid	885,861	873,259	867,292	893,632	929,638	899,906	885,736
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	890,013	823,735	796,109	832,667	801,055	773,730	774,500
Total	40,967,433	40,317,594	39,834,083	39,524,879	38,568,793	36,851,237	35,834,432
Liabilities to the public :							
Deposits	17,099,578	18,200,849	17,658,123	16,893,287	16,823,175	16,519,063	17,533,413
Debentures payable in Canada	8,008,652	7,414,938	6,873,944	7,047,214	7,089,355	5,949,676	5,500,622
Debentures payable elsewhere	39,280,647	38,426,860	35,736,764	33,291,108	31,601,564	29,078,893	26,722,070
Interests on debentures and deposits due and accrued	700,609	664,030	656,673	648,231	638,689	570,858	587,484
Owing to banks	132,126	109,386	62,290	217,175	171,320	114,852	155,326
Other liabilities	687,086	765,955	1,165,976	1,355,309	749,789	714,753	678,189
Total	65,908,698	65,582,018	62,153,770	59,452,324	57,073,892	52,948,095	51,177,104
Assets.							
Secured loan assets :							
Real estate of —							
General borrowers	91,716,532	91,245,604	88,909,392	87,164,087	84,046,586	77,786,343	74,907,069
Directors and executive officers of company	123,393	128,876	59,158	158,724	188,565	164,977	252,957
Shareholders, directors and officers of company on their stock	647,463	650,638	668,951	755,307	748,632	829,150	1,028,519
Otherwise secured	2,761,304	2,593,767	2,399,999	2,141,204	2,125,691	2,413,756	2,799,039
Total	95,248,692	94,618,885	92,037,500	90,219,322	87,109,474	81,194,226	78,987,584

Property assets :							
Municipal and school section securities, cash value	1,395,672	1,061,679	1,003,338	820,251	857,174	1,078,462	1,061,151
Office premises, furniture and fixtures	1,489,211	1,363,402	1,159,643	1,049,333	1,025,157	896,501	779,343
Cash on hand and in banks	2,254,961	3,159,466	3,554,344	2,585,755	2,399,847	2,102,288	2,189,670
Real estate absolutely foreclosed or otherwise acquired	2,954,677	2,715,416	2,674,349	2,493,194	2,468,151	2,528,241	2,203,676
Other property	3,532,918	2,980,764	1,558,629	1,809,348	1,782,882	1,999,614	1,790,112
Total	11,627,439	11,280,727	9,950,353	8,757,881	8,533,211	8,605,106	8,023,952
Grand total *assets* or *liabilities*	106,876,131	105,899,612	101,987,853	98,977,203	95,642,685	89,799,332	87,011,536
Miscellaneous.							
Dividends declared in year	2,136,437	2,154,317	2,141,548	2,138,647	2,097,321	2,032,336	2,017,476
Loaned during the year	16,561,710	19,768,025	16,797,699	17,263,028	20,391,348	17,048,536	17,160,053
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	22,347,792	22,019,702	19,943,157	19,114,906	19,941,262	18,820,162	18,987,927
Received from depositors	20,508,741	22,480,118	22,977,548	22,856,709	24,419,674	22,918,698	25,283,071
Repaid depositors	21,965,043	22,039,489	22,372,205	23,028,209	24,357,831	24,188,350	25,283,441
Debentures issued	8,225,790	9,636,989	8,554,899	9,908,610	10,505,870	7,958,544	6,263,884
Debentures repaid	6,768,758	6,392,400	6,266,158	7,974,017	6,868,817	5,123,871	4,346,294
Debentures to mature within one year	10,303,181	8,517,144	7,463,630	6,966,372	9,080,986	9,033,705	5,777,979
Interest paid and accrued — On debentures	2,073,300	1,962,292	1,860,951	1,764,534	1,741,483	1,592,484	1,552,621
Interest paid and accrued — On deposits	751,052	767,132	725,271	702,140	676,871	708,703	685,138
Cost of management	778,746	786,702	757,619	767,158	765,390	748,327	684,966
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken — Number	920	795	845	738	716	735	688
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken — Amount	2,043,606	2,007,059	1,956,779	1,779,796	1,746,794	1,670,733	1,419,012
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	4,024,585	3,248,006	3,059,736	2,799,362	2,611,812	2,719,277	2,475,568
Amount chargeable against such property	3,887,460	3,110,744	2,959,009	2,606,651	2,446,634	2,493,399	2,174,245

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE IV. Comparative statement showing the amount loaned in each of the five years 1889-93, with a yearly average for the seven years 1887-93, by the 54 companies that have reported for the full period.

Companies.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	Average 1887-93.
Toronto:	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bristol and West of England	107,363	110,674	114,406	238,143	234 073	184,613
Building and Loan	228,350	173,000	153,826	285,400	331,079	246,437
Canada Landed Credit	463,104	564,863	681,800	211,297	252,550	544,792
National Investment Association				218,440	316,076	
Canada Permanent Loan	1,922,279	2,037,994	1,612,056	2,115,055	2,276,984	1,928,934
*Dovercourt Land and Building	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farmers' Loan	232,029	374,527	309,709	440,425	391,567	346,377
Freehold Loan	325,593	1,017,265	866,559	1,122,186	1,459,559	986,192
Home Savings	2,254,091	2,231,208	1,935,977	1,464.299	1,586,866	1,726,038
Imperial Loan	272,984	629,006	526,498	351,599	453,068	480,620
Land Security	707.638	522,302	238,483	290,735	619,854	458,575
London and Canadian Loan	575,726	662,348	495,126	627,732	608,605	621,414
North of Scotland Mortgage	519,138	475,187	476,000	456,892	841,811	533,841
Ontario Industrial Loan	22,225	22,338	36,142	59,575	174,431	71.376
People's Loan	170.328	208,641	145,446	161,824	297,205	210,591
Real Estate Loan	87,450	121,043	75,800	170,748	72,894	79,418
Toronto Land and Loan	...	1,340	3,022	15,259	64,695	19,421
Trust and Loan	581,202	690,864	809,438	1,080,875	776,601	785,485
Union Loan	332,272	396,360	449,661	530,242	672,855	463,823
Western Canada Loan	1,096,616	1,135,999	900,052	1,105,056	1,224,811	1,124,508
London:						
Agricultural Savings	227,716	362,482	179,060	133,798	301,479	246,421
Canadian Savings	176,636	212,802	248,478	185,487	242,036	222,386
Dominion Savings	322,288	720,224	847,696	990,823	276,468	611,515
Empire Loan				68,369	69,694	
Huron and Erie Loan	1,013,895	1,022,274	706,605	737,013	937,176	813,467
London Loan	235,323	1,026,789	506,713	200,470	299,526	422.585
Royal Standard Loan			86,940	44,472	52,106	
†Ontario Investment Association	2,343	8,375	3,493	5,002	6,099	68,593
Ontario Loan	750,097	702,284	645,023	458,585	588,325	626,082
St. Thomas:						
Elgin Loan	129,645	42,954	37,400	30,124	123,682	64,541
Southern Loan	221,091	133,768	93,859	42,942	101,977	110,176
South-western Farmers' Loan	84,305	83,186	35,337	15,957	56.219	51,487
Star Loan	69,295	83,916	54,967	65,314	46,299	61,465
Hamilton:						
Hamilton Provident and Loan	497,258	740,239	747,150	621,370	624,245	685,387
Hamilton Homestead Loan	22,409	19.294	17,364	14,814	10,718	17,888
Landed Banking and Loan	305,208	390,296	385,308	258,147	371,083	339,459
Kingston:						
Frontenac Loan	78,743	117,874	147,916	52,039	70,080	84,786
Ontario Building	84,596	85,317	90,639	31,703	64,173	89,990
Sarnia:						
Huron and Lambton Loan	106,954	117,638	80,352	142,677	156,072	118,534
Lambton Loan	177,999	208,541	133,349	203,750	213,918	202,337
Other places:						
Hastings Loan ..... Belleville	58,325	38,254	96,396	72,004	26,140	57,572
Royal Loan ..... Brantford	126,619	288,399	155,242	154,666	203,467	191,986
Chatham Loan ..... Chatham	77,343	117,820	90,957	48,743	94,627	78,756
Huron and Bruce ..... Goderich	24,080	33,074	29,143	46,415	29,854	36,235
Guelph and Ontario ... Guelph	245,641	269,422	356,905	248,962	287,584	294,511
Orangeville Building .. Orangeville	2,933	2,700	4,867	2,388	93	2,880
Ontario Loan ..... Oshawa	80,8 1	90,350	71,147	98,561	102,045	92,341
Metropolitan Loan .... Ottawa	84,021	50,182	39,563	50,408	47,061	51,882
Central Canada ..... Peterborough	771,849	676,109	500,840	741,276	1,684,371	772,221
Crown Savings ..... Petrolea	49,214	40,664	29,753	47,565	51,606	37,291
Midland Loan ..... Port Hope	223,419	221,724	223,738	180,519	202,514	196,707
Security Loan ..... St. Catharines	122,618	153,503	115,396	135,937	134,761	143,242
British Mortgage ..... Stratford	172,459	297,729	186,127	157,449	223,988	202,723
Oxford Permanent .... Woodstock	118,129	34,585	19,874	29,497	45,278	47,870
Total for 54 companies	16,561,710	19,768,025	16,797,699	17,263,028	20,391,348	17,855,771

* The loans stated in returns, but mortgages are given for balances due on lands purchased.
† In liquidation.

PART V.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

The returns relative to chattel mortgages are made, in accordance with the Statutes, to the Minister of Agriculture. The tabulation of these has been entrusted to this Bureau.

The following statement gives the number of chattel mortgages on record and undischarged for the province for the year ending December 31, 1893, and the four preceding years :

Year ending Dec. 31.	To secure existing debt or present advance.		To secure future indorsation or advance.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$		$
1893	19,342	8,973,118	380	360,267	19,722	9,333,385
1892..... ..	18,927	9,215,753	455	829,724	19,382	10,045,477
1891	18,902	8,595,417	516	908,971	19,418	9,504,388
1890.....	17,271	8,121,316	632	857,542	17,903	8,978,858
1889.....	15,629	6,973,837	585	518,071	16,214	7,491,908

The following statement gives the numbers and amounts of chattel mortgages for the different districts for 1893, and previous three years :

Districts.	1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
Lake Erie	2,679	1,010,557	2,922	1,132,113	2,790	980,671	2,625	936,817
Lake Huron	1,953	664,621	1,847	630,015	1,993	657,862	1,872	618,978
Georgian Bay	2,080	778,813	2,120	936,409	2,006	723,291	1,919	694,746
West Midland	2,784	1,183,616	2,685	1,171,407	2,800	1,293,456	2,463	1,201,424
Lake Ontario	4,957	2,953,316	4,604	2,950,259	4,479	2,552,273	4,306	2,280,734
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	2,880	1,361,047	2,847	1,505,524	2,900	1,379,862	2,475	1,067,231
East Midland	1,516	593,646	1,526	607,160	1,619	610,665	1,576	752,620
Northern Districts	873	787,769	831	1,112,590	831	1,306,308	667	1,426,308
The Province.....	19,722	9,333,385	19,382	10,045,477	19,418	9,504,388	17,903	8,978,858

The following statement gives the numbers and amounts of chattel mortgages given by *farmers* for the year 1893 and previous three years :

Districts.	1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
Lake Erie.....	1,709	424,242	1,898	428,430	1,788	400,273	1,674	443,172
Lake Huron.....	1,299	334,670	1,208	322,432	1,354	326,030	1,429	397,627
Georgian Bay	1,556	392,599	1,603	456,699	1,570	395,805	1,481	357,255
West Midland.....	1,380	478,518	1,376	468,034	1,362	477,591	1,434	528,131
Lake Ontario	1,752	647,269	1,743	662,189	1,776	708,373	1,666	729,368
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	1,422	374,087	1,426	371,659	1,513	384,306	1,376	352,903
East Midland	1,098	324,672	1,040	320,573	1,107	320,606	1,123	355,005
Northern Districts.....	468	83,800	480	77,961	519	84,617	378	59,836
The Province.....	10,684	3,059,857	10,774	3,117,977	10,989	3,097,601	10,561	3,223,297

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—BY COUNTY DIVISIONS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages and Renewals on record and undischarged on January 1st, and December 31st, 1893.

Counties or Districts.	Chattel mortgages on record January 1st, 1893.				Chattel mortgages on record December 31st, 1893.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
Algoma	151	353,457	....	.....	143	214,246	1	2,500
Brant	430	188,718	5	1,813	454	186,468	4	2,220
Bruce	936	278,462	9	900	938	295,735	27	4,092
Carleton	615	387,286	11	10,127	704	467,778	8	3,796
Dufferin	329	96,978	....	.....	341	113,616	....	.....
Elgin	478	179,241	3	52,155	440	149,649	6	10,601
Essex	527	163,560	52	31,946	453	162,932	28	8,791
Frontenac	444	170,422	....	.....	443	207,398	....	.....
Grey	1,208	518,482	5	2,337	1,177	299,380	3	2,750
Haldimand	219	55,470	....	.....	184	49,912	....	.....
Haliburton	74	13,030	....	.....	66	11,169	....	.....
Halton	117	78,422	....	.....	124	73,751	1	195
Hastings	771	251,546	22	14,322	762	213,481	35	10,932
Huron	450	181,038	7	2,021	446	178,609	8	6,941
Kent	1,070	333,037	5	75,500	1,048	378,977	7	26,211
Lambton	387	150,492	58	17,102	455	140,521	79	38,723
Lanark	219	118,897	10	3,566	193	69,974	1	427
Leeds and Grenville	432	161,746	10	4,655	432	134,182	14	20,872
Lennox and Addington	203	85,411	7	1,920	217	82,275	5	3,155
Lincoln	261	128,726	12	18,749	281	158,823	10	28,667
Manitoulin	108	57,415	5	189,021	102	51,113	1	6,000
Middlesex	725	264,508	10	2,829	782	275,669	3	4,700
Muskoka	244	99,144	3	4,000	251	130,136	1	60
Nipissing	93	49,218	2	1,100	120	51,241	4	2,428
Norfolk	299	84,644	....	.....	278	72,643	....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	787	317,082	....	.....	743	353,457	....	.....
Ontario	447	244,350	32	12,677	480	221,227	19	11,864
Oxford	241	116,116	16	47,474	291	168,342	4	4,800
Parry Sound	149	194,973	6	77,350	170	160,156	4	91,750
Peel	183	77,848	....	.....	155	70,090	4	2,463
Perth	269	129,850	14	5,301	240	94,515	14	6,579
Peterborough	283	118,168	38	47,144	292	148,526	13	3,387
Prescott and Russell	223	320,065	....	.....	207	122,875	....	.....
Prince Edward	208	60,082	8	3,054	221	53,810	3	517
Rainy River	35	59,199	....	.....	34	32,336	....	.....
Renfrew	260	66,788	7	4,193	273	71,262	3	928
Simcoe	907	415,590	....	.....	900	476,683	....	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	381	145,084	25	25,364	364	170,289	16	5,836
Thunder Bay	31	26,762	4	951	39	43,551	3	2,252
Victoria	322	149,624	16	13,326	327	188,747	21	17,434
Waterloo	171	92,800	3	2,800	192	114,384	5	2,728
Welland	261	143,184	8	13,376	230	148,215	5	2,626
Wellington	453	214,696	19	7,524	453	208,895	1	700
Wentworth	544	320,422	16	18,177	618	314,117	9	7,890
York	1,982	1,553,720	7	116,950	2,279	1,641,993	10	14,452
The Province	18,927	9,215,753	455	829,724	19,342	8,973,118	380	360,267

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—BY OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE II. Showing by Occupations or Callings of Mortgagors, the number and amount of Chattel Mortgages and Renewals on record and undischarged on January 1, and December 31, 1893, respectively, in the Province of Ontario.

Occupations.	Chattel mortgages on record January 1st, 1893.				Chattel mortgages on record December 31st, 1893.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
Agent	283	93,574	12	4,828	263	103,971	3	940
Bailiff	19	2,963	....	.....	17	2,390	....	.....
Baker and confectioner	71	18,470	3	1,307	83	20,878	2	295
Barber	75	16,736	3	530	74	12,016	1	165
Barrister and solicitor	60	61,812	3	951	61	85,866	....	.....
Billiard room	13	4,879	....	.....	4	808	....	.....
Blacksmith	103	21,193	....	.....	132	25,790	....	.....
Boarding house keeper	19	3,592	....	.....	19	4,188	....	.....
Bookkeeper and accountant	53	19,158	2	375	53	32,167	1	200
Brickmaker	46	50,289	1	3,507	30	45,135	....	.....
Builder and contractor	148	95,982	4	30,075	135	161,320	1	400
Butcher	158	41,896	13	3,394	163	44,643	5	880
Cabinetmaker	30	17,977	1	300	27	14,692	1	445
Cabman	54	11,921	....	.....	69	20,165	....	.....
Carpenter	151	27,638	2	475	146	19,117	1	100
Carriagemaker	46	24,472	....	.....	31	10,636	....	.....
Carter	13	8,878	1	120	34	8,001	....	.....
Clergyman	14	4,654	1	1,175	18	6,743	....	.....
Clerk	287	80,421	4	980	316	86,927	2	398
Coal and wood dealer	20	15,605	....	.....	5	4,141	....	.....
Cooper	14	2,282	....	.....	10	2,072	....	.....
Dairyman	61	18,072	1	125	91	33,752	3	552
Druggist	59	75,196	1	720	65	92,340	2	9,536
Engineer	48	17,171	1	975	39	11,026	1	693
Farmer (including yeoman)	10,576	3,062,349	198	55,628	10,489	3,003,109	195	56,748
Furniture dealer	28	16,172	1	800	19	22,727	....	.....
Gardener	70	9,432	....	.....	74	13,539	3	1,796
Gentleman	158	89,608	7	36,336	166	75,109	1	100
Harnessmaker	40	8,407	1	500	29	8,298	2	295
Hotel-keeper and liquor shop	583	730,942	21	20,185	597	693,726	21	19,891
Jeweller and watchmaker	46	56,966	5	1,828	42	29,599	2	1,950
Laborer	370	42,167	9	1,119	423	43,221	6	672
Laundryman	13	9,744	....	.....	11	5,326	....	.....
Livery keeper	193	123,198	6	4,733	188	126,783	2	195
Lumberman	140	1,018,495	17	272,242	131	586,103	9	94,143
Machinist	53	25,207	3	1,105	51	37,006	....	.....
Manufacturer	248	638,805	17	215,395	256	413,756	18	54,542
Marble dealer	10	2,369	1	150	6	7,922	....	.....
Married woman	440	167,756	14	5,045	483	210,004	13	18,811
Merchant	579	749,597	32	94,662	650	848,751	31	47,973
Miller	73	37,054	1	550	56	34,276	1	250
Moulder	12	1,602	....	.....	15	1,939	....	.....
Painter	63	13,987	2	170	70	13,507	1	90
Photographer	47	18,318	....	.....	44	10,062	....	.....
Physician	62	41,685	1	1,250	63	46,560	....	.....
Plasterer	8	682	....	.....	8	758	....	.....
Plumber	16	7,085	....	.....	24	10,651	....	.....
Printer and publisher	180	204,550	2	1,698	168	181,075	2	2,045
Salesman	16	2,028	....	.....	15	3,634	....	.....
Sawmill man	89	56,451	6	39,400	85	60,576	5	11,250
Shoemaker	33	7,452	2	120	35	6,677	2	1,357
Tailor	63	21,891	2	703	54	20,101	2	2,100
Teamster	275	37,094	5	629	265	34,774	3	437
Tinsmith	36	7,936	....	.....	37	10,704	1	363
Traveller	45	14,539	1	75	70	23,875	....	.....
Undertaker	26	11,270	1	1,500	37	25,533	....	.....
Unmarried woman	60	23,581	2	285	59	16,650	2	2,007
Widow	175	58,230	3	1,063	203	56,291	3	636
All others	2,256	1,164,267	42	22,716	2,534	1,441,712	32	28,012
Total	18,927	9,215,753	455	829,724	19,342	8,973,118	380	360,267

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1893

PART VI. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(PUBLISHED BY ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.)

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

PART VI.

1893.

To the Honorable John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith a report, prepared in this Bureau, dealing with the subject of Technical Education. The report, among other things, gives a sketch of the origin and work of the evening technical classes of Toronto. This publication forms part VI of the report of the Bureau of Industries for 1893, the part sometimes designated as the "Labor Report." It has been thought that the matter contained herein will be of interest to all persons desiring to see the working classes still further improved.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES,
Secretary.

TORONTO, November 1, 1894.

PART VI.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, ONTARIO.

In the session of 1877 the Legislative Assembly gave its sanction to the establishment of a School of Practical Science on the basis proposed in a memorandum of the Minister of Education, confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 3rd day of February, 1877.

By the scheme thus approved of, the Government effected an arrangement with the Council of University College whereby the students of the School of Practical Science enjoyed full advantage of the instruction given by its professors and lecturers in all the departments of science which were embraced in the work of the School.

This arrangement was brought to an end in 1889 by the transfer of the departments in science above referred to, from University College to the University of Toronto under the operation of the University Federation Act.

In order that the students of the School might continue to enjoy the advantage of the instruction in the above departments, the Senate of the University of Toronto passed a Statute in October, 1889, affiliating the School to the University, which Statute was confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 30th day of October, 1889.

By an Order in Council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 6th day of November, 1889, a Principal was appointed, and the management of the School was entrusted to a council composed of the Principal as chairman, and the Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators appointed on the Teaching Faculty of the School.

There are five regular Departments of Instruction in each of which Diplomas are granted :

1. Civil Engineering (including Sanitary Engineering).
2. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
3. Mining Engineering.
4. Architecture.
5. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

The instruction given in each of these departments is designed to give the student a thorough knowledge of the scientific principles underlying the practice in the several professions, and also to give him such a training as will make him immediately useful when he enters into active professional work.

In order to afford an opportunity of taking full advantage of the engineering, chemical and assaying laboratories a fourth or post-graduate year has been established. In the regular three years' course the laboratory and practical work is of such a nature that it can be successfully carried on in the intervals between lectures. All laboratory work which cannot be advantageously pursued in connection with a fixed time table for lectures has been reserved for the fourth year. The fourth year is thus essentially a laboratory ear. Lectures are given in connection with the work as occasion requires. Graduates

who fulfil the requirements of the fourth year are eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science (B.A.Sc.) University of Toronto. Graduates in the Department of Civil Engineering are also eligible for the degree of Civil Engineer (C.E.), University of Toronto, after three years of practical work.

The Regulations governing the School of Practical Science, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 19th June, 1893, are as follows:

1. The internal management and discipline of the School of Practical Science shall be vested in a Council (of which the Principal shall be Chairman) consisting of the Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the staff of the School.
2. The Academic Year shall consist of two Terms, the First Term extending from 1st October to 23rd December, and the Second Term from 8th January to 1st May.
3. A Diploma shall be granted to each student who shall have completed to the satisfaction of the Council, the Regular Course in any of the following five Departments:
   (1) Civil Engineering (including Sanitary Engineering).
   (2) Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
   (3) Mining Engineering.
   (4) Architecture.
   (5) Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
4. The Regular Course for the Diploma of the School in each Department shall be three years.
5. Students may enter the Regular Course in any one of the above Departments either (*a*) by presenting certificates of having passed the Matriculation Examination in any University in Her Majesty's Dominions or the High School Leaving Examination of the Province of Ontario, or (*b*) by presenting certificates of having had at least one year's experience in some recognized engineering, architectural or manufacturing work or business, and passing an examination in the following subjects:
   Arithmetic.—Fundamental rules, metric system, fractions, decimals, powers, square root, mensuration, percentage, interest.
   Algebra.—Elementary rules, easy factoring, highest common measure, lowest common multiple, square root, fractions, ratio, simple equations of one, two or three unknown quantities, indices, surds, quadratic equations of one and two unknown quantities.
   Euclid.—Books I, II and III; deductions.
   English.—Dictation, composition.
6. The Council shall have the power of dealing with special cases provided the candidates are sufficiently prepared to take their places in the classes.
7. Special students may be permitted to attend such lectures or courses of instruction, or of practical work, as the Council may think proper.
8. Certificates of attendance and standing may be given upon due examination to special students, and such students shall not be required to pass an entrance examination.
9. At the end of the Academic Year, examinations will be held in the different subjects taught. Candidates for Diplomas and Certificates are required to enter for these.
10. All regular students shall be in attendance at the school during the whole of each term, unless exempted by special permission of the Council. The term will not be allowed to any student who has attended less than three-fourths of the required lectures and practical lessons, or who has been reported to the Council for bad conduct and adjudged guilty thereof.
11. Students of the school shall attend such courses of lectures at the University of Toronto as may be required of them by the Council.

Admission.

The conditions of admission for regular and special students are stated in clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Order-in-Council.

For information regarding the conditions for matriculation in the Universities, application must be made to the registrars of these institutions.

Information respecting the High School Leaving Examination may be obtained from the Education Department, Toronto, or from any Principal of a High School or Collegiate Institute.

Students intending to write at the High School Leaving Examination for the purpose of entering the School of Practical Science, may do so without having previously passed the Primary Examination. Their papers must be endorsed "For admission to School of Practical Science."

The only examination held in the School of Practical Science for the purpose of testing qualifications for admission, is that mentioned in clause 5 (*b*) Order-in-Council.

Sessional and other Fees, Deposits, etc.

The sessional fees for instruction in any of the regular courses are as follows:

First year.....Thirty-four dollars.
Second year.....Forty-four dollars.
Third year.....Fifty-four dollars.

These are payable in two equal instalments, one in each term. A discount of two dollars will be made on each instalment if paid before the end of the first calendar month of the term in which it is due. There is no extra fee for the Diploma.

Deposits.

General	$2 00
Chemical laboratory	3 00
Mineralogical laboratory	7 00

Dues.

Library	$1 00

For maintenance of Physical Laboratory.

Departments.	I. Year.	II. Year.	III. Year.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Civil and Mining Engineering		1 50	1 00
Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	1 00	1 50	3 00
Architecture		1 00	2 00
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	1 00	1 50	3 00

The discount on the instalment of sessional fees payable in the first term will not be allowed unless all deposits and other dues are paid at the same time.

Estimated Expenses of a Regular Course.

Sessional Fees	$120 00
Books, instruments, drawing materials, laboratory fees, etc., about as follows: I. Year, $60; II. Year, $40; III. Year, $30	130 00
Total for Regular Course about	$250 00

Information as to instruments and materials will be given to the students on registration at the beginning of the Session.

Fellowships.

The following fellowships have been established, open to graduates of the school :— Civil Engineering ; Mechanical Engineering ; Surveying ; Metallurgy and Assaying ; Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

Each fellowship is of the value of $500 per annum.

The Fellows are required to take such portions of the work of instruction as may be assigned to them by the Council.

Applications for these fellowships are to be made annually to the Secretary on or before the 20th day of September.

Honors.

Honors will be granted in each department to students who pass in all the subjects and obtain at least 66 per cent. of the total number of marks allotted to the department at the annual examinations.

The aims of the School of Practical Science, situated as it is in the City of Toronto, the capital of the Province of Ontario, as well as the theory of education upon which these aims are sought to be attained, are most clearly and succinctly defined in the following :

Address Delivered by Professor Galbraith, at the Opening of the Engineering Laboratory of the School of Practical Science, February 24, 1892.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

The subject of the paper which I propose to read this evening is "Technical Education."

In selecting this subject I was influenced not only by its appropriateness to the occasion, but also by the fact, as it appears to me, that there is more or less vagueness in the public mind as to its objects and methods.

The word technical is derived from the Greek *techne*, an art, handicraft or trade. The idea involved in this word is the bringing forth or making of material things as distinguished from thoughts and mental images. It is not always safe, as you know, to infer the modern meaning of a word from its derivation. Nevertheless it happens that one of the great branches of technical education, as at present understood, is exactly defined by the old Greek word, namely, the training of apprentices in the arts and handicrafts. Technical education in this sense has been in existence since the days of Tubalcain, the instructor of every artificer in brass and iron ; and to it we owe the greater part of the material progress which has been made since the world began.

In these latter days, however, a new application has been found for the term. In consequence of the growing competition for trade among civilized nations, and the recognition of the relations of art and science to production, schools for giving artistic and scientific training to those engaged in industrial pursuits are becoming acknowledged as one of the necessities of modern times. These are known as technical art schools and technical science schools. It is to the latter alone that I propose to direct your attention this evening.

From the time of the revival of learning in the middle ages down to the present century the energies of the universities and schools have been directed in channels having little or no connection with the material necessities of civilized beings. The sole exception has been the schools of medicine. That this should have been so may seem strange, but it appears to me that we have not far to go for the explanation.

The universities and schools are not the originators of knowledge. They are simply collectors and distributors. Natural science is a thing of modern growth. It had to reach a certain stage of development before the community could become interested in it ; and not until a demand for scientific knowledge had been created could it be admitted into schools of learning. How long, for example, is it since the physical sciences have been made a part of our Ontario school curriculum.

Herbert Spencer, in an essay on Education, says: "That which our school courses leave almost entirely out we thus find to be that which most nearly concerns the business of life—all our industries would cease were it not for that information which men begin to acquire as they best may after their education is said to be finished. And were it not for this information, that has been from age to age accumulated and spread by unofficial means, these industries would never have existed. Had there been no teaching but such as is given in our public schools, England would now be what it was in feudal times. That increasing acquaintance with the laws of phenomena, which has through successive ages enabled us to subjugate nature to our needs, and in these days gives the common laborer comforts which, a few centuries ago, kings could not purchase, is scarcely in any degree owed to the appointed means of instructing our youth. The vital knowledge, that by which we have grown as a nation to what we are and which now underlies our whole existence, is a knowledge that has got itself taught in nooks and corners, while the ordained agencies for teaching have been mumbling little else but dead formulas."

It seems to me that these words of Spencer should be taken rather as an indictment of the community than of the schools. There has been, and may yet be to some extent, opposition on the part of men permeated with the older culture to the introduction of the physical sciences into the schools, but this opposition is disappearing as the sciences grow and prove their fitness for a place in the educational system.

One of the main obstacles to the introduction of the teaching of science, even after its importance had been fully recognized, was the large outlay required for the necessary apparatus. Scientific investigation is both qualitative and quantitative The teaching of science on the qualitative side consists in the enunciation and illustration of principles. The apparatus required for this purpose is comparatively inexpensive, and may be improvised to a great extent by the teacher. In many cases no apparatus at all is required —simple observation of natural phenomena being sufficient. The case is altogether different when the principles of science are to be investigated quantitatively. Instruments for making precise observations and measurements must be used. These instruments are expensive and cannot be made by teacher or student. The highest mechanical skill is required for their manufacture, and patience, time and opportunity for their use. Laboratories have to be equipped, and the whole time of teacher and student given up to work with the hand, eye and ear.

It is not to be wondered at, that the introduction of science into the curriculum has been slow. Now that it has been accomplished the question naturally arises, Wherein exists the special necessity for the establishment of technical scientific schools? I think it may be answered thus:

In all schools for the teaching of professions and callings, whether we choose to consider them technical or not, it is an admitted necessity that the teachers should be practical men in such professions and occupations. What would be thought of a medical school in which the teachers were not physicians? of a law or divinity school in which they were not lawyers and theologians? In like manner the teachers in technical schools should be engineers, architects, manufacturers, artisans, miners and agriculturists if it is possible to get them. The difficulty which exists at present to a large extent, but which will disappear with the progress of technical education, is that there are very few men in the above professions and occupations who have had a sufficient training in science to make them successful teachers—their knowledge is practical, not scientific. The teacher in a technical school should be more or less acquainted with the various trades—with the methods in vogue for handling and transforming material. He should know how things are done and made in actual life and on the commercial scale. He ought to have a better perspective, so to speak, than the purely scientific man in reference to the needs of his students, and should be able to meet them more nearly on their own plane, and interest them in science by selecting his illustrations from their work, actual or prospective. It is of the first importance that he should keep himself informed in the latest manufacturing processes. This cannot be done by reading. The text-books are always years behind the times in this respect. Manufacturing and engineering periodicals are better, but still they convey little or no idea of the scale on which work is done. Personal

observation, travel, and engaging in outside work whenever possible are the only methods whereby the teachers in technical schools can gather the proper material for illustrating scientific principles and maintaining the interest of students in their work.

The principal work of a technical school is the teaching of science and not, as many suppose, to turn out fully fledged engineers, architects, manufacturers and tradesmen; all that it can pretend to do is to turn out partially educated men. The graduates must supplement the work in the school by practical experience in after life before they acquire the right to call themselves practical men.

The practical work of the school differs in many respects from the practical work of actual life. Where it is work of the same kind, as for instance, drawing, designing, the use of surveying instruments, lathe work, smith work, etc., yet the feeling of reality and responsibility is lacking. It is a very different thing to make mistakes in school work from making mistakes in similar work in actual life. A man is vastly more impressed by the necessary punishment which follows mistakes in the serious business of life than he can be by the arbitrary penalties instituted by the faculty.

Again there is a great body of knowledge necessary to complete a man's practical education which it would be only an utter loss of time to attempt to give in a school, simply because there are no well-defined threads of scientific thought upon which to string it. Three-quarters of the information to be found in an engineers' hand-book would be useless in the curriculum, although all-important in practice. Such knowledge becomes useful only when impressed by experience.

The establishment of engineering laboratories marks a new departure in technical education. Surely, it will be said, the work in these laboratories is practical. So it is, but not perhaps in the sense in which the question is put. The steam engine in an engineering laboratory is not used for the same purpose as the factory engine. In the shop it is used for manufacturing purposes; it is placed in the laboratory for the purpose of being experimented upon. In the laboratory it is tried at different speeds, worked condensing and non-condensing, with varying steam pressures, with and without steam-jacketing, with different amounts of lead and cushioning, with different counterbalances for crank and connecting-rod, with varying clearances, with simple and multiple expansion. The work done at the main shaft is accurately measured; likewise the work in the cylinder—the feed water and the condensing water are weighed—the degree of dryness of the steam determined. In short, in the laboratory all the conditions which may affect actual practice are experimentally investigated. It is only in this way that the principles governing the construction and action of engines can be fully determined.

What would the employer do with a man who should attempt any such work with the factory engine? He would simply give him to understand that his usefulness was gone, and that he had better look for employment at the School of Practical Science.

Again, since the teaching of principles is the main object of a school of applied science, it seldom happens to be useful to complete any of what is ordinarily called practical work, as would be necessary in actual life. To do so would occupy too much time. Practical constructions involve so many and various considerations and methods, that the attempt to complete them would simply be reverting to the old state of affairs when the apprentice gained his knowledge altogether on actual work. The study of the sciences would be so much interrupted and confused by such a method as to be of very little value. The practical work of a technical school, in so far as it is of the same kind as that of after life, must be selected and pursued rather as illustrating the principles of the special science under consideration than for the sake of the work itself.

In practical life, on the other hand, the result is the thing aimed at, and it matters nothing to those who pay for this result how it was arrived at, whether by rule of thumb or by the application of scientific principles. The work of the school is more analytic than synthetic, more destructive than constructive. The student pulls, as it were, machines to pieces in order that in after life he may learn to put them together. His proper work is investigation and experiment. After he graduates, his work on the contrary is construction and design. It would not be advisable to give equal prominence to

both kinds of work in the school. The time is too short and the feeling of responsibility which should govern construction and design is absent and cannot be artificially excited. Make-believe work is essentially false and unscientific.

The arrangement of the courses of study in the School of Practical Science is in accordance with these principles. The departments of instruction are civil, mining, sanitary, mechanical and electrical engineering—architecture, analytical and applied chemistry, and mineralogy and geology.

In addition to the instruction given in the school the students take such work in the University of Toronto as is necessary. The University work is mathematics, physics and chemistry. Up to the present session mineralogy and geology have also been taken in the University. The greater part of this work will henceforth be taken in the school.

Through the exertions of the Hon. the Minister of Education and the liberality of the Provincial Legislature an engineering laboratory has been established and is now approaching completion. The Dominion Government have also contributed their quota by relieving the school from the payment of customs duties on such apparatus and machinery as it was found necessary to import from abroad.

It may be of interest to you to have a short description of the main features of this laboratory.

It consists of three departments: First, the department for testing materials of construction. Second, the department for investigating the principles governing the applications of power. This department is sub-divided into the steam laboratory, the hydraulic laboratory and the electrical laboratory.

The third department may be termed a geodetic and astronomical laboratory, as the work to be done in it, which relates principally to standards of length and time, is of special importance in these sciences.

In order to prepare specimens for the testing machines a shop has been fitted up with a number of high-class machine tools specially suited for reducing the specimens to the requisite shapes and dimensions with a minimum of hand labor. It is also fitted with the necessary appliances for making ordinary repairs.

The machines in the department for testing materials are the following:

An Emery 50-ton machine built by Wm. Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, for making tests in tension and compression.

A Riehle 100-ton machine for making tests in tension, compression, shearing and cross-breaking. It will take in posts twelve feet long and beams up to eighteen feet in length.

An Olsen torsion machine for testing the strength and elasticity of shafting. This machine will twist shafts up to sixteen feet in length and two inches in diameter

The last machine in this department is a Riehle 2,000 lbs. cement testing machine. The cement testing laboratory is fitted with the usual accessories.

These machines are all of the latest and most improved designs, and, with the exception of the cement machine, there are at present no duplicates of them in existence.

In the power department there are under the division steam, two boilers, a Babcock & Wilcox 52 horse-power and a Harrison-Wharton 12 horse-power boiler. The engine is a 50 horse-power Brown automatic cut-off engine built by the Polson Iron Works Co., Toronto, specially for experimental purposes. It is steam jacketed and has three alternative exhausts, to the open air, to a jet condenser and to a Wheeler surface condenser kindly presented to the School by Mr. F. M. Wheeler, of New York, the inventor. There are also a Blake circulating pump, a Knowles air pump and a Blake feed pump, the latter of which was a gift from the manufacturers. The engine is arranged so that it may be compounded when there are funds for the purpose. To have built the engine compound in the first place was deemed inadvisable as the money was urgently needed for other work.

A machine now being constructed by the Riehle Bros., of Philadelphia for measuring journal friction and testing lubricants, will shortly be placed in position. It is fitted with an ordinary railway car journal and box. The maximum loads occurring in practice can be applied. The maximum speed will be 50 miles an hour. This machine is

expected to be an improvement upon any yet built for a similar purpose. I received a letter a few days ago from a railway in the Western States which intends to order one if we give a satisfactory report.

The hydraulic division of the laboratory is furnished with a three throw pump with double acting cylinders, built specially for the School by Northey & Co., of Toronto. It has adjustable strokes and has a maximum capacity of half a million gallons per day. It has been designed to produce an extremely steady pressure, this being requisite for hydraulic experiments. The maximum head under which it works is 230 feet. There will be practically no addition to the running expenses of the laboratory due to the working of this pump as the same water will be used over and over again, and the power will be furnished by the experimental engine. In order to make engine experiments the coal has to be burned in any case and the necessary resistance supplied either by a brake or otherwise. Driving the pump is one method of doing this. A three feet turbine wheel of the jet type built by the Fensom Elevator Co, of Toronto, forms a part of the same equipment. The pump furnishes the power for this wheel. There are two large tanks built by the Doty Engine Co, of Toronto, for experiments on the discharge of water through orifices and over weirs.

The above apparatus is arranged with a view to testing water meters, measuring the discharge of fire streams and various other hydraulic investigations within the capacity of the plant.

The electrical division of the laboratory is equipped with the following dynamos:

Edison, Ball, Thomson-Houston, two Gülcher machines and a Westinghouse alternator with transformers, a Crocker-Wheeler, and a Kay motor, also two small fan motors.

There are in connection with it a Roberts storage battery, a gravity primary battery and a fair equipment of lamps, arc and incandescent, of different types.

The power department is equipped with the usual measuring instruments, indicators, gauges, gauge testing apparatus, scales, brakes, dynamometers, ammeters, voltmeters, resistances, galvanometers, etc.

In the geodetic and astronomical department are 100 feet and 66 feet standard of length—a 10-feet Rogers comparator with graduating attachment; a Howard astronomical clock and electro chronograph; a Troughton & Simms 10-inch theodolite and all the ordinary surveying instruments.

That you may not leave this building to-night under the mistaken impression that out equipment is complete, and that we can spend no more money, I propose to conclude this paper by touching upon some of our most pressing wants.

The department of architecture has recently been established and is provided with a good collection of photographs and drawings. A large number of casts, models and plates will be required, however, to complete the equipment.

The oldest laboratory in the School is that in the department of analytical and applied chemistry. It is well equipped for general work in qualitative and quantitative analysis; also for the quantitative analysis of food, air, water, fuels and illuminating gas. Special apparatus is now urgently needed for the analysis of iron, steel, and other materials of construction to supplement the testing work of the engineering laboratory.

The important department of mineralogy, assaying and mining has at present a very meagre laboratory equipment. In view of the interest which is now being taken in Canadian mining, it is to be hoped that this state of affairs will be immediately improved, and that the School of Practical Science may be enabled during the next session to offer to those who may desire it, a complete course of instruction in mining engineering and metallurgy.

In sanitary engineering we have at present no special laboratory. Our hydraulic plant can be utilized largely in connection with this department, but in addition a collection of models is very necessary for purposes of illustration.

As cities increase and population grows denser, sanitary problems become more complicated and have to be dealt with by communities and governments instead of

depending on individual action. As a consequence, sanitary engineering is becoming a most important branch of the profession, and a prominent position should be assigned to it in the curriculum of a technical school.

The rapid development of electrical lighting is bringing into prominence the question of the measurement of the illuminating power of electric lights. Special difficulties surround this problem, and it is desirable that our electrical laboratory should be furnished with the means for making such investigations.

It would greatly facilitate the work of the School in all departments to have means for making photographic lantern slides. Ordinary charts and maps soon grow out of date and take up a large amount of room. A photographic outfit would give the means of making lantern-slides of all the latest illustrations of machinery and construction that are published in engineering, manufacturing and architectural journals and of exhibiting them to large classes.

Another pressing want is a good technical library. If it were not for our periodicals, we should have no library at all; and while the Toronto Public Library has a good collection of works on technical subjects, yet they are for all practical purposes beyond the reach of our students.

Collections of rocks, minerals and products illustrating various stages of manufacturing are very much needed in the departments of mining and applied chemistry.

In view of these pressing demands the question will naturally arise, What is to be the outcome of this technical education—where are the young men to find employment? If the country cannot support them, what justification can there be for the expenditure? It seems to me that this is a question in political economy and might properly be referred to the distinguished head of that department in the University of Toronto or to our friends the Trades and Labor Council.

My answer can be only vague and general. I would reply by asking why we have gone into debt for the purpose of building canals and railways, docks and harbors—why have we built expensive houses of parliament, churches and jails, sewers and waterworks, colleges and poor-houses? Is it not because we feel that we are as good as our brothers across the sea or as our cousins south of the lakes—are we not a civilized people, and have we not a right to these luxuries whether we can pay for them or not? Is it not as useful to the country to turn out men educated as engineers, architects, mechanics, miners and farmers as to turn out lawyers, doctors, ministers and bankers? Will not the graduates of our technical schools have that very education which our mechanics, artisans and tradesmen of all classes most desire, and of the necessity for which they are reminded every hour? If you had seen with me the crowd of eager men, young and old, who assembled the other evening at the opening of the Toronto Technical School, you would no longer have any doubt as to the desirability and necessity of technical education. If the country cannot support such men, so much the worse for the country, and so much the better for that country in which they find employment.

If we are ever to pay off our foreign debt and trade on equal terms with other nations, we must develop our material resources with economy and skill, and among the means making towards this end not the least promising is technical education.

The late John Scott Russell, F. R. S. (England), in a work entitled "Systematic Technical Education for the English People," (1869), expresses his views on the subject in its bearing on the education of engineers—and his remarks are equally applicable in principle in every other trade or calling of an artisan character—in the following words:

"I will now come to the practical matters which show directly the results of a technical education in the production of one of its chief objects—the creation of wealth. It is notorious that those foreign railways which have been made by themselves in the educated countries of Germany and Switzerland have been made far cheaper than those constructed by us in England. It is known that they have been made by pupils of the industrial schools and technical colleges of these countries, and I know many of their distinguished men who take pride in saying that they owe their positions entirely to their

technical schools. I find everywhere throughout their works marks of the method, order, symmetry and absence of waste which arise from plans well thought out, the judicious application of principles, conscientious parsimony, and a high feeling of professional responsibility. In the accurate cutting of their slopes and embankments, in the careful design and thoughtful execution of their beautiful but economical stone masonry, in the self-denying economy of their large span bridges, the experienced traveller can read as he travels the work of a superiorly educated class of men; and when we come down to details, to the construction of permanent way, arrangements of signals, points, and sidings, and the endless details of stations, we everywhere feel that we are in the hands of men who have spared no pains, and who have applied high professional skill to minute details. It is well known that many years before we would follow their example, the engineers of the German railways had introduced a system of constructing and of uniting to each other the iron rails of the permanent way, which made them cheaper, more durable and safe than those employed in England. Happily for our national reputation, it was an Irishman who invented it, though its advantages had first to be appreciated in Germany before we would follow the example. It is remarked by every traveller that the works of their railway stations are, when compared with ours, much more beautiful, convenient and fit, both within and without; the construction of their trains, the proportions of their carriages, the fitness, convenience and comfort of their internal arrangements, all tell to the disadvantage of ours, and the one thing in which our railways excel theirs is in high speed. Theirs, on the other hand, are economical in capital and high in revenue. . . .

"From the days of James Watt and Arkwright until now, comprehending the whole of the present century, the mechanical engineer or machinist has formed one of the most important classes of this country and has conferred on it immeasurable benefit. It was the mechanical engineer and the manufacturer who, together, during the early part of the present century, while the whole of Europe was overrun by the curse of war, created wealth in this country so rapidly as to enable her to struggle through a burden of expenditure to which there has been no parallel, and to come out of it prosperous and wealthy.

"There are no occupations or trades concerning which there could be so little difference of opinion as to the practical importance of special technical education, as this class of mechanical engineer and machinist. Philosophers have defined man as the tool-using animal; but if the man of this century were defined, the 'engine-maker' and 'machine-user' would be his leading characteristic. It is the triumph of human nature in our time, that it has achieved the understanding of the forces of nature so completely that whatever material service we wish to perform we can always discover some elementary force in nature willing to lend us its aid to conquer our difficulty, provided we will study its nature sufficiently to direct it into the way in which it can best serve our end The steam hammer of Nasmyth and the steel ingots of Krupp are symbols of the powerful yet plastic forms man yields in his gigantic shape-compelling processes of manufacture. We may sum up the duties of a man of this craft by saying that there is scarcely a process now performed by animal or man which our engineers or machinists of the next generation may not be called upon to perform better and quicker by machines of their own creation."

Mr. Thomas Hawksley, in his presidential address before the Institute of Civil Engineers (England), on January 9, 1872, took occasion to impress the two hundred students before him with some cogent thoughts as to "that peculiar knowledge by which they are severally known and distinguished." Advising these students in technical knowledge, he said: "Of all things, don't attempt too much. Keep up and augment your knowledge of mathematics and the applied sciences, especially of those sciences which are most needed in that walk of the profession which you have selected for your own path; but again, I say, do not attempt too high a flight, for if you do you will never become a practical man. . . . Learn the uses and application of tools; make yourselves able to distinguish a good material from a bad material, good workmanship from bad workmanship, sound ground from treacherous ground, good puddle from bad puddle, good mortar from bad mortar, and a good workman from a bad workman. . . . Practice as much as possible the art of mental computation, for this will give you the

means of almost intuitively arriving at determinations on questions of cost, and of at once seizing on the best of several alternative plans or methods. Be not afraid of soiling your hands or dirtying your boots, but be in every other respect—in thought, feeling and conduct—a gentleman."

Hon. J. S. Ewing, United States Minister in Belgium, in a Consular Report dated "Brussels, June 4, 1894," on the question of "Labor Laws of Belgium," enumerates *insufficiency of technical knowledge* as one of the principal causes assigned for the misery to which quite a number of working people in that country are unavoidably subjected under existing circumstances.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

While the Ontario School of Practical Science, established in 1877, was fulfilling its mission and extending its means of education, yet a void existed which required attention. With the object of securing what was required in the interest of that class of the community least able to avail itself of the advantages offering in the higher educational institutions of the country, the organized labor elements throughout Canada, with a practical knowledge of what was wanting and requisite, began an agitation and placed themselves on record in respect thereof in due season.

At the third annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada, held in the city of Hamilton, Ont., on September 27, 28 and 29, 1887,

D. J. O'DONOGHUE moved, seconded by W. H. PARR,

"That in every province in which there is a state-supported and state-controlled system of public education, provision should be made by the state for industrial training, not merely in connection with primary and secondary schools, but also and more especially by the establishment and maintenance of institutions adapted to the instruction of youths in agriculture and the mechanical arts."

WM. MCANDREW was afraid that such education would result in overstocking the labor market. There were already too many mechanics for the requirements of the various trades.

A. F. JURY said he believed in the system adopted at the South Kensington schools of teaching the sciences applicable to various trades.

D. J. O'DONOGHUE, replying to Mr. McAndrew, said that the Congress could not prevent the manufacture of mechanics, but it could at least see to it that the mechanics who competed in the labor market of Canada were competent men. One of the great difficulties they now had to contend with was the flooding of that market with incompetent men, who went to work at low wages.

A. F. JURY moved in amendment, seconded by G. W. DOWER,

"That the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to use its influence with the Ontario Government to induce them to establish science classes for the teaching of these branches of science, a knowledge of which is necessary in order to carry on the various industries of the Province"

The amendment prevailed.

At the annual session of the same organization held the next year (1888) in Hamilton, Ont.,

R. GLOCKLING moved, seconded by A. MACDONALD,

"That the system of manual training in our schools, as proposed by the Hon. the Minister of Education for Ontario, is prejudicial to the interests and welfare of mechanics generally, and that this Congress do petition the Ontario Government to abandon the same."

In support of his motion, the mover explained that his objection to the proposed scheme was based on the fear that its adoption would lead to the teaching of the primary

rudiments of the various trades to pupils to an extent that would render them available to take any situations rendered vacant through strikes or other causes, to the detriment of mechanics who had served a regular apprenticeship.

A. W. WRIGHT feared that the motion as it stood would lead to the impression that the Congress was opposed to technical education, while the very reverse was the case, and he moved in amendment, seconded by JOHN ARMSTRONG, that

"After the word 'that' where it first appears, the following be inserted: 'This Congress, while favoring a judicious system of technical education, considers that'"

H. T. BENSON favored technical education in schools, taking the ground that it would benefit the children of laboring men, and would give their parents some idea of what they were best adapted to.

R. GLOCKLING said he was prepared to accept the amendment as part of the main motion, and after some further favorable discussion it was so adopted.

Again, when the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress met at its fifth session in the City of Montreal, Quebec, in September, 1889, technical education once again engaged the attention of the organization. On that occasion

R. GLOCKLING moved, seconded by D. J O'DONOGHUE,

"That this Congress, while favoring a judicious system of technical education, considers that a system of manual training in our schools, such as proposed by the Minister of Education for Ontario, would be prejudicial to the interest and welfare of mechanics and wage-earners generally."

Mr. O'DONOGHUE said this was a most interesting and important question, and he would like every member to understand it. They must not confuse technical education with manual training. What they were opposing in Ontario was manual training in the Public School—or rather a threatened introduction thereof into these schools. The Minister of Education had told them in an interview that the Government had to provide such a system because too many were going into the learned professions. There was the whole secret. The profession of law had a strong union, and so had the medical profession, and they were well protected. These professions now wished to provide machinery to keep off the pressure on their respective professions, and to that extent at least keep their labor market from being flooded.

Wm. DARLINGTON moved in amendment, seconded by U. LAFONTAINE,

"That this Congress, while favoring a judicious system of technical education, consider that a system of manual training in our Public Schools would be in the best interest of the laboring classes."

Mr. DARLINGTON advocated a broad view of the question. He claimed that manual training and education in schools would tend to the benefit of the working classes, and he believed they should work hand to hand with those who wished to provide it.

Mr. GLOCKLING said it would be utterly impossible for the schools to take in all the trades. He claimed that they had a right to look ahead in order to prevent trouble. It had been one of the faults of labor organizations that they had been too careless. They should surround their callings with as much protection as possible. It was an old story that wherever the workingmen were concerned there had been no protection at all.

Mr. LAFONTAINE warmly advocated manual training in schools.

Mr. LEPINE, M.P., advocated technical schools, and stated that petitions had been presented to the Provincial and Municipal authorities asking that technical schools should be established in Montreal. Nearly all countries had recognized the utility of technical education, and Canada should not be behind them in that respect.

On a vote being taken the amendment was lost and the main motion was declared carried on the same division.

TORONTO EVENING TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

To the City of Toronto is due the honor of being the first in the Dominion of Canada to establish and provide for the maintenance of an *Evening Free Technical School* "for the purpose of imparting practical scientific instruction to the artisan and working classes of the city." In view of this important circumstance, and as other schools of like character—elaborated, perhaps, by Federal or Provincial institutions—with day and evening classes, may be developed throughout the land, and as an historical record, it is deemed judicious to indicate with succinct detail the proceedings of the City Council antecedent to and at the time when the by-law establishing the school became a legal enactment.

Toronto City Council Proceedings.

At the regular meeting of the City Council, of the City of Toronto, held on the 18th February, 1889:

Ald. McMillan moved, seconded by Ald. Tait, "That a Special Committee, consisting of Alds. Ritchie, Hill, Fleming, St. Leger, Small, and the mover and seconder of this resolution, be appointed to take into consideration the advisability of establishing free evening classes during the winter months, for the purpose of imparting practical scientific instruction to the artisan and working classes of the city, and that the 33rd and 35th Rules of this Council be dispensed with so far as they relate to this motion."—Carried.

At the meeting of the City Council on the evening of July 8, 1889, Report No. 29 of the Executive Committee was submitted for consideration, and contained with others:

Report No. 1 of the Special Committee.

Appointed to take into consideration the advisability of establishing free evening classes during the winter months for the purpose of imparting practical scientific instruction to the artisan and working classes of the city:

At the suggestion of the Chairman and the request of the Committee a circular was prepared and copies sent to all persons likely to take an interest in the proposition (in all about one hundred and fifty being sent out), and replies favorable thereto have been received from the following, viz.:

Mr. John Perkins, Toronto Engine Works; Prof. J. Galbraith, School of Practical Science; Messrs. R. & T. Watson, Wholesale Manufacturing Confectioners; Mr. F. W. Babington, School of Practical Science; Mr. A. R. Williams, Machine Manufacturer; Mr. J. Galt, C. E., Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineer; Mr. A. M. Wickens, Engineer Globe Office; Dr. S. P. May, Superintendent Educational Department; Sir Daniel Wilson, Chairman of the Board of School of Practical Science; Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, Bellevue Place; Mr. J. W. Lainson, Secretary Executive Board, K. of L.; Mr. S. S. Malcolmson, President Canadian Marine Engineers' Association; Mr. Charles March, 280 Richmond street west; Mr. W. J. Burroughs, Plumber; Mr. Robert Health, of R. Dinnis & Son.

After a careful perusal of the answers received from the foregoing gentlemen we find that in every instance they most heartily endorse the proposition, and in no case has there been any opposition to the scheme. Some of the answers received contain most valuable suggestions as to the manner of conducting these classes and making them of practical benefit.

Under those circumstances, and in view of the fact that the Honorable, the Minister of Education caused an amendment to be made to the Free Libraries Act at the last session of the Legislature empowering the Free Library Board to institute and manage such classes, giving them all the powers necessary, and whereas the sum of two thousand dollars has been placed in the estimates to the credit of the Board to be used for the purpose of establishing free evening classes for the purpose of imparting practical scientific instruction to the artisan and working classes of the city during the winter months, your Committee would recommend that the Chairman of the Committee have authority to introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the City Council calling on the Free Library Board to carry out the wishes of the Council in this respect.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McMILLAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Toronto, July 5th, 1889.

The report of the Special Committee having been concurred in

Ald. RITCHIE, seconded by Ald. HILL, moved,— that "whereas the Council this evening has by adopting a report of a Special Committee appointed to consider the matter approved of the proposal to establish evening classes for artisans, mechanics and working men, in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical arts; and whereas the sum of $2,000 has been appropriated and set apart exclusively for that purpose; and whereas the Local Legislature, at its last session, passed an Act* placing the government and control of such classes under the control of the Free Library Board; be it resolved, therefore, that the Free Library Board be and is hereby requested and called upon to carry out the wishes of the Council in respect of establishing such classes, as above mentioned, during the winter months, and that the 33rd and 35th Rules of this Council be dispensed with so far as they relate to this motion," which was carried.

At a regular meeting of the Public Library Board held on the 12th July, 1889, a letter from the City Clerk was read, and was as follows:

TORONTO, July 9th, 1889.

Secretary Public Library, Toronto:

SIR,—I beg to forward you a copy of Report No. 1 of the Special Committee "appointed to take into consideration the advisability of establishing free evening schools during the winter months for the purpose of imparting practical scientific instruction to the artisan and working classes of the city;" also a copy of a resolution with reference thereto, as adopted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto at its meeting held on the 8th instant.

JOHN BLEVINS,
City Clerk.

Resolved that the communication from the City Clerk be referred to the Library Committee for their consideration and report.

At a regular meeting of the Public Library Board on October 8th, 1889, the chairman presented his report upon the question of establishing and maintaining Technical Schools for the benefit of the artisan classes in Toronto, as follows:

REPORT OF HIS HONOR JUDGE McDOUGALL.

GENTLEMEN,—Being requested by the Library Committee to look into the subject of Art and Science Schools for artisans, with the view that the Library Board should un-

*Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, immediately after the initiatory resolution by Ald. McMillan, introduced and had passed into law at the then sitting session of the Provincial Legislature, March, 1889, an Act to amend the Free Libraries Act by adding to subsection 2 of Section 2 thereof the following words: "There may also be established evening classes for artisans, mechanics and workmen, in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of the mechanical and manufacturing arts," and the powers of the Board were declared to apply to the evening classes established under this act.

dertake the establishment and maintenance of such schools, I have, within the past three months, given much consideration to this question. I have had interviews with prominent citizens and gentlemen experienced in teaching the subjects which would be likely to be taught in such schools, to inform myself and to arrive at some practical conclusions how best to deal with this important and somewhat difficult subject. Amongst others with whom I have consulted are the Minister of Education; Dr. J. E. White, President of the Board of Management of the existing Art School; Prof. Galbraith, of the School of Practical Science; John Galt, C. E., a gentleman who has had much practical experience in similar schools in Scotland; and several other prominent citizens. The result of these consultations has led me to the conclusion that it would be wise, if it is decided that the Free Library Board should deal with this question, to avail themselves as far as possible of the existing teaching staff, with the object of forming the nucleus of a more complete and extensive system of schools dealing with a wider range of subjects.

The question of settling the curriculum or syllabus of subjects to be taught, the number of teachers to be employed and the number of schools to be opened, even with such information as I have secured, I do not feel qualified to deal with.

I think the first thing to do, if the Library Board decides to enter upon the responsible duties of dealing with these schools, will be to select and appoint a suitable Principal to manage the schools; and if a man of experience and practical ability is secured, it would be properly his duty to block out a scheme in all its details, and submit the same to the Board for approval and adoption. It will probably be found that in an attempt to combine science teaching with art subjects, that no one man will sufficiently possess the qualifications in both branches to make a satisfactory division of subjects and give due prominence to each, and that there may have to be a double head—an Art Principal and a Science Principal—to enable the Board to fairly apportion the share which Science and Art respectively shall monopolize in the new curriculum; but I would nevertheless suggest that the schools should be under the control of one head only, and that either the Science or the Art Principle should be in charge and solely responsible for the proper conduct of the schools, and the position of his colleague should be that of a deputy head, responsible for his department to the Principal.

It has been suggested that four or five of these schools should be opened in different parts of the city—one of which should be in a central position, equipped on a large scale, and should occupy the position of the parent school, with the others as branches.

It is also suggested that the schools should be open five evenings in the week, for at least two hours each night, and possibly that afternoon classes should be conducted in the Central School, and the course of instruction should extend from, say, the 1st of October to the 1st of May or June following, in each academic year.

That a small fee should be charged to students—say, five cents per night—and that an annual examination should be held to test the progress of the students and award school prizes and certificates. This to be in addition to the Governmental annual Art examination.

It is estimated that the annual cost of maintaining the number of schools above mentioned, suitably equipped with an efficient teaching staff, would be between $6,000 and $6,500 a year. It is hoped that the Government grant may be increased to about $1,500, fees from pupils say from $1,000 to $1,500; the balance to be provided by the city.

The above amount, judiciously expended, would, I am confident, establish technical schools on a satisfactory basis, and provide for our artisan classes efficient schools for their education in both the elementary and advanced stages of art and practical and technical science.

I would therefore suggest that if it is desired to take up this work this fall, a gentleman qualified for the position of principal should be at once selected. He should be instructed to visit and inspect the existing art schools, procure from them a full inventory of their present property, assets and school equipments, the names and terms of engagements of present teachers, with a list of the subjects they teach, full statistics of the pupil attendance during the past two years, the amount of receipts from fees and other sources, and the expenditure that has been made for their maintenance for the same

period. With these data he should prepare a report for the information of the Board, which should formulate a scheme for the establishment, extension and maintenance of schools for the future, with an estimate of the annual cost of the same. The arrangement with any such gentleman should be upon the understanding that if, after his report, the Library Board should not approve of or adopt the same, and should decide not to establish technical schools, he should be paid a reasonable sum, to be agreed upon beforehand, for loss of time and labor in preparing his report.

If this is done, the Board will obtain a practical idea of what is before them, and will be able to decide intelligently the extent of the responsibility to be assumed by them. They will likewise be able to inform the City Council as to the amount of money required from them annually to carry on successfully the schools which that body has requested them to undertake the establishment and management of.

I append for the information of the Board, a suggested syllabus of subjects for the elementary and advanced classes, but I do not feel competent to criticise the same or suggest additional modifications; it will, perhaps, give the Board some idea of the wide range of subjects which may be and which perhaps ought to be, embraced in any well-considered scheme for the establishment of these technical and art schools for the artisan classes.

JOSEPH McDOUGALL.

Syllabus of Subjects of Industrial College of Science and Art.

Art Department—Elementary and Advanced Stages:

1. Freehand Drawing.
2. Model Drawing.
3. Object from memory.
4. Outline.
5. Shading.
6. Design.
7. Painting.
8. Model.
9. Drawing from life, etc., etc.

Science Section—Elementary and Advanced Stages:

1. Geometry.
2. Perspective.
3. Building Construction and Architectural Drawing.
4. Machine Construction and Drawing.
5. Mathematics—including Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, etc.
6. Mechanics.
7. Physics.
8. Chemistry.
9. Physiology.
10. Geology, etc., etc.

On motion the report of Judge McDougall was received and adopted, and, in accordance with a suggesti n therein, Mr. John Galt, C.E., was appointed to make the report specified, at an expense not to exceed $100.

At the regular meeting of the Library Board, held on November 8, 1889, deputations consisting of Dr. White, Mr. Carlaw and Mr. John Inglis, from the Art Schools; Messrs. Revell and Gagen, from the Ontario Society of Artists, and Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, from Toronto Trades and Labor Council, were introduced, and addressed the Board on the subject of the proposed establishment of Technical and Art Schools.

Report of John Galt, Esq., C.E.

To the Chairman and Members of the Free Library Board, Toronto:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your request, as per letter dated the 19th inst., I beg respectfully to submit the following on the subject of Industrial Science and Art Education:

That there is great need and urgent demand for the immediate establishment in our midst of a well equipped institution for the special purpose of providing an efficient system of practical and technical education few will deny.

The pressure of necessity has been slowly forcing it upon the public in order that the continued prosperity of our manufacturing interests may be maintained and their further development assisted.

In order to best meet these demands, I would advise having an Industrial College Building, centrally situated, with not less than six rooms, well lighted, heated, and ventilated, each room to have at least 800 square feet of floor space, or say rooms of about 25 x 35 feet; three or four of the rooms to have daylight from the north.

Branch schools should form an important part of the work, and be established only when and where necessity existed.

The Industrial College should be one in management and control, under one Board and one Principal, but the teaching divided into two and separate departments, viz.:

1. An Industrial Science Department.
2. Machine Construction and Drawing.

The subjects requiring to be taught at first would be as follows:

Science Department.

1. Geometrical and Perspective Drawing.
2. Machine Construction and Drawing.
3. Building, Construction and Architectural Drawing.
4. Mathematics—including Algebra, Euclid and Plane Geometry.
5. Mechanics—embracing Steam and Electrical Engineering, with the Natural Philosophy subjects.
6. Inorganic Chemistry.

Art Department.

1. Freehand Drawing from flat copies, models, or objects from memory.
2. Outline Drawing and Shading.
3. Ornamental and Industrial Design.

Branch Schools.

Provision should be made at first for teaching Science subjects 1, 2 and 3, and all the Art subjects specified, requiring two teachers.

Other subjects can be added when actually required.

The Syllabus outlined includes subjects most needed and in demand bearing in an industrial direction. Other subjects might be added in time, but care should be taken not to hamper the general good by introducing subjects which may be very important to a few but absolutely of no importance to the many.

All the Science subjects, together with the Art subjects, should be taught during the evening, and only the Art subjects with Science subject 1 be taught during the day.

The classes should be held during four days in the week, viz: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, thus giving an off day in the middle of the week, which would be of the greatest value both to teachers and taught alike. It is not intended, however, that the school building should be closed on the Wednesday; pupils would be at liberty to frequent the rooms, on obtaining permission, for purposes of special study and preparation.

The class hours during the day should be from two till four in the afternoon, and in the evening from half-past seven until half-past nine o'clock.

The session should begin about the 1st of October in each year, and extend to the middle or end of April, when governmental and special examinations would take place.

The fees should be graded according to subjects and conditions—the day fees being moderate, while in the evening the charge should be as low as possible, being nominally free.

The teaching staff required to do justice to the courses outlined in a central institution, after being established and in operation, should consist of a principal or superintending teacher, with a chief assistant over the Art department; also three assistants in the Science, and one additional in the Art department, making in all six.

Some of these teachers would require to teach both in the daytime and evening, while others would teach only during the day or evening, as the case may be. In order to make teachers interested in their work, with prospects of advancement, the remuneration for the entire session's work should be not less than, and be about as follows:

Principal	$900
Chief Assistant in Art department	600
1st Science Assistant	400
2nd "	300
3rd "	200
2nd Art Assistant	400
Total	$2,800

Teachers' salaries for Branch Schools would be as follows:

Chief Teacher	$500
Assistant	300
Total for each Branch School	$800

The teaching should conform as much as possible to Government requirements, so as to secure as large grants and monetary aid as possible, and provision made for granting scholarships to the most deserving and meritorious students, to assist continuing their studies at the Universities and other places, thus making the Industrial College a stepping stone to the highest ranks of learning.

Nothing whatever should be done in the direction of practical manual training for any business, trade or profession, but merely place within easy reach of all a full elementary knowledge of the elements and rudimentary principles of Industrial Science and Art subjects. This will tend to preserve and secure a skillful and intelligent artisan class, and assist the most talented and aspiring to improve not only their own conditions and chances, but that of their fellow men.

The arrangement thus briefly sketched out would practically and substantially be providing for an Artisan and Workingman's Technical School in the evening, while during the day it would be chiefly utilized for Industrial Art work, thus combining in a harmonious whole all the interests concerned in the establishment of an institution suited for the various branches of industrial education, which, if carried out, would place the City of Toronto on a footing equal, if not superior, to any large city on the continent at a small annual expenditure of money, out of all proportion to the great benefit to be derived.

The establishing of such an institution on a really permanent and satisfactory basis will take time and require careful consideration and experienced management. The time has, however, more than arrived when a liberal effort should be made for providing special means for conducting this important branch of education.

The proposed syllabus of subjects outlines a field of work which is really intermediate to common school education and university work. If, then, large sums are spent annually on such work, surely it is not unreasonable to look for a fair share of support when so large and important a class of the community is to be directly benefited, not to speak of all the direct and indirect advantages which would accrue to the manufacturing interests of the country.

A very large majority of pupils, after leaving the public schools to follow industrial pursuits, are left entirely to themselves in acquiring knowledge suited to their business, because at present little or no provision is made for placing within their reach a kind of education specially suited for their particular trade or calling. It is therefore most important and fundamental to any complete system of education that this missing link be supplied.

The proper time to begin all this work, as outlined in this report, would be in the fall of 1890, because it will be impossible to secure suitable rooms, equip same and arrange the necessary details for teaching before that date. I would, however, strongly advise making a start, if possible, before that date and arranging at once to teach only Science subjects 4, 5 and 6, by securing suitable rooms and opening after the Christmas holidays, or sooner if possible.

The above arrangement would not infringe on the work of the present Art Schools, which by Christmas would be about half over for the season, and would not interfere in the slightest degree with their present arrangements. On the other hand, it would give ample time for the proper consideration of the whole question before the session of 1890-91.

I have not been able to obtain the official information specified in your letter to me on the 16th inst., *re* Art schools, but having visited the Central Art School and having gleaned many facts from Government and other reports, together with my own knowledge of affairs, I can assure your Board that the following represents very closely the actual status of the present Art Schools in the city :

1. Assets, chiefly composed of material, school fittings and equipment, about $500
2. Liabilities about 600
3. General average, total municipal receipts (for past two years) 1,700
4. General annual expenditure 1,700
5. Average pupil attendance at all schools, about 130
6. Number of teachers in all schools 3
7. Teachers' salaries amount to about two-thirds of expenditure.
8. Fees from pupils amount to fully one-half of total receipts.
9. Government grants amount to about one-half of total receipts.

It would be a manifest advantage to the present Art Schools if an arrangement can be made so as to re-arrange their syllabus in an industrial direction and graft them into the Art Department of the proposed Industrial and Technical Schools.

In conclusion I would say that if a Central institution, with say two branches, were to be fully provided for, a sum of $2,000 would cover the cost of all the necessary equipment to begin with, which, together with $1,200 for rent and $4,400 for teachers' salaries and other expenses, amounts to a total expense of $7,600 for the first complete year, after which the above total could easily be reduced to about $6,000, which would practically be the annual expenditure to be provided for.

If, on the other hand, it should be decided to open classes at once in Science subjects 4, 5 and 6, as already suggested as an alternative plan, the equipment required would cost about $600, which, together with say $300 rent and $1,000 for teaching, would make a total expenditure of $1,900.

I may further add that the following statement would approximately represent the financial aspect of both the above plans :

1st Plan representing one Central Institution and the Branch Schools for One Year.

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
City Grant	$5,600	First Year's Equipment	$2,000
Government Grant	1,000	Teachers' Salaries	4,400
Fees	1,000	Rent, etc	1,200
	$7,600		$7,600

2ND PLAN.—PRELIMINARY OPENING.

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
City Grant	$2,000	Equipments	$ 600
Fees	200	Teachers' Salaries	1,000
		Rent, etc	300
	$2,200	Balance	300
			$2,200

After the opening or first complete year's work the annual receipts and expenditure should be about as follows for central and two branch institutions :

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
City Grant	$4,000	Teachers' Salaries	$4,400
Government Grant	1,000	Rent, etc	1,200
Fees	1,000	Equipment	400
	$6,000		$6,000

Faithfully yours,

Toronto, October 30th, 1889. JOHN GALT.

On motion the Report was received and left over for consideration at the next meeting.

On another motion it was

"Resolved, that, in view of the importance of the subject of Technical and Art Schools which it is proposed to establish under the control of the Public Library Board, a Committee of this Board, consisting of the Chairman of the Board, Chairman of the Library Committee and Dr. Pyne, proceed to the United States to examine the working of such schools and report the result to this Board."

At a regular meeting of the Public Library Board held on the 20th December, 1889, the Committee appointed to visit the Schools of Science and Art in the United States, submitted a report, as follows :

"Your Committee visited as many schools devoted to Art and Technical Instruction as the limited time at their disposal permitted. The following is a list of the institutions inspected :

1. Massachusetts Institute of Technology ..... Boston.
2. School of Manual Art ..... "
3. Cooper Institute ..... New York.
4. Young Men's Evening Art Schools ..... "
5. Pratt Institute ..... Brooklyn.
6. Girard College ..... Philadelphia.
7. Washington School of Science ..... Washington.

"In all these institutions, with the exception of the Young Men's Christian Association Night Schools, we found that large workshops and costly laboratories were used in connection with their system of instruction, and the work in these formed the most important element of the training imparted.

"We found the scope and extent of the instructions given far beyond what we consider to be the requirements in Toronto, at any rate for the present ; and certainly the cost of either establishing or maintaining any school on the same magnificent scale would demand an expenditure that could not be dreamt of for years to come, even in our progressive city. Private generosity and philanthrophy may one day furnish the capital to

establish a modest school having many of the admirable and highly desirable features to be found in these institutions, but for the present any scheme to be adopted must be simple and unpretentious indeed, compared with these wonderful creations of our enterprising neighbors.

"The apparent object of their system is to turn out thoroughly technically educated first-class mechanics. The object to be kept in view in our proposed schools must, we think, be either to teach mechanics theoretically, and not so much their actual application by any system of manual training.

"The methods pursued in the American institutions appeared to us almost perfect, when the object aimed at by them is taken into account, but naturally to accomplish results on their plan demands an expenditure that is startling.

"These institutions are practically Universities, with a fully equipped staff of Professors, Lecturers, Practical Foremen and skilled Mechanical Instructors. They are fitted up with the most perfect and expensive apparatus and machinery, and it is almost like visiting a factory to enter their practical departments.

"Our School of Practical Science, with the extensive additions that are being made, will be more nearly allied to most of these institutions than anything we can hope to see in Toronto.

"Before putting before you any definite conclusions as to the result of our inspection, we desire to say that we are filled with a great many doubts as to the policy of the Free Library Board undertaking the responsible duties of managing these proposed schools or classes. This question ought to be settled at the threshold in the interest of the schools themselves. In each and all of the institutions visited we found that special Boards of Management controlled each school. These Boards were composed of citizens selected for their peculiar fitness or qualifications for dealing with the special work undertaken. In no case did we find the Boards of Free Libraries associated with the management.

"It may well be questioned if it is a wise movement on the part of the Library Board to divide the time and attention which should be properly devoted to library matters by undertaking new duties and responsibilities in an entirely different field.

"The manner in which the Library Board is appointed, does not, we venture to suggest, insure the presence on our Board of any considerable number of gentlemen who could fairly claim special aptitude for managing Technical and Art Schools.

"We think that the Board of Management of these schools should be a distinct and separate body from the Free Library Board, and so constituted as to be a representative board of citizens, who, from their education, tastes, or other special qualifications, would be more likely to make the enterprise a success.

"Your Committee, after much reflection and anxious consideration, and largely as a result of their inspection of existing prosperous schools, having the same objects in view as those we are seeking to attain by establishing Technical and Art Schools here, have arrived at the conclusion that it would not be wise or advisable in the interests of the Free Library, or of the proposed schools themselves, to undertake their management.

"If needed, a special Act could be procured at the ensuing meeting of the Provincial Legislature, providing the necessary legal machinery for establishing Technical and Art Schools, and providing for their management. The giving of municipal aid towards their support could be authorized."

JOSEPH E. McDOUGALL,
December 17th, 1889. Chairman.

On motion the foregoing report was received, and it was resolved that the same be amended by the addition of the following clause:

"This Committee, whilst of opinion that Technical Schools could not be well instituted and managed by the Board of the Public Library, are strongly of opinion that such schools should be established in the City of Toronto."

(*Copy of Letter to the City Clerk.*)

TORONTO, December, 21, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to forward you the enclosed copy of a resolution adopted by our Board of Management at their meeting yesterday, relative to the proposed establishment of Technical Schools, as set forth in your communication of the 9th July last.

JOHN DAVEY.

At a meeting of the City Council held on December 23, 1889, among the communications read was that from the Secretary of the Public Library Board to the City Clerk, enclosing copy of a report of the Special Committee of the Board appointed to consider the question of establishing Industrial Schools in Toronto.

Ald. BELL, seconded by Ald. BAILEY, at a meeting of the City Council on February 17th, 1890, moved that the Legislative Committee be requested to take into consideration the advisability of asking for such legislative amendments as may be requisite to place the work of establishing public schools for imparting scientific instruction to the working classes of the City of Toronto under the Public School Board, which was carried.

At the City Council meeting held on March 3, 1890, a communication was read from Mr. A. M. Wickens, President of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, protesting against the grant made last year for the purpose of establishing schools for imparting scientific education to the working classes being diverted from the purposes for which it was originally intended.

On July 14, 1890, the Executive Committee submitted Report No. 19 at a meeting of the City Council, and was as follows, in so far as it referred to:

TORONTO TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

"Your Committee have considered the following report of a Sub-Committee on Technical Education, of which Ald. Gillespie was Chairman, and approve of the scheme, with a recommendation that the schools be called "The Toronto Technical Schools." Your Committee consider it inadvisable to establish more than three schools at present, leaving the location of the same to be fixed by the new Board. With this exception the report is submitted for adoption by the Council.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

"Your Committee, having carefully considered the subject of the establishment of technical classes for artisans, respectfully submit the following report and recommendations:

"Your Committee, after due enquiry into the industrial needs of this city, are convinced that classes at which artisans can be taught the scientific principles and laws which underlie the handicrafts and industries in which they are engaged, at which lessons can be given in the useful arts, and by which solid information and teaching can be disseminated among the masses of our workers, are very urgently required.

NECESSITY OF SUCH CLASSES.

"Not only is Toronto behind other cities of equal size in this respect, but we have reason to suppose that our industrial progress will suffer in the future unless provision be made whereby our workers may become as intelligent and well informed as those of other cities.

"The difference between a scientifically educated workman and one who is totally ignorant of science is as great as that which divides a blind man from one who can see. The one goes about his work in a "rule-of-thumb" manner, having, it is true, the teaching of experience as to the various phenomena he comes across in the course of his trade, but knowing nothing of the theory which weaves those phenomena into a complete system, and which will enable him to make fresh progress. Enquiries are being made from time to time in different directions by operatives engaged in our building, manufacturing and mercantile industries who would be exceedingly glad to avail themselves of such courses of instruction as are indicated in the following report. Your Committee are therefore of opinion that the classes would be attended by large numbers of this class of people.

Example of other Cities.

"This is no untried field of labor. There are plenty of examples to learn from both on this continent and in Europe, all of them showing that if we are to keep our position in these competitive days, we must educate our artisan population. In this work, assistance and useful information may be obtained from the published reports of hundreds of successful institutions of exactly the kind contemplated which are now in beneficent operation. Your Committee have informed themselves as to the working of these organizations and find that there is a mass of actual experience to draw upon which will greatly assist in the prosecution of the work.

Scheme of Operation.

"Your Committee recommend that this work shall be undertaken under the supervision of a Board to be appointed by the City Council in the same way as the High School Board is appointed, to be called 'The Workmen's Technical Education Board.'

"This Board should consist of fifteen suitable persons, five to be a quorum, and should include three representatives from the City Council, in addition to the Mayor and the Chairman of the Executive, who would be ex-officio members. It should also include prominent manufacturers and other employers of labor, educationists, and a fair representation of the working classes.

"Ladies should be admissible as members of the Board.

"The necessity for a properly constituted, recognized and distinct organization of this kind is admitted by those who have studied this question, and is proved by the fact that the Public Library Board, although permitted to establish such classes, has declined to undertake them, alleging that they were beyond the scope of their duties, and that they did not consider they were competent to carry them out. Here, it may be well to remark, that an offer was made by the managers of the existing Government Art Schools to make over these organizations to the Public Library Board in the event of that Board undertaking the work of the technical education of workmen.

"If a similar offer were made to the proposed Technical Education Board it would be their duty to consider the matter, and, if found desirable, to absorb and remodel them in accordance with this proposed plan.

Officers of the Board.

"The officers of the Workmen's Technical Education Board should be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and paid Secretary. The Secretary would have important and executive duties to perform in the conduct of the classes, and he should be thoroughly conversant with educational work of the kind contemplated.

Duties of the Board.

"The duties of the Workmen's Technical Education Board should be to institute evening classes and lectures in such parts of the city as may be found desirable and convenient for the instruction of operatives in science and the useful arts, to control the working and expenditure of such classes and lectures within the amount of money set apart for the purpose, and to appoint such officers, teachers and lecturers as may from time to time be required.

Number and Location of Classes.

"Your Committee recommend that four classes be started on the 1st of October next—one in the centre of the city, one in or near Parkdale, one in St. Matthew's Ward, and one in St. Paul's Ward.

"These would probably be convenient for the main bulk of the artisan population for the present, and the field of operation might be enlarged as occasion requires.

Subjects to be Taught.

"One of the first duties of the Workmen's Technical Education Board will be to determine upon its curriculum.

"The classes should be open every night in the week for the study of such subjects as would make those attending them better able to fulfil their daily duties.

"It is not supposed that any pupil attending the classes would join in all of the subjects taught. Probably one or two would be as much as most of those attending would find leisure to undertake thoroughly.

"A perusal of the lists of subjects of similar institutions has led your Committee to recommend the following as a suitable list from which to make selections:

1. Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, etc.).
2. Physics (Heat, Light, Electricity, Statics, Dynamics, etc.).
3. Chemistry.
4. Mechanics.
5. Geography.
6. Mineralogy.
7. Sanitary Science.
8. Botany.
9. Physiology.
10. Mechanical Drawing.
11. Singing.

"Respecting the last item it might be said that it has been placed on the list after due enquiry into the practice of other similar institutions in which the singing classes are found to be highly successful, and to bring a recreative and humanizing influence into homes where music is highly appreciated, and where opportunity of learning is usually small.

TIME TABLE OF SUBJECTS.

"The arrangements of a time table for the classes would be a subject for consideration by the Board, and it would be so arranged that the teachers and lecturers could be utilized on different evenings for the various classes. The year would consist of three terms of twelve weeks each.

CHEAP LECTURES.

"In addition to the regular classes in the various subjects, the Board should arrange for the delivery of rudimentary lectures at the nominal admission fee of five cents each lecture, which could be attended by anybody. Experience shows that these are highly popular and that they act as feeders for the regular classes. A man or woman will often attend a single lecture of this kind who would hesitate, at first, to join a regular course of study. But after hearing one or more of these lectures, such a person might determine to be a regular attendant.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

"The Workmen's Technical Education Board should arrange for an Examining Committee to enquire into the qualifications of teachers and lecturers, and should request three graduates of the University of Toronto, or experts holding an equivalent status, to co-operate with three of their own number in this examination. The election of teachers and lecturers should be made with due regard to the report of such Committee.

FEES TO BE PAID BY THOSE ATTENDING CLASSES.

"Your Committee is of opinion that it will be in accordance with the views of those for whom it is proposed to institute these classes that nominal fees shall be charged. Their idea is that for fees ranging from $1.50 to $3 per year, and an expenditure in text books of from $1 to $3, working men and women may be enabled to join satisfactorily in the work of these classes.

FINANCIAL SCHEME.

"Your Committee recommend that the Council grant to the proposed Workmen's Technical Education Board the sum of $6,376.50, which is based on the following approximate estimate of cost:

DR.

Furniture, plant, and apparatus for four schools	$1,600
Staff of twelve teachers and lecturers	4,500
Salary of Secretary of Board	500
Rent, heat, light and caretakers, four schools	2,000
Printing, advertising, and sundries	750
	$9,350

CR.

Fees from cheap lectures estimated to produce	$500	
Fees paid by regular attendants of classes	850	
		1,350
		$8,000

"N.B.—The above calculation is based on an average total attendance of 120 scholars at each of the four schools. It is probable, however, that a much larger number will be secured, which could be dealt with at almost the same expense.

"In conclusion, your Committee strongly recommend that immediate action be taken, as the time for making arrangements for the coming fall season is already short. The urgency of the need for these classes is beyond question."

* * * * * *

The Council in Committee of the Whole on above report amended the same by striking out the clauses therein having reference to the establishment of Technical Schools, for the purpose of referring the matter back to the Executive Committee for further consideration. The Council, with the Mayor in the chair, concurred in the action of the Committee of the Whole, and the matter was ordered to be so referred.

At the City Council meeting held on October 27, 1890, being in Committee of the Whole on Report 27 of the Executive Committee, the same was amended by striking out the words, "give the necessary notice of the intention of the city to apply to the Ontario Legislature at its next session for," where the same occur in the last clause of Report 5 of the Committee on Legislation, having reference to the establishment of Technical Schools, and inserting the words "requests the Minister of Education to secure the necessary legislation at the next session of the Ontario Legislature, whereby municipalities may be given the" necessary power.

Report No. 3 of the Executive Committee, dated January 28, 1891, contained the following:

"Respecting Technical Schools, your Committee have ordered that provision be made in the general estimates for a grant of $8,000, in anticipation of legislation, authorizing the expenditure by municipalities for such purposes, being passed at the ensuing session of the Ontario Legislature."

When the report was considered by the City Council at its meeting on February 2, 1891, the paragraph just quoted was struck out and referred back to the Executive Committee for further consideration.*

On May 5th, at the regular meeting of the City Council, a communication was read from Mr. John Galt, C.E., asking that some action be taken towards establishing Technical Schools for the working classes.

At a meeting of the City Council on May 15, 1891, on the question of the adoption of Report 17 of the Executive Committee, containing the estimates for the year:

Ald. HALLAM, seconded by Ald. ORR, in amendment, moved that the report as amended be not now adopted, but that it be further amended by inserting under the head "Executive Committee," in sub-section 2 of section 3 the following item: "For the purpose of establishing Technical Schools, $4,000," upon which the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

Yeas—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Hallam and Orr.—3.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Farquhar, Flett, Foster, Hill, Joliff, Kerr, Lucas, Macdonald, MacMath, Pape, Park, Phillips, Rose, Saunders, Score, Shaw, Small, Stanley, Stewart and George Verral.—22.

*At the 1891 session of the Ontario Legislature, Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, introduced a Bill entitled "The Municipal Amendment Act," the provisions of which amended the existing municipal law in several important particulars. At the solicitation of the City Council of Toronto section 495 of "The Municipal Act" was amended in the first named Bill by the addition thereto of the following sub-sections:

"13. For establishing schools for the training and education of artisans, mechanics and workingmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical and manufacturing arts, and for acquiring such real property as may be requisite for such schools; and for erecting and maintaining suitable buildings thereon; and for improving and repairing such school buildings, and for disposing of such property when no longer required.

"(a) The councils of any municipalities establishing such schools may appoint boards of trustees or managers to conduct the schools, giving them such authority or power for the management of the same as the councils may deem expedient.

"14. For making grants in aid of such schools as may be expedient."

This Act became law on May 4th, 1891, by the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

At the October 12, 1891, meeting of the City Council, Ald. Orr, seconded by Ald. Hallam, moved that the City Treasurer be and is hereby requested to set apart the sum of $6,000 for the purpose of establishing Technical Schools in the city, said amount to be taken from the Street Railway surplus.

Ald. Saunders, seconded by Ald. Boustead, moved that the foregoing motion be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, and this motion prevailed.

Ald. Orr. seconded by Ald. Hallam, moved that His Worship the Mayor, with Alds. Boustead, McMurrich, Hallam, Kerr, Score, Graham, Leslie, Shaw, Saunders and the mover and seconder, be appointed a committee to consider the question of establishing Technical Schools in this city, and that all information in the possession of the City Clerk, City Treasurer, or other officers of the corporation be forwarded to the said committee for their consideration, which was carried.

At the meeting of the City Council held on November 21st, 1891, the following communication from the City Solicitor was read:

November 20th, 1891.

Re Technical Schools.

To the City Clerk, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—I have yours of yesterday with report of sub-committee on Technical Schools not yet considered by the council. You ask me to draw the necessary by-law.

It is most unsatisfactory to draw by-laws on reports which have not yet been considered by the council. Many amendments may be made which may altogether change the character of the by-law. I enclose a draft by-law, but I would not certify it until the report has been considered and passed by the council, but I think it would be more satisfactory that it should not be introduced until this has been read.

Yours truly,

C. W. R. Biggar.

At this meeting the City Council also received Report No. 36 of the Executive Committee and went into Committee of the Whole in consideration thereof. The report contained the following:

Report of Special Committee *re* Establishment of Technical Schools.

Your Committee appointed to consider the question of establishing Technical Schools in this city, beg to report that, after holding several conferences with representatives from the School of Practical Science, Trades and Labor Council and the Association of Stationary Engineers, the following conclusions have been arrived at, and, without again making any special references to the great good that will undoubtedly ensue from the establishment of schools of the nature proposed, it is strongly recommended that the same be adopted:

It is recommeded that one school well equipped and managed be established at present, the number to be increased when occasion arises, and that the said school be located in St. Lawrence Hall and the anterooms connected therewith. By adopting this recommendation a considerable saving in expense for rent and caretaking will be gained, as the said hall is very seldom used except for drill purposes, which is allowed free, and as the caretaker's services have to be retained to look after the cleanliness, etc., of the building generally.

In connection with the above your Committee would recommend that the Property Committee be requested to withdraw St. Lawrence Hall from the list of halls proposed to be leased by public tender.

Composition of Board of Management.

It is recommended that the direct control of the working of the schools be placed under the supervision of a Board to be appointed by the City Council by by-law at its first meeting in each year, and that the said Board be known as "The Toronto Technical School Board," and the same shall be composed of fifteen members to be selected from the following: Five from the City Council (which shall include His Worship the Mayor and the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the time being and three other members of the Council); five from the Trades and Labor Council, who shall be nominated officially from that body; two from the Association of Stationary Engineers, who shall be nominated by that Association; two educationists and one manufacturer, to be appointed by the City Council.

Officers of the Board.

It is recommended that the following officers be appointed annually by the Board at its first meeting in each year, viz.: A chairman and vice-chairman, and that a paid secretary be appointed permanently by the City Council by by-law, the person selected to be thoroughly conversant with educational work of the kind contemplated.

Opening of School.

It is recommended that the first school be put into operation as soon as practicable after the passing of the by-law establishing the Board, etc.

Subjects to be Taught and Number of Teachers.

It is recommended that the subjects to be taught and the number of teachers for each school be as follows:

Mechanics, one teacher; mathematics, one teacher; drawing and descriptive geometry, two teachers; chemistry and physics, one teacher. Total, five teachers.

Hours of Attendance.

It is recommended that the fixing of the hours of attendance be left in the hands of the Board, it being understood that the classes shall only be held in the evening.

Time Table.

It is recommended that the subjects be taught according to the following time table, subject to such change as the Board, herein referred to, may deem advisable in the interest of the schools, viz.:

Monday—Arithmetic (mathematics), mechanics.
Tuesday—Algebra (mathematics), chemistry and physics.
Wednesday—Euclid (geometry), mechanics.
Thursday—Algebra (mathematics), chemistry and physics.
Friday—Euclid (geometry), mechanics.
And that drawing be taught every night for two hours.

In order to carry out the above satisfactorily, the following rooms will be required, viz.: three lecture rooms, one draughting room, and one office.

Cheap Lectures.

In addition to the various subjects, it is recommended that the Board be requested to arrange for the delivery of rudimentary lectures at the nominal admission fee of five cents each lecture, which may be attended by any person.

Appointment of Teachers.

It is also recommended that the Board arrange for an Examining Committee to enquire into the qualification of teachers and lecturers, and the election of teachers and lecturers shall be made with due regard to the report of such Committee.

Fees to be Paid.

Your Committee are of opinion that it will be in accordance with the views of those for whom it is proposed to institute these classes that nominal fees shall be charged, and it is therefore recommended that the fees to be charged shall range from $1.50 to $3 per year, which amount, with an expenditure of from $1 to $3, will enable working men and women to join satisfactorily in the work of these classes.

Appropriation.

It is recommended that the Executive Committee be requested to appropriate the sum of $6,000 for the purpose aforesaid, this amount being based on the following estimated expenditure, viz.:

Furniture, plant and apparatus	$1,500 00
Teachers and lecturers (5)	2,500 00
Salary of Secretary	500 00
Heat and light	1,000 00
Printing, advertising and sundries	500 00
	$6,000 00

It might be here mentioned that the foregoing expenditure, it is thought, will be sufficient to maintain a school of 150.

Your Committee also recommend that the Chairman be authorized to introduce a draft by-law embodying so much of this report as the City Solicitor may deem necessary, and so far as the composition of the Board is concerned, the following names be inserted in the by-law as representing the bodies named, they having been already nominated, viz.:

Representing the Educationists—Prof. Galbraith and Dr. Ellis.

Representing the Manufacturers—Mr. John Inglis.

Representing the Trades and Labor Council—Messrs. F. C. Cribben, D. J. O'Donoghue, George Bradley, Robert Glockling and John Armstrong.

Representing the Architects' Association—Two members to be nominated by that Association.

Representing the Association of Stationary Engineers—Messrs. A. M. Wickens and J. A. Wills; and that the name of Mr. Alex. Horwood be inserted in the said by-law as permanent secretary at a salary as above mentioned.

Respectfully submitted.

J. O. Orr,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
Toronto, November 6th, 1891.

On rising the Committee of the Whole reported certain amendments to the report of the Executive Committee. Among these amendments were striking out the clauses in the report of the Special Committee with reference to the establishment of Technical Schools, recommending the appointment of a secretary of the new Technical School Board by the Council, and adding to the clause in the same report setting forth the composition of the said Board the following: "Representing the Architects' Guild—two members to be nominated by the Guild." On motion to adopt

Ald. Orr, seconded by Ald. Hallam, in amendment, moved that "the report as amended be not now adopted, but the clauses recommending the appointment of a Secretary of the Technical School Board by the Council in Committee of the Whole be reinserted in the report, and that the name of Alexander Horwood be inserted in the blank in the last of the said clauses," upon which the "yeas" and "nays" were taken as follows:

Yeas—His Worship the Mayor; Messrs. Bailey, Bell, Crealock, Graham, Hallam, Hewitt, Kerr, Leslie, Lucas, Maloney, Orr, Saunders, Shaw, Stanley and Stewart—16.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Boustead, Hall, Hill, Joliffe, Macdonald, MacMath, McMurrich, Park, Phillips, Rose and George Verrall—12.

Ald. Orr, seconded by Ald. Crealock, at a meeting of the City Council, held December 7th, 1891, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a school for the training of artisans, mechanics and workingmen in subjects which may promote a knowledge of mechanics and manufacturing arts. Leave being granted, the Bill was introduced and read a first time. A suspension of rules governing the Council being then secured, the Bill was read a second time. The Council then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the measure, which was as follows:

A BY-LAW

To establish a school for the training of artisans, mechanics and workingmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical and manufacturing arts..

[Passed December 7th, 1891.]

Whereas by section 495 of the Municipal Act, as amended by section 19 of the Act, 54 Vict. (Ont.), Cap. 42, the council of any city is empowered to pass by-laws for establishing schools for the training and education of artisans, mechanics and workingmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical and manufacturing arts;

And whereas it is by said Acts provided that the council of any municipality establishing such schools may appoint a board of trustees or managers to conduct the school, giving them such authority or power for the management of the same as the said council may deem expedient;

And whereas the said Acts also authorize grants to be made in aid of such schools as may be deemed expedient;

And whereas the Municipal Council of the corporation of the city of Toronto deems it expedient to establish one such school in the city of Toronto, to be located in the St. Lawrence Hall and the ante-rooms connected therewith;

Therefore the said the Municipal Council of the corporation of the city of Toronto enacts as follows:

I.

A school for the training and education of artisans, mechanics and workingmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical and manufacturing arts, is hereby established in the city of Toronto, such school to be located in the St. Lawrence Hall and the ante-rooms connected therewith.

II.

The said school shall be under the supervision and control of a board to be appointed by the said Council by by-law at the first meeting thereof in each municipal year.

III.

The said board shall be known as "The Toronto Technical School Board," and shall be composed of seventeen members as follows: (1) Five to be appointed by and from the said Municipal Council, and to consist of the Mayor of the city, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and three other members of the said Council.

(2) Five members to be nominated by and from the Trades and Labor Council of said city.

(3) Two members to be nominated by and appointed from the Association of Stationary Engineers, together with two members from the Architectural Guild of Toronto, two educationists and one manufacturer, the last three to be nominated and appointed by the said City Council.

IV.

The said Trades and Labor Council may, prior to the first meeting of the City Council in any municipal year, nominate from amongst themselves the five persons to represent their body, but in case the said Trades and Labor Council do not nominate such persons and notify the City Clerk of such nomination in sufficient time to allow of them being appointed as aforesaid at the first meeting of the Council, then such five members may be selected and appointed by the City Council from among the members of the said Trades and Labor Council.

V.

The Association of Stationary Engineers and the Architectural Guild may, prior to the first meeting of the City Council in any municipal year, nominate two of the members of their respective bodies to be members of the said board, and notify the City Clerk of such nomination, and upon default thereof the said two members of each of said bodies may be selected and app inted by the City Council from any members of the said Associ ation and Guild respectively.

VI.

In case the City Council fails to appoint the said board at the first meeting of the council, it may do so at any subsequent meeting.

VII.

From the date of the passing of this by-law, and until a new board is appointed by the Municipal Council of the city of Toronto in and for the year 1893, the said Technical School Board shall consist of (1) the Mayor for the time being of the city of Toronto; (2)

the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council thereof; (3) Mr. Alderman Orr, (4) Mr. Alderman Hallam, (5) Mr. Alderman Kerr, representing the corporation of the city of Toronto; (6) Mr. Frederick C. Cribben, (7) Mr. Daniel J. O'Donoghue, (8) Mr. George Bradley, (9) Mr. Robert Glockling and (10) Mr. John Armstrong, representing the Trades and Labor Council; (11) Mr. Albert M. Wickens, and (12) Mr. John A. Wills, representing the Association of Stationary Engineers; (13) Mr. Edmund Burk, and (14) Mr. Samuel George Curry, representing the Toronto Architectural Guild; (15) Professor John Galbraith, and (16) Dr. William Hodgson Ellis, Educationists; and (17) Mr. John Inglis, Manufacturer.

VIII.

The sum of six thousand dollars is hereby granted to the said Technical School Board to defray the expenses of the said school for the municipal year 1892-3.

IX.

The said board shall hold their first annual meeting on the first Monday in February in each year, and at such meeting shall elect from among themselves a chairman and vice-chairman, and may from time to time prescribe the respective duties of such officers.

X.

The said board shall have full power to determine the subjects to be taught in such school, and the number of teachers to be engaged, and may appoint such teachers and fix their respective salaries; and may also fix the times of holding such school, the time when each such subject shall be taught therein, the fees to be paid by persons attending the school, and such other matters as may be or become necessary.

XI.

Mr. Alexander Horwood is hereby appointed secretary of the said board at a salary of $500 per annum.

I certify that I have examined this Bill and that it is correct.

JOHN BLEVINS,
City Clerk.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Toronto, December 7th, 1891.

E. F. CLARKE,
Mayor.

The Committee of the Whole having reported to the Council, and the question being upon the adoption of the Bill,

Ald. MCMURRICH, seconded by Ald. HILL, in amendment, moved "that the Bill be not now adopted, but that it be further amended by striking out section 11, which provides for the appointment of a Secretary of the Technical School Board, and fixes the salary of that officer," upon which the "yeas" and "nays" were taken as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Gibbs, Hall, Hallam, Hill and Park—6.

Nays—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Atkinson, Bailey, Bell, Burns, Crealock, Flett, Foster, Gowanlock, Graham, Hewitt, Kerr, Leslie, Lucas, Macdonald, MacMath, Maloney, McDougall, Orr, Phillips, Rose, Saunders, Score, Shaw, Small, Stanley, Stewart and J. E. Verrall—27.

Ald. MCMURRICH, seconded by Ald. HALLAM, in amendment, moved "that the Bill be not now adopted, but that it be amended by striking out the words '$500 per annum' at

the end of section 11 and inserting the words 'to be determined upon by the Board of Directors," in lieu thereof, and the "yeas" and "nays" being taken thereon, the result was as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Farquhar, Gibbs, Hall, Hallam, Hill, Joliffe, Maloney, McMurrich, Park and Saunders—11.

Nays—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Atkinson, Bailey, Bell, Burns, Crealock, Flett, Foster, Gowanlock, Graham, Hewitt, Kerr, Leslie, Lucas, Macdonald, MacMath, McDougall, Orr, Phillips, Rose, Score, Small, Stanley, Stewart and J. E. Verrall—25. On motion the Bill was read a third time.

On motion of Ald. Orr, seconded by Ald. Crealock, the Bill was entitled "A By-law to Establish a School for the Training of Artisans, Mechanics and Workingmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of Mechanics and Manufacturing Arts."

The Toronto Technical School Board, as established by by-law of the City Council, consisted of the following gentlemen, viz. :

The Mayor of Toronto,
(Mr. E. F. Clarke.)
The Chairman of the Executive Committee. (Ald. Saunders.)
Ald Dr. J. O. Orr,
Ald. J. Hallam,
Ald. J. Kerr,
Prof. Ellis,
Prof. Galbraith,
John Armstrong,
George Bradley,
Fred. C. Cribbin,
Robt. Glockling,
D. J. O'Donoghue,
John Inglis,
A. M. Wickens,
J. A. Wills,
E. Burke,
S. G. Curry,
A. G. Horwood, Secretary.

At the first formal meeting of the Board, Ald. Dr. J. O. Orr was chosen Chairman, and Prof. Galbraith, Vice Chairman. It was at once perceived that the St. Lawrence Hall building was altogether unsuitable for the purposes of the new school, and the Board accordingly secured the unoccupied premises known as "Old Wycliffe Hall," on College avenue, at the head of McCaul street, the property of the "Park Hospital Trust," at a rental of $300 for the first half year.

The school was opened for the enrolment of students on January 25th, 1892, and instruction therein began to be imparted on the evening of the day following.

The teaching staff at the opening consisted of John A. Duff, B.A., graduate of of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, Principal and teacher of Mechanics; G. Chambers, B.A., M.B.; teacher of Chemistry and Physics; A. M. Bowman, graduate S.P.S., and E. B. Merrill, graduate S.P.S., teachers of Descriptive Geometry and Drawing, and John McMaster, B.A., teacher of Mathematics.

The Prospectus for the year 1892, issued before the school opened, was as follows :

The Toronto Technical School has been established by the City of Toronto, for the benefit of any who may desire to obtain a technical education.

Instruction will be given in the following subjects :

Mathematics,
Chemistry,
Descriptive Geometry,
Mechanics,
Physics,
Drawing.

The courses will be optional, each student being at liberty to choose his own studies, subject to the time table given below.

It has been found necessary to have lectures on more than one subject at the same hour, but the time table has been so arranged that no two lectures which would necessarily be taken by the same student occur at the same hour.

The school will open for the enrolment of students on Monday, 25th January, in the building known as Old Wycliffe Hall, situated on College avenue at the head of McCaul street.

Instructions will commence on the following evening and will continue until the 1st of May.

The school will reopen on the 1st of October, 1892.

The hours of instruction will be from 8 to 10 p.m. on each Public School day of the week.

Intending students are requested to be present, as far as possible, on the opening night, for the purpose of enrolment.

There is no fee or charge for admission; but each student will be required to make a deposit of two dollars as a guarantee of good conduct and regular attendance. This deposit is to be made during the first month and to be returned at the end of the year, on the recommendation of the Principal.

Each student in Drawing will be required to make a deposit of twenty-five cents on a key for locker, which will be refunded on the return of the key.

The drawings which are to be finished, must be made on paper 15 x 22 inches, unless otherwise prescribed. The staff will have the right of making such disposal of the drawings as will be to the best interests of the school.

Students are expected to conform in all matters of discipline and conduct to whatever regulations may be enacted by the teaching staff.

Students will be required to supply their own text books, drawing instruments and materials. Full information respecting these will be given on application to the Principal.

TIME TABLE.

Instruction will be Given During the Year 1892, According to the Subjoined Programme:

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
8-9 p.m	Statics. Arithmetic and Mensuration. Drawing.	Practical and Descriptive Geometry. Drawing.	Statics. Arithmetic and Mensuration. Drawing.	Practical and Descriptive Geometry. Drawing.	Euclid. Chemistry and Physics. Drawing.
9-10 p.m.....	Algebra. Drawing.	Trigonometry. Drawing.	Chemistry and Physics. Drawing.	Dynamics. Drawing.	Algebra. Drawing.

The following is a synopsis of the courses of lectures and practical instruction given in each subject:

Synopsis of the Courses of Lectures and Practical Instruction Given in Each Subject:

Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.

Instrumental and Freehand Drawing, Lettering, Problems in Geometry and Mechanics, Graphical Calculations, Drawing from Copies and Models, Examples of Machine and Building Construction.

The course of lectures will comprise :

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

To give facility in the use of Drawing Instruments and the construction of various Geometrical Figures.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

Orthographic Projection.—The representation of objects by means of a plan and elevation, problems leading up to and solved thereby, such as the determination of the forms of different sections of solids and the intersections of surfaces, as of cylinders, Cones, etc.

Instruction will also be given in Oblique and Perspective Projection.

Most of these lectures will be given in the Drafting Room, and the student will do the work on his drawing board as the lecture proceeds.

TEXT BOOKS.

	Estimated Cost.
Practical Geometry of the H. S. Drawing Course	$0 15
Davidson's Projections	0 70

LIST OF DRAFTSMAN'S SUPPLIES.

Each student in Drawing will be required to provide himself with one Drawing Board, 17 x 24 inches ; T Square ; Set Square, 60° and 30° ; Ruling Pen ; Dividers ; Compasses, with point, pencil and pen ; Fractional Scale ; Foot Rule ; French Curve ; Oil Stone ; Thumb tacks ; Pens, Pencils, Rubbers, Indian Ink, Paper.

Estimated minimum cost, $6.50.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

CHEMISTRY.

Objects of Chemistry, Definition and Illustration of the terms, Element, Compound, Mechanical Mixture, Names of the Elements, Symbols, Laws of Combinations, Atomic Weights, Nomenclature, Chemical and Physical Change, Indestructibility of Matter.

Each element will be studied as to its occurrence, preparation properties, compounds and uses in the arts. Special attention will be paid to those chemical processes which are of technical value, such as Electrolysis, Manufacture of Coal Gas, Steel, Wrought Iron, etc.

PHYSICS.

Constitution, states and properties of matter, with practical illustrations.

Hydrostatics.—General Character of Liquids, Pressure in Liquids, Specific Gravity of Liquids, Hydrostatic Balance, Hydraulic Press, Hydraulic Ram, Spirit Level, Artesian Wells, Hydrometers, Lactometers, Solinometers.

Properties of Gases, Atmosphere, Atmospheric Pressure, Barometers, Pumps, Balloons, Siphons.

Heat.—Nature, Sources, Transmission, General Effects, Thermometers, Melting Points of Solids, Boiling Points of Liquids, the Relation of Atmospheric Pressure to the Boiling Point, Vacuum Pans, Freezing Mixtures, Distillation, Evaporation, Latent Heat, Specific Heat, Steam Engines.

NOTE.—The Board, after due consideration, some time after the school was in operation, by resolution ordered that the exaction of $2 from each pupil as a deposit be discontinued, and that the deposits already made be returned to the pupils.

Sound.—Cause of Sound, Propagation, Loudness, Pitch, Velocity, Reflection, Refraction, Speaking Tubes, Ear Trumpets.

Light.—Theory of Light—Rays, Pencils, Shadows, Intensity, Candle Power; Reflection—Mirrors, Images; Refraction—Lenses, Telescope, Microscope, Camera; Analysis of White Light—Spectrum, Color.

Electricity and Magnetism.—Potential Magnets, Magnetic Needle, Compass, Conduction, Insulation; Frictional Electricity—Electric Machines, Leyden Jar; Relation of Electricity to Chemical Action—Current Electricity, Poles, Electrodes, Electromotive Force, Electric Batteries, Dynamos, Telephone, Telegraph.

TEXT BOOKS.

	Estimated Cost.
High School Physics	$1 00
Roscoe's Elementary Lessons in Chemistry	1 25
Bloxam's Chemistry (*for advanced Students*)	4 00

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

Numeration and Notation, the Fundamental Operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Decimals, Ratio and Proportion, Square Root, Logarithms.

MENSURATION.

The Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids, such as Triangles, Circles, Cones, Pyramids, Spheres—as far as practicable without the use of Trigonometry.

ALGEBRA.

The use of Signs and Symbols, Elementary Rules, Factoring, Highest Common Factor and Lowest Common Multiple, Fractions, Ratio, Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities, Indices, Surds, Square and Cube Root, Quadratic Equations of one or two unknown quantities.

EUCLID.

Books I., II., III., and such portions of IV. and VI. as may be necessary for the work in Trigonometry and Mechanics.

TRIGONOMETRY.

The Measurement of Angles, Significance of Signs, Trigonometrical Ratios of an Angle with their relations to each other, Transformations, Trignometrical Ratios of the sum and difference of Angles, Solution of Triangles, Expressions for the Area of Triangles, Radii of Circumscribed, Inscribed and Escribed Circles, the application of Logarithms.

TEXT BOOKS.

	Estimated Cost.
High School Arithmetic	$0 60
High School Algebra	0 75
Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry	0 75
McKay's Euclid, I., II., III	0 50
" " complete	0 75

MECHANICS.

THEORY OF VECTORS.

STATICS.

Representation and Measurement of Forces, Statical Units, the Determination of the Resultant of a Set of Forces acting in the same Plane, the Investigation of the Conditions of Equilibrium of a Rigid Body, Theory of the Lever, Pulley and other simple Mechanical Powers, the Calculation of the Stresses in Framed Structures, the Theory of the Simple Beam.

KINEMATICS.

The Representation and Measurement of Motions, Kinematic Units, the Determination of the Resultant Motion, Uniform Motion in a Circle.

DYNAMICS.

Relation between Force, Mass and Motion, Newton's Laws, Dynamical Units, Friction, Work, Energy, Power, the Efficiency of Machines.

In Mechanics, both Analytical and Graphical Methods will be employed; no text book will be prescribed.

The grant of $6,000 by the City Council was based upon a contemplated attendance of about 150 scholars. The number registered, however, during the first term reached 305. The occupations of these were as follows:

No. of each.	Occupation.	Employers.	Journeymen.	Apprentices.	No. of each.	Occupation.	Employers.	Journeymen.	Apprentices.
57	Clerks	....	....	....	1	Governess	....	....	....
29	Machinists	....	14	15	1	Employee, School of Science	....	....	....
28	Students	....	....	....	1	Watch Case Maker	....	....	1
26	Electricians	....	11	15	1	Bridge Builder	....	1	....
18	Carpenters	....	13	5	1	Paper Box Maker	....	1	....
8	Bricklayers	....	2	6	1	Lithographer	....	....	1
8	Draughtsmen	....	5	3	1	Steamboat Fireman	....	....	....
7	Architectural Students	....	....	....	1	Scalemaker	....	1	....
7	Tinsmiths	....	7	....	1	Optician	....	....	1
6	Engineers	....	....	....	1	Photographer	....	1	..
5	Cabinetmakers	....	4	1	1	Spectacle Maker	....	....	1
5	Patternmakers	....	2	3	1	Plumbing Inspector	....	....	....
5	Steamfitters	....	1	4	1	Builder	1	..	....
5	Plumbers	1	1	3	1	Shipper	....	....	....
4	Office Boys	....	....	....	1	Pressman	....	....	....
4	Brassworkers	....	1	3	1	Wood Engraver	....	1	....
4	Bookkeepers	....	....	.	1	Card Edge Gilder	....	....	1
4	Jewellers	....	1	3	1	Carriage Woodworker	....	....	1
4	Druggists	....	1	3	1	Butcher	....	....	....
4	Iron Moulders	....	3	1	1	Carter	....	....	....
3	Stonecutters	....	2	1	1	Timekeeper	....	....	....
3	Painters	....	1	2	1	Grocer	1	....	....
3	Printers	....	1	2	1	Photo Mount Maker	....	1	....
3	Stenographers	....	.	....	1	Organ Reed Maker	....	1	....
2	Plasterers	....	2	....	1	Brickmaker	....	1	....
2	Tailors	....	2	...	1	Journalist	....	....	....
2	Gasfitters	....	2	....	1	Barb Wire Maker	....	1	....
2	Blacksmiths	....	2	....	1	Pill Coater	....	1	....
2	Machine Operators	....	2	....	1	Die Sinker	....	1	....
2	Surveyors	....	....	....	1	File Cutter	....	....	1
2	Sheet Iron Workers	....	2	....	1	Telephone Operator	....	1	....
2	Pianomakers	....	1	1	1	Safemaker	....	1	...
2	Smelters	....	1	1	1	Keymaker	....	1	....
2	Watchmakers	....	1	1					
2	Confectioners	....	2	....	305	....Total.			

The ages of these 305 pupils varied from 12 to 59 years.

Besides the $6,000 provided by by-law for the purposes of the school a sum of $1,600 (unexpended balance to credit of Public Library Board) was added in lieu of use of St. Lawrence Hall, which, as before stated, was found unsuitable for the purpose intended. The total expenditure for the year was $6,931.95, leaving an unexpended balance, according to the City Auditors' Report, of $667.05. Against this credit balance were chargeable, however, outstanding accounts not rendered, aggregating a like sum.

On the re-opening of the school on October 1st, 1892, some changes and additions were made in the teaching staff as well as in their respective duties, E. B. Merrill, B. A., taking charge of the Department of Mathematics and Physics; G. Chambers, B.A., M.B., taking Chemistry and Physics; while E. R. Babington, O. A. A., and R. W. Thomson, B.A.Sc., Grad. S.P.S., were appointed teachers of Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.

ABSTRACT OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. JOHN A. DUFF, PRINCIPAL OF THE TORONTO TECHNICAL SCHOOL, AT THE OPENING OF THE SECOND TERM ON OCTOBER 3RD, 1892.

It has been announced that I am to speak to-night on "The Benefit of Technical Knowledge in Mechanics and Industrial Pursuits." It would probably be inferred that I would endeavor to enumerate the advantages and advocate the claims of technical education in general, but I do not think that anyone will be disappointed at hearing that such is not my intention, for I feel sure that everyone will be more interested in hearing what facilities for such education are provided by the Toronto Technical School, and by explaining the scope and bearing of the subjects taught I think I can more effectively than in any other way make clear to you the advantages to be derived therefrom.

The history of the Toronto Technical School is brief. In December of last year the City Council passed a by-law appointing a Board of Management and giving them an appropriation of $6,000 and the free use of St. Lawrence Hall. The board at once began the work of organization, teachers were appointed, and the courses of study decided upon, and St. Lawrence Hall having been found unsuitable, this building was secured and the necessary alterations made with such expedition that by the first of February the work of the session was well commenced. The attendance from the first was large and was well maintained throughout the term and very satisfactory progress was made.

Such has been the past. There is every reason to hope that the coming year will be still more successful, and that the Toronto Technical School will rapidly become a great power for the dissemination of scientific knowledge and habits of correct thought. With additional teaching power we have been able to make the course of study more comprehensive. Trigonometry will be taught twice a week instead of once, which was all the time we were able to devote to it last year, and, if necessary, the classes in Arithmetic and Mensuration will be sub-divided. Arrangements have been made for three classes per week in Chemistry and Physics, which will enable us to provide a tolerably complete course in Electricity—that mysterious element which seems destined to usher in a new era of civilization. There is thus provided for the current year the following distinct courses of study and Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Practical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical and Architectural Drawing; Mechanics, including Statics, Kinematics and Dynamics; Chemistry and Physics, including Hydrostatics, Heat, Sound, Light and Electricity.

Each student is allowed to select his own studies, subject only to the requirements of the time table. With only ten teaching hours in the week, it is impossible to make provision for all the classes without having different subjects occur at the same time, and thus to some extent the freedom of choice in the selection of studies is curtailed. The time table has been, however, carefully arranged, so that the least possible inconvenience will be felt from this source. For example, if a student has so far forgotten his Arithmetic that it would be necessary for him to take lessons in that subject, he would not be able until he has become familiar with Arithmetical operations, to derive much benefit from the lessons in Mechanics. We have, therefore, put Arithmetic and Mechanics down

for the same hour, and the students who find it necessary to review their Arithmetic, and who wish to study Mechanics, will find it not a hardship but very much to their advantage to take Arithmetic during the present session and defer the Mechanics for another year. As the success of the student, and therefore of the school, depends largely on the proper selection of the course of study, let me briefly describe the different subjects taught, and incidentally mention some of the advantages derived from each.

Let us begin with Mathematics, the interpreter and herald of scientific knowledge, and without which little or no progress can be made. Mathematics is one of the most potent instruments of scientific investigation, besides being the only foundation on which exact scientific knowledge can be built. In Science and Engineering theories are of little value unless they are exact and definite, and we cannot have the exactness without Mathematics. A knowledge of Mathematics is not necessary in order to understand the general laws of nature, but it is necessary in order to state those laws with exactness or make any practical application of them. Anyone can understand that water will flow through pipes, but no one can calculate the quantity which will flow through a given pipe in a given time without a knowledge of Mathematics. I do not mean to say that Mathematics must be pursued to its highest development, but it is necessary to have at least a a good working knowledge of Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

The course on Arithmetic—the corner-stone of mathematics—will comprise instruction in numeration and notation, the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; the use of fractions and decimals, ratio and proportion, the m thod of extracting square root, and the theory of logarithms—in short, a complete course in pure Arithmetic, including all the arithmetical operations which are used in the other branches of Mathematics and Science, but excluding Commercial Arithmetic, which is the application of the foregoing rules to the computation of interest, discount, stocks, annuities, etc., and which finds its proper place in the curriculum of a business college.

Along with Arithmetic are taught the rules of Mensuration, by means of which the areas of surfaces and the volumes of solids may be calculated and compared. A knowledge of these rules may be required by any man at any time or place.

In Algebra the work will be the same as that which is ordinarily taught in the High Schools of Ontario, which is all that is usually studied in pure or applied science. I will not occupy your time with a more particular enumeration, but I wish to impress upon all intending students the vital importance of Algebra in Chemistry and Physics. In these sciences formulæ occur which can only be properly expressed by algebraic symbols, and the only practical method of solving problems or determining unknown quantity is by means of algebraic equations. But if Algebra is of so great importance in Chemistry and Physics, it is absolutely indispensable to the proper study of Natural Philosophy or Mechanics. Very few calculations involving force or motion can be made without its aid, and without Algebra a knowledge of Mechanics must always prove to be incomplete and unproductive. What has been said of Algebra is true to almost as great a degree of Trigonometry and Euclid's Elements of Geometry. Euclid has the further advantage of being one of the most perfect systems of logic that has ever been constructed, and no one can master Euclid without becoming a logician.

Let me here remark that the aim of higher education ought not to be so much to fill the student with dry facts as to teach him how to use what knowledge he already possesses—in other words, to teach him how to think properly and to act accordingly. And one of the greatest works that a technical school can do is to teach mechanics the *art of thinking*. To this there is no study so efficacious as Mathematics for there is no other branch of knowledge so exact and definite, and there is no other in which the reason alone is employed.

In Chemistry it is proposed to teach the mode of occurrence, the nature and methods of preparation of different elements and compounds which are of importance in every-day life, special attention being given to those substances and processes which are of technical value, such as electrolysis, coal, and the manufacture of coal gas, iron and steel, mortars and cements.

Lying in the borderland, between Chemistry and Physics, is the study of the constitution and properties of matter. A few lectures will be devoted to this very interesting subject.

Under Hydrostatics will be taught the general character and properties of liquids and the theory of the common hydrostatic and hydraulic instruments, such as the hydrostatic balance, hydraulic press, spirit level, hydrometers, electrometers, etc. Along with hydrostatics, though scarcely belonging to it, come the physical properties of gases and the atmosphere, the theory of the barometers, pumps, baloons and siphons.

The course on Heat will embrace the nature, sources, transmission and general effects of heat, the theory and construction of thermometers, the determination of the melting and boiling points, freezing mixtures, distillation and evaporation, and the theory of steam engines.

Lectures will be given on the elementary theory of Sound and Light, in which the theory and construction of optical and musical instruments will be described.

Electricity will be taught in two divisions. The relation of Chemistry to Electricity, and the theory and construction of electric batteries will be described in connection with the course on Chemistry. In connection with Physics there will be a course on Magnetism and Current Electricity, the theory and construction of the dynamo, telephone and telegraph, and the applications of electricity in daily life.

In Chemistry and Physics the lectures will be illustrated by experiment as far as our apparatus will permit. We hope that very soon, though perhaps not during the present year, there will be a laboratory in connection with the school, in which practical work in Chemistry and Physics may be done by advanced students. The advantages to be derived therefrom must be apparent to all, and let us therefore hope that it will soon be an accomplished fact. There will be a course on Practical Geometry, which is intended to give facility in the use of drawing instruments and the construction of geometrical figures. It will be found very useful as an introduction to the course on Descriptive Geometry or the theory of projection. That on Descriptive Geometry will comprise the representation of objects by means of a plan and elevation, and problems leading up to and solved thereby, such as the determination of the form of the intersection of two cylinders, or cylinder and a cone, together with instruction in oblique and perspective projection. This course, which involves the theory of drafting, is of great utility not only to those who are trying to perfect themselves as mechanical or architectural draftsmen, but to sheet metal workers and any whose occupation requires them to have some knowledge of working drawings, as pattern-makers, boiler-makers, machinists, etc.

In connection with the Descriptive Geometry, practical instruction will be given in the drafting room in instrumental drawing, lettering, etc., for which purpose copies and models of machine and building construction will be available. This instruction will be given to the students individually, and for this purpose the drafting room will be open and an instructor will be present during every teaching hour of the school. A student who takes this course of practical work in the drafting-room should be able by the end of the year to read a drawing without any difficulty and also to make a fairly good original drawing, and at the end of two years he should be a fairly good draftsman.

The course on Mechanics will embrace the theory of vectors, the representation, measurements, and laws of forces and motions, the theory of equilibrium, theory of the lever, pulley and other simple mechanical powers, the calculation of stresses, theory of the simple beam, the transmission of force and motion, friction, work, energy, power, the efficiency of machines and the elements of machine design.

I hope that this brief outline of the courses of instruction will enable intending students to choose wisely the subjects which they most require. But should there be any who are still unable to make a choice, the teachers will be glad to give whatever further information may be required. Most students will find that they will be unable to pursue more than two or three courses of study during the year. I would advise those who thus find it necessary to defer some of their studies, to take their Mathematics first, for the reason which I have already given, that a knowledge of Mathematics is essential to a proper study of the other subjects. From what I have said, or from a reference to the prospectus, it might be inferred that we expected to complete all our course of study in one year, but

such is not the case. In Algebra, Euclid, Descriptive Geometry, and perhaps some of the other subjects, two years will be required to complete the course, and it is expected that the advanced classes in these subjects will be formed next October. And without interfering with the perfect freedom of choice now enjoyed by students wishing to pursue a special line of study, it is hoped that we will then be able to announce the programme for a regular course embracing two or three years. The experience of the past winter has convinced me that in Toronto the demand for technical education is urgent, but the citizens may rest assured that on the part of the Board of Management or the Teaching Staff of the Technical School, no effort will be wanting to supply that demand.

In 1893-4 the members constituting the Toronto Technical School Board were:

The Mayor of Toronto (Mr. R. J. Fleming),
The Chairman of the Executive Committee (Ald. Saunders),
Ald. Dr. J. O. Orr,
Ald. J. Bailey,
Ald John K. Leslie,
Mr. J. Inglis,
Mr. J. A. Wills,
Mr. A. M. Wickens,
Prof. J. Galbraith,
Prof. W. H. Ellis,
Mr. E. Burke,
Mr. W. R. Strickland,
Mr. John Armstrong,
Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue,
Mr. F. C. Cribben,
Mr. Thos. W. Banton,
Mr. Robt. Glockling,
Mr. A. G. Horwood, Secretary.

At the beginning of this year Mr. John A. Wills was elected Chairman, and Mr. John Inglis, Vice-Chairman. Later on the death of Mr. Wills rendered the chair vacant, and Mr. Inglis became Chairman, with Mr. J. Armstrong as Vice-Chairman. The chairmen of the several committees during 1893-4 were: Mr. D. J O'Donoghue, Finance; Prof. J. Galbraith, School Management; Mr. R. Glockling, Printing and Supply, and Mr. A. M. Wickens, Property. During this year, also, Miss Edith Curzon, B.A., Dominion Analyst, was appointed Demonstrator of Applied Chemistry—making altogether a teaching staff of seven, rendered imperatively necessary by reason of the phenomenal increase in the number of pupils in attendance at the school.

Apart from the abolition of the rule that "each pupil will be required to make a deposit of two dollars as a guarantee of good conduct and good attendance," several other changes by way of elaboration were made in the management in 1893-4, as indicated in the prospectus of that course as follows:

The Toronto Technical School has been established by the city of Toronto, for the benefit of any who may desire to obtain a technical education.

The school is situated on College avenue, at the head of McCaul street, in the building known as Old Wycliffe Hall.

There is no fee or charge of admission to any of the classes.

Application for admission may be made at the school on any evening during the last week in September, at from 7 to 8.

The first term begins on 1st October and ends on 22nd December. The second term begins on 8th January and ends 30th April. The hours for instruction are from 7.45 to 9.45 p.m. The course of instruction includes: Mathematics, Chemistry, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanics, Physics and Drawing.

The regular course in Algebra, Euclid, Mechanics, Chemistry, Electricity, Descriptive Geometry and Drafting covers a period of two years.

The course in each of the other subjects is completed in one session.

No student will be allowed to pursue the senior work in any subject without furnishing evidence of proficiency in the junior work in that subject and also in junior Mathematics.

The course of study is optional, each student being at liberty to choose his own, subject only to the time table and to the foregoing regulation.

It is necessary to have classes in more than one subject at the same hour, but the time table has been so arranged that as little inconvenience as possible will result therefrom.

New students are admitted at any time during the session, but attention is directed to the great advantage to be derived from commencing promptly on the first of October, when the classes are being organized.

Any student who is absent from his regular classes three times in succession, without a satisfactory reason being given, forfeits his position in the school. Students absent for sufficient cause and who wish to retain their position, should report to the Principal, either in person or in writing, before three absences have been recorded.

A Certificate of Proficiency will be granted to each student who has successfully pursued the course in any subject through one session, and has passed the prescribed examinations therein.

The regular course for the Diploma of the school will include the junior work in all the subjects and the senior work in either one of the two following groups :

(*a*) Mathematics, Mechanics, Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.

(*b*) Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics.

The annual examinations will be held during the latter part of April.

Each student in Practical Chemistry will be required to make a deposit of two dollars to make good losses and breakages in the apparatus. The balance will be refunded at the close of the session.

Each student in Drawing will be required to make a deposit of 50 cents on a key for locker, which will be refunded at the close of the session, when the key must be returned. No refund will be allowed on keys not returned before the end of the session.

The drawings, which are to be finished, must be made on paper 15x22 inches, unless otherwise prescribed. The staff will have the right of making such disposal of the drawings as will be to the best interests of the school.

Students are expected to conform in all matters of discipline and conduct to whatever regulations may be enacted by the teaching staff.

Students will be required to supply their own text books, drawing instruments and materials. Full information respecting these will be given on application to the Principal.

NUMBER AND OCCUPATIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, SESSION 1893-4.

No. of each.	Occupation.	Apprentices.	Journeymen.	Employers.	No. of each.	Occupation.	Apprentices.	Journeymen.	Employers.
92	Clerks	....	....	...	2	Photo-Engravers	....	2	....
69	Students	....	....	....	2	Inspectors of Plumbing	....	....	....
62	Machinists	30	32	....	2	Gilders	2	....	....
27	Carpenters	4	22	1	2	Litho-Designers	....	2	....
19	Electricians	14	5	....	2	Firemen	....	2	....
17	Plumbers	6	11	....	2	Piano Action Makers	....	2	....
15	Printers	7	8	....	2	Paper Box Makers	....	2	....
15	Office Boys	....	....	....	1	Boat Builder	....	1	....
13	Bricklayers	7	5	1	1	Modeller	....	1	....
12	Stationary Engineers	....	12	....	1	Mechanical Engineer	....	1	....
11	Architectural Students	....	....	....	1	Marine Engineer	....	1	....
10	Draughtsmen	2	8	....	1	Lithographer	1	....	....
9	Telegraph Linemen	....	9	....	1	Safemaker	....	1	....
9	Druggists	5	4	....	1	Decorator	....	1	....
9	Watchmakers	5	4	....	1	Lockmaker	....	1	....
8	Laborers	....	....	....	1	Hatmaker	1	....	....
8	Bookkeepers	....	....	....	1	Trunkmaker	....	1	....
8	Engravers	5	3	....	1	Wireworker	1	....	....
8	Tinsmiths	3	5	....	1	Sign Painter	....	1	....
7	Brassworkers	2	5	..	1	Furrier	....	1	....
7	Shippers	....	....	....	1	Gardener	....	1	....
7	Patternmakers	2	5	....	1	Dyer	....	1	....
7	Cabinetmakers	....	7	....	1	Sawyer	....	1	....
6	Tailors	4	2	....	1	Window Shade Maker	....	1	....
6	Jewellers	4	1	1	1	Embroiderer	....	1	....
2	Woodcarvers	....	2	....	6	Stonecutters	2	4	....

NUMBER AND OCCUPATIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, SESSION 1893-4.—*Continued*,

No. of each.	Occupation.	Apprentices.	Journeymen.	Employers.	No. of each.	Occupation.	Apprentices.	Journeymen.	Employers.
5	Surveyors	....	....	....	1	Brickmaker	....	1	....
5	Stenographers	....	....	....	1	Organ Reed Maker	1	....	....
5	Salesmen	....	....	....	1	Stationer	....	....	1
5	Steamfitters	1	4	....	1	Envelopecutter	....	1	....
5	Painters	....	5	....	1	Sailor	....	....	....
4	Public School Teachers	....	....	....	1	Accountant	....	1	....
4	Pressmen	....	4	....	1	Milk Dealer	....	....	....
3	Commercial Travellers	....	....	....	1	Photo-Mount Maker	....	1	....
3	Shoecutters	....	3	....	1	Butcher	....	....	....
3	Upholsterers	1	2	..	1	Oil Compounder	....	1	....
3	Boilermakers	..	3	....	1	Optician	1	....	....
3	Bakers	1	2	....	1	Furniture Polisher	....	1	....
3	Musical Instrument Makers	1	2	....	1	Electroplater	....	1	....
3	Teamsters	....	....	....	1	Telephone Inspector	....	....	....
3	Pianomakers	1	2	..	1	Spectacle Maker	....	1	....
2	Shoemakers	....	2	....	1	Foreman G.T.R	....	....	....
2	Photographers	....	2	..	1	Foreman Wilson Scale Works	....	....	....
2	Hatters	2	..	....	1	Glass Beveller	....	1	....
2	Moulders	....	2	....	1	Die Sinker	1	....	....
2	Tobacconists	....	....	....	1	Sewing Machine Adjuster	....	1	....
2	Telephone Operators	....	2	....	1	Florist	....	....	1
2	Telegraph Operators	....	2	....	1	Gunsmith	....	1	....
2	Piano Keyboard Makers	....	2	....	1	Mechanical Asst. Observatory	....	....	....
2	Blacksmiths	1	1	....	31	Occupations not given	....	....	....
1	Real Estate Agent	....	....	....					
					631				

AGES OF PUPILS ATTENDING THE TORONTO TECHNICAL SCHOOL, SESSION 1893-4.

Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.
4	12	77	18	16	24	12	30	7	36	4	42
6	13	57	19	22	25	5	31	3	37	1	44
16	14	52	20	14	26	8	32	1	38	2	45
36	15	37	21	9	27	8	33	4	39	2	51
65	16	24	22	13	28	7	34	2	40	1	55
63	17	23	23	14	29	4	35	2	41		

Ages not given, 11. Total, 631.

As may be observed by a perusal of the statement which follows, although a teacher had been added to the staff, the rent increased by $200, as well as the large increases of expenditure on capital account rendered necessary, the total outlay was kept within 16 cents of the total sum under the control of the Board:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL BOARD, 1893-4, AS CERTIFIED TO BY CITY AUDITORS.

Receipts.

Balance from 1892-3	$ 667 05
By appropriation from City Council	7,450 00
Interest on Deposit in Imperial Bank	27 85
	$8,144 90

Expenditure.

On Capital Account,—		
Mechanics	$ 45 95	
Drafting Rooms	110 54	
Chemistry, Sr. and Jr., Hydrost'cs and Heat	921 17	
Sound and Light, Electricity	440 94	
Chemical Laboratory	437 72	
		$1,956 31
On Maintenance Account,—		
Salaries	$4,118 64	
Rent	500 00	
Fuel, Gas and Water	541 77	
Caretaker's Supplies	53 14	
Maintenance of Classes	310 23	
		$5,523 78
		7,480 09
Balance		664 81
		$8,144 90
Against the above balance liabilities have been incurred amounting to		664 97

Toronto, January 31st, 1894.

STATEMENT.

The Board of the Toronto Technical School respectfully submits for the information of the City Council of the City of Toronto, the following statement of subjects taught and the average attendance of pupils at classes, for the periods mentioned, viz. :

	Part term 1892.	1892-3.	Oct. 1893.
Arithmetic	60	35	130
Algebra (Jr.)	44	31	50
" (Sr.)	..	..	20
Trigonometry	26	11	15
Euclid	..	9	35
Chemistry (Jr.)	50	40	75
" (Sr.)	..	..	20
" Practical	..	..	20
Hydrostatics and Heat	50	38	50
Sound and Light	..	..	35
Electricity (Jr.)	..	41	100
" (Sr.)	(To commence January next.)		
Mechanics (Sr.)	17	9	15
" (Jr.)	..	12	50
Practical Geometry	75	40	70
Descriptive Geometry (Jr.)	65	27	65
" " (Sr.)	..	..	15
At Work in Drafting Room	16	24	65
Number who took Lockers in Drafting Room	79	95	135
Total number in attendance on Nov. 7th, 1893	299	305	516

NOTE.—The falling off in the attendance at the classes in 1892-3 compared with the number in attendance, is accounted for by the fact that during the previous term many students took more subjects than they could properly attend to—which was not the case last year.

Registered attendance for the two weeks ending November 3rd 1893:

Monday,	Oct. 23—337	Oct. 30—377
Tuesday,	" 24—211	" 31—233
Wednesday,	" 25—225	Nov. 1—182
Thursday,	" 26—300	" 2—338
Friday,*	" 27—166	" 3—122
Total for week	1,239	1,252

Total number enrolled on Nov. 7th, instant, 546 (since increased considerably.)

All respectfully submitted,

JOHN INGLIS, Chairman.
A. G. HORWOOD, Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 20, 1893.

*NOTE.—The classes held on Friday night are advanced classes, which accounts for the attendance being smaller on that night.

PETITIONS.

To the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Toronto in Council:

The Petition of the Board of the Toronto Technical School respectfully sets forth:

That the said Technical School was established by By-law of the City Council of the City of Toronto in the latter part of 1891;

That the sum of $6,000, based on an anticipated attendance of 150 pupils, was appropriated for its equipment and maintenance;

That the free use of St. Lawrence Hall was granted for said school, but that the same was found totally unsuitable for the purpose;

That the building known as the old Wycliffe College, on West College street (opposite the head of McCaul street) had, as a consequence, to be rented for the purposes of said School;

That the School began its work with more than the anticipated number of pupils;

The teaching staff at the commencement was four, since increased to seven;

That the registered attendance in the term ending December, 1892, was 299, and in the term ending before the summer holidays, 1893, the number had increased to 305, while in the present term (commencing on Oct. 1st ultimo) the registered number aggregates in the close neighborhood of 600 pupils;

That a statement is hereunto appended, for the information of your body, showing the subjects taught in the said Technical School, the number of pupils receiving instruction in each subject and the registered number in attendance on each school night, for the two weeks ending November 30th, 1893;

That by reason of the greatly increased number of pupils in attendance and continuing to seek admission, there is urgent necessity for increased accommodation, and

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray your Honorable Body to provide such increased and permanent accommodation as may seem requisite and as will enable the Board of said School to provide for and meet the demands being made upon it in the matter of technical education.

As in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

JOHN INGLIS, Chairman.
A. G. HORWOOD, Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 20, 1893.

THE SCHOOL OF MINING AND AGRICULTURE.

"The value of technical education in all departments of manufacturing or productive industry has long been recognized, and in the keen competition engendered by the conditions of modern life, he who is best equipped with a knowledge of the principles and details of his business will, other things being equal, bear the palm.

"It was once the prevailing idea that actual every-day work was the only kind of education worth anything in the way of imparting a genuine knowledge of any business. It is doubtless true that experience gained in this way is the best education, but there are many callings in which it is in the highest degree advantageous to the student to begin his career by laying down a foundation of technical instruction, leaving the practical work of his business to follow in its proper order.

"Particularly is this the case with the man who intends to follow mining. In most countries where that country has got beyond the experimental stage, the demand for skilled and educated labor to conduct and superintend the winning and refining of ores has led to the establishment of schools of one kind or other where instruction in the various branches of mining and metallurgy may be obtained."—*First Report of the (Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1891.*

The School of Mining and Agriculture, located at the city of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac, was incorporated by Legislative enactment in 1893. It began its educational functions January 9th, 1894. The objects of the school are "to give a complete scientific education of both a theoretical and a practical character to young men studying for metallurgists or mining engineers; to give practical instruction to prospectors, mine foremen, and others interested in the discovery and winning of minerals; to lead prospecting excursions of the students as well as of those more directly interested in the development of mineral lands; and to provide theoretical and practical instruction in subjects pertaining to modern agriculture, such as dairying, veterinary science, and the chemistry, botany and zoology of the farm."

Registration.—All students are required to register at the beginning of each session.

Occasional Students.—Unmatriculated students may take any classes and examinations that they wish, as it is desired to give opportunities to persons who do not intend to follow engineering as a profession to receive the benefit of courses likely to be useful in common life.

Matriculation.—Candidates for a degree must pass the Matriculation examination before being admitted to examination on the work of the course. Matriculation consists of the usual Matriculation examination for Ontario in the subjects of (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Physics, (5) Latin, or French, or German. The details of this examination may be found in the Calendars of Ontario Universities. Departmental certificates of matriculation are accepted. Other matriculation examinations will be accepted so far as they are equivalent. Candidates who have made at least fifty per cent. on the honor papers in any of the matriculation subjects are not required to take the junior class in that subject.

Degree.—The degree of Mining Engineer (M.E.) will be conferred on those who take the course specified hereafter and pass the required examination. Examinations of other schools will be accepted *pro tanto.*

Fees.—Registration, Class and Laboratory fees must be paid annually on or before October 16th.

Registration	$ 1 00
For the Course in Mining, first year	40 00
" " second year	50 00
" " third year	55 00
" " fourth year	55 00
Any full Courses of Lectures taken singly	12 00
Any Laboratory Course taken singly	20 00
Analytical Chemistry (Medical)	12 00
Specialists' Practical Course in Qualitative Analysis, Blowpiping and Mineralogy	10 00
Elementary Mineralogy and Blowpiping	3 00
Graduation Fee	20 00
Annual Examination Fee	3 00

Course of Study.—The course extends over four years and includes the following subjects :

Junior English, or Junior French, or Junior German, or Junior Latin, Junior Mathematics, Modern Geometry, Higher Algebra, Solid Geometry, Plane Co-ordinate Geometry (1st course), Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential and Integral Calculus (1st course), Junior and Senior Physics, Optics, Junior and Senior Chemistry (with Laboratory Practice), Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, Blowpipe Analysis, Assaying, Mineralogy, Crystallography, Geology, Petrography, Ore Deposits, Mining, Ore Dressing, Metallurgy, Drawing and Designing, Materials and Construction, Surveying, Principles of Mechanism, Astronomy and Civil Engineering (Elementary).

The following order of classes is advised :

First Year.

Junior English, or Junior French, or German, or Latin, Junior Mathematics, Junior Physics, Junior Chemistry, Blowpipe Analysis, Drawing.

Second Year.

Senior Physics, Modern Geometry, Solid Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Senior Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis, Mineralogy II., Crystallography, Drawing and Designing.

Third Year.

Co-ordinate Geometry, Higher Algebra, Calculus, Optics, Astronomy, Geology, Petrography, Mineralogy III., Qualitative Analysis, Simple Quantitative Analysis, Materials and Construction, Mining Engineering.

Fourth Year.

Geology, Ore Deposits, Assaying, Mining, Ore Dressing, Metallurgy, Mechanism, Engineering, Surveying, Quantitative Analysis.

Subjects of Study.—The courses in English, French, German, Latin, Junior Mathematics, and Junior Physics are to be followed as found in Queen's University Calendar. In addition to the class on Senior Physics, students will be examined on :

Dupuis' Geometrical Optics, and Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN MATHEMATICS.

Synthetic Modern Geometry. Mondays at 4 p.m. Dupuis' Synthetic Geometry, Pts. III., IV., V.

Higher Algebra, including Elementary Determinants. Tuesdays at 4 p.m. Hall & Knight's Higher Algebra.

Synthetic Solid Geometry. Thursdays at 4 p.m.

Plane Co-ordinate Geometry. Mondays at 11 a.m. C. Smith's Conics

Differential and Integral Calculus. Thursdays at 11 a.m. Edward's Differential Calculus.

Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical. Tuesdays at 11 a.m. Lock's Trigonometries, Elementary and Higher.

Chemistry.

Professor—William L. Goodwin, D.Sc., Edin.
Demonstrators—T. L. Walker, M.A., and I. Wood, M.A., M.D.

Junior.

Chemical Species, Crystals and Crystallization, Chemical Change, Laws of Combination, Relations of Heat to Chemical Changes, Notation, Equations, Nomenclature, Volume Relations of Gases in Chemical Change, Volume Formulas, The Atomic Theory, Descriptive Chemistry of the more common elements and compounds, Electrolysis, Spectrum Analysis, Laboratory Practice.

Books—

Goodwin's Chemistry (Henderson & Co., Kingston).
Mixter's Elementary Chemistry (Wiley & Sons).
Remsen's Inorganic Chemistry (Advanced Course).

Geology.

Lecturer—Willet G. Miller, B. A.

Third Year.

Lithological Geology and Petrography, Classification of Rocks.

Dynamical Geology.

Outline of the Geological History of the Globe, with special reference to the formations found in Canada.

Physical Geography, Geology and Palæontology.

Examination and Determination of Rocks and Fossils.

Method of preparing rock sections for the microscope, and examination of prepared sections.

Books for reference—

Page's or Geikie's Physical Geography.
Lyell's Principles of Geology.
Dana's Manual of Geology.

Fourth Year.

Examination of specimens of Rocks, Minerals, etc.
A special study of Canadian Geology.
Economic minerals of Canada.
Field Geology.
Ore Deposits.

Books for reference—

Geikie's Field Geology.
Chapman's Mineralogy and Geology of Canada.
Dawson's Handbook of Canadian Geology.
Phillips' Ore Deposits.

Mineralogy.

Professor—William Nicol, M.A.

First Year.

Blowpipe Analysis—(*a*) A course of practical demonstrations to illustrate and explain reactions in studying the chemical properties of Minerals (one hour per week). (*b*) A practical class in which the experiments seen in the lectures are performed by the students (one hour per week).

Text book—

Chapman's Blowpipe Practice.

Books of reference—

Cornwall's Translation of Plattner's Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.
Landauer's Blowpipe Analysis.

Students must supply their own blowpipe apparatus.

Second Year.

1. Systematic Mineralogy. Monday at 2 p.m.

Text book—

Bauerman's Systematic Mineralogy. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Books for reference—

Naumann-Zirkel's Mineralogie.
Tschermak's Mineralogie.

2. Crystallography. Lectures and practical study of crystal forms by means of natural crystals, and wooden and wire models. Williams' Crystallography (Henry Holt & Co.).

3. Qualitative analysis of minerals by blowpipe and wet reagents.

Third Year.

1. Descriptive Mineralogy. Thursday at 2 p.m. Description and classification of the commonly occurring minerals, special attention being given to Canadian ores.

Text book—

Bauerman's Descriptive Mineralogy. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Books for reference—

Chester's Catalogue of Minerals.
Chapman's Minerals and Geology of Ontario and Quebec. 3rd ed. (Copp, Clark Co.)
Dana's System of Mineralogy.
Commissioner's Report on Mineral Resources of Ontario, 1890.
Reports of Bureau of Mines, 1891-92.

2. Determinative Mineralogy. Monday at 3 p.m. Practical instruction in the determination of minerals by means of the blowpipe and by field tests, such as color, hardness, streak, etc.

Text book—

Frazer's Tables for the Determination of Minerals. 3rd ed., 1891. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

3. Quantitative Analysis of Minerals (selected samples).

Mining Engineering and Ore Dressing.

Lecturer—Wm. Hamilton Merritt, F.G.S.

Mining—

Excavation, explosives, drilling, blasting, prospecting, shaft sinking, drifting, exploitation, underground transportation, hoisting, drainage, ventilation, lighting, acoidents, mine accounts, and mine surveying.

Ore Dressing—

Physical properties upon which ore dressing operations are based.
Theory of jigging, and slime treatment.
Hand dressing.
Crushing machinery; jaw crushers, stamps, rolls, pulverizers, etc.
Sizing machinery; flat and revolving screens, tables, etc.
Sorting machinery; jigs, settlers, etc.
Typical ore dressing works.

Metallurgy.

Professor—William Nicol, M.A.

Ores, furnaces, fuel; the metallurgy of iron, steel, nickel, silver, gold, copper, lead and aluminum.

Drawing.

Lecturer—Wm. Mason.

First Year.

Drawing instruments and materials; descriptive geometry; projection; tinting and lettering; topographical drawing.

Second Year.

Machine sketching; graphical statics; designing.

Materials and Construction.

Professor—R. Carr Harris, C.E.

Applied statics; testing of materials; properties of materials; designing and execution of engineering structures.

Mechanism.

Laws of motion; linkwork, etc.; problems in applied mechanics; engineering appliances; the steam engine; steam pumps, etc.

Surveying.

Lecturer—Wm. Mason.

Plane, topographical and railroad surveying; calculations; maps and scales; topographical drawing; use and adjustment of surveying instruments; methods of surveying; field work; mine surveying.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT UPON "TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUMS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION AND EVENING CLASSES,"

By Archibald Liversidge, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney, and Hon. Representative Commissioner for New South Wales at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1878.

Scientific and Higher Technical or Professional Education.

The term Technical Education is often applied indiscriminately to the special training requisite for the professional man, such as the scientific chemist, the engineer, or the architect, and to the instruction necessary to turn out an intelligent artisan or working man; the high class of special instruction required by the professional man is in reality a very widely different thing in its aims and objects to the teaching necessary for the skilled laborer. In making provision for professional scientific education it must be borne in mind that it is a much more serious and expensive matter than to provide the technical training necessary for an artisan, an engine-driver, or foreman of a workshop. This confusion may be partly due to high class professional schools being known on the Continent as technical schools—a name often given, also, to trade schools.

The requirements of the professional scientific man necessitate his passing through three successive educational stages; in the first instance he must possess a good general or liberal education, which should be followed by a course of instruction of a general scientific character, to serve as the necessary groundwork or foundation upon which his special professional education can be built; portions of the latter, or third stage of his education, can of course, in certain cases, be taken concurrently with his second or general scientific education.

The skilled artisan also requires a general education in the first instance, to be followed by elementary instruction in certain branches of science according to his future occupation, sufficient to give him an intelligent interest in the principles of his trade; and finally, his trade education itself, which may be obtained in a trade school and the workshops, or in the workshop alone. The education of the artisan has to be of an elementary nature, simply because he cannot afford the time to go beyond the preliminary stages.

Evening Classes for Scientific and Technical Instruction.

. . . . The principal uses of evening classes appear to be more to render supplementary assistance in supplying the deficiencies of a student's education than to wholly provide it.

I would recommend that the session of evening classes should, as a rule, not extend over from more than six to eight of the cooler months of the year, on account of the trying nature of the summer months in many parts of the Colony, and also on account of the great advantage which is always derived from a change, the renewed vigor and energy with which the studies would be freshly taken up by the members of the classes after a recess of three or four months would more than compensate for the time thus apparently lost. An additional advantage of having a session extending over only part of the year is, although it hardly applies to students attending evening classes, that the students would be free . . . to earn something in the recess for their maintenance during the session.

The attendance at such evening classes would probably be much encouraged by offering liberal prizes for the most successful and diligent students; much good has been done at home in this way by the Science and Art Department, the Society of Arts, and of late by the various city guilds or companies, and by private benefactors.

Trade Schools.

It is admitted on all hands that it is necessary to have trade schools to supply the deficiency caused by the decay of the old apprenticeship system; hence one or more trade schools are to be met with in almost every town of importance in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, etc., where it is almost the general opinion that the students in the trade schools get on much faster than the boys who are apprenticed to master workmen in the ordinary way.

Even as early as 1676, Chief Justice Hale appears to have recommended Parliament to institute an industrial school in each English parish. Locke did the same again in 1705.

Prof. Huxley, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, held early in December, 1879, gave it as his opinion that "there should be established in the neighborhood of all the great centres of industry, schools to which young boys, who are learning certain handicrafts, could resort in order to receive instructions, which should qualify them to work skilfully and intelligently at their trade."

By Technical Education in England is usually understood that instruction which is necessary, and is especially intended to assist in training persons for some particular industry, trade, handicraft or art. Technical Education, however, should not be understood to consist solely of instruction in the handicrafts or arts, but rather the education necessary to enable a boy to become an intelligent workman,—one who can see the principles underlying the methods of work,—one who can give a reason for doing anything in a certain way, and does not blindly follow a certain rule he was so taught; in fact, he should know something of the science of his art, for every art is based upon certain scientific principles. The practice of but very few arts can be taught except in the workshop, but the principles of science of most arts can be taught either before the young artisan enters the workshop as an apprentice or during the period of his apprenticeship.

In fact, no system of technical instruction or class teaching can supersede, render unnecessary or replace the training of "eye and hand" acquired by actual work in the workshop. Even in the case of certain professional subjects, which it is generally thought can be thoroughly taught at a college or school, such as, for instance, the arts of medicine, surgery and certain selected portions of chemistry, like analysis and assaying, or the arts of sculpture, painting, etc., which, it is true can be fairly well taught up to a certain point, many years of subsequent practice are requisite before the student can take his stand before the world as a fully qualified and competent professional man.

Again, Prof. Huxley, in speaking upon Trade Education, says: "The kind of education or training desirable for anyone wishing to learn a handicraft would consist of, firstly, a good elementary education, *i. e.*, that besides reading, writing, etc., the aspirant should be so trained as to have had his understanding fully awakened, so that he should take a real interest in his adopted pursuit; secondly, he should have some acquaintance with the elements of physical science, and it would be eminently desirable that he should have some knowledge of drawing, more or less; and in order that he might know what other countries were doing in his particular craft, and to get at valuable sources of information, which would otherwise be closed to him, he should know something of one or two languages besides his own; and, above all, should not have gone through too much preparation for examinations, which frequently tends to destroy the vigor and elasticity of the mind if carried to excess.

"Technical Education may be regarded, not as the teaching of technicalities, but as the sort of training best fitted to enable the pupil to learn them for himself; any measure of Technical Education which tended to delay the period at which a boy entered on the business of his trade, by an undue prolongation of his school life, would be impracticable

both from the employer's and the workman's point of view. The means for securing this end are greatly facilitated by the improved system of general education ; but although elementary science is recognized in the schools, yet too little attention is paid to it, and it is to be regretted that the science teaching is scattered and unsystematic, and not so practical and experimental as it should be, which, though involving trouble and expense, is yet very necessary."

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Professor Lyon Playfair, in a lecture delivered at Edinburgh, says : "The true education of a laborer is to make him an intelligent being, not a mere dexterous manipulator, so that he may have the moral dignity and intellectual force derived from a thorough understanding of the principles of the work in which he is engaged. Instruction in manipulative skill is no education at all, and, such as it is, belongs to the workshop and not to the school. They may, it is true, be often combined with mutual advantage, as is the half time system of factories and union schools; or in the way it is done in Scotch universities, by winter study and summer work."

"Again," he continues, "the instruction given to the workingman ought, in our opinion, to be such as will raise his intellectual and moral level, facilitates the practice of his trade, make him more skilled in his craft, increase his power of production, and consequently his own means and the common weal, by gradually suppressing the ignorance and vice which are the cause of so much misery and the ruin of families. In addition to the subjects taught in elementary primary schools, we think technical education ought to comprise—man's duty to God, his fellow-creatures and himself ; the study and recitation of select passages in prose and verse : caligraphy ; the rules of French grammar and parsing ; complete practical arithmetic ; the elements of geometry ; the elements of applied physics ; industrial chemistry ; industrial mechanics ; linear drawing applied to ornament, machines and naval constructions ; the rudiments of sanitary science ; the elements of history ; the English language ; the elements of geography and gymnastics.

"For those who desire to become foremen, heads of workshops, managers of factories and engineers, the preparatory technical instruction must have the same basis as for the workman, but be far more extended, so far as to enable them to enter a school of arts or trades . . . which for the working classes may be regarded as the schools of application, just as the French Schools of Bridges and Roads, the Schools of Naval Engineers, etc., are for the upper classes."

Without doubt all artizans, and skilled laborers and workers in wood, stone and metal, as carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers, masons, smiths, fitters and others, would profit very much indeed by instructions in the elements of drawing, design, geometry, and the rudiments of science in addition to the ordinary school education which they receive. They should all be able to calculate the area of a circle, to construct any give polygon or angle, and to perform other simple operations of the kind constantly cropping up in their daily work, but which are too often only guessed at or roughly estimated by rule of thumb, often to the great loss of their own time and the inexcusable waste of their employer's material.

The French schools for apprentices at Paris, Havre and Douai are intended to give this instruction to boys at the same time that they are trained to become carpenters, turners, cabinetmakers, pattern-makers, smiths, fitters, locksmiths, etc. The boys are admitted at 13, but must have obtained the certificate in elementary education. The majority leave at 16 or 17 years of age.

. . . . . .

Elementary science should, however, be taught to the older children in primary schools, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the London School Board.

. . . . . .

The subjects of technical instruction and the training of artisans are still receiving much attention and earnest consideration at Home. Inquiries continue to be made on the continent and elsewhere by the English government, and we may expect to shortly receive additional information upon the questions, and later reports concerning the working of the systems now under trial.

. . . . . .

Professor Rankine, F. R. S, when examined by the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction, on the subject of "Evening Classes for Scientific and Technical Instruction," gave extremely valuable evidence upon this matter, and his experience seems to show that too much must not be expected from those who can only find time for study after a fatiguing day's work.

The principal uses of evening classes appear to be more to render supplementary assistance in supplying the deficiencies of a student's education than to wholly provide it.

I would recommend that the session of evening classes should, as a rule, not extend over from more than six to eight of the cooler months of the year on account of the trying nature of the summer months, ... and also on account of the great advantage which is always derived from a change; the renewed vigor and energy with which the studies would be freshly taken up by the members of the classes, after a recess of three or four months, would more than compensate for the time thus apparently lost.

ENGLAND.

King's College, London.

This College was founded in 1828, and is under the patronage of H. M. the Queen.

A very large number of evening classes are held at this College. There are some thirty-five courses of lectures given by the College Professors and Lecturers; the instruction is of a high class character, and includes almost every branch of higher education. The course includes Carpentry, Turning, Ironwork, Smith's work and Casting in brass and iron. The workshops are under a Superintendent and there are under him skilled workmen in each department. The hours of attendance are two and a half hours on two evenings in each week; the fee is £2, 2s. per term of about 12 weeks, payable in advance. Students in the Evening Department, in common with the day students, are entitled to receive the Diploma of Associate of King's College conditionally upon fulfilling the regulations and passing the necessary examinations.

The Birmingham and Midland Institute.

This is a combination of several institutions, that is, as far as its purpose is concerned, it is the Birkbeck Institution for Birmingham; there are (1880) 2,786 students in the industrial department, mostly artisans, and others engaged during the day, including those taught in the six branch classes; there is also a Summer Field Class, as well as classes in Shorthand and the Theory of Music. There are six offshoots or branch institutions for evening classes, etc., in different parts of Birmingham.

The Liverpool School of Science.

This Institution was founded in October, 1861, chiefly through the exertions of Sir William Brown, who had, in 1857, given the Free Public Library and Museum to Liverpool. . . . The subjects taught include Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry (elementary and advanced), Machine Construction and Drawing (elementary and advanced), Mathematics in all stages, Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Acoustics, Light and Heat, Magnetism and Electricity, Inorganic Chemistry (elementary and advanced), Geology (elementary and advanced), Mineralogy, Animal Physiology, General Biology, Steam and Drawing. There is besides an Art Class for Freehand and Practical Geometry and Model and Perspective.

*The Birkbeck Institution.**

This institution has an influential committee and distinguished body of examiners and teachers in all branches of education ; it was the first of the kind established in London, and it has been the means of calling into existence more than 1,000 similar institutions in Great Britain and her colonies. . . . . Its courses include all the subjects usually taught even in places of greater pretensions. . . . The fees are very low, ranging from 1s. to 10s. 6d. for the course, in addition to an annual subscription of a few shillings. Special attention is paid to preparing candidates for the degree examinations of the London University. Lectures are delivered weekly ; the classes are held in the evening, from about 5 o'clock till 9 o'clock p.m., and the time devoted to each subject is in most cases an hour.

The library, containing about 8,000 volumes, is open from 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it opens at 2 and closes at 6 p m.; there is a reading room supplied with the ordinary daily and weekly periodicals, and a magazine room and study, where members have access to all standard, literary, scientific and philosophical magazines. The course of instruction comprises ten departments, and some of these subjects are subdivided into two or three classes, and each class for every subject of the division has one hour per week devoted to it. Fees, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per course per term.

The City of London College.

This is very similar to the Birkbeck Institute. Evening classes are held, which are chiefly intended for clerks and others engaged during the daytime. Special attention is paid to Technical Drawing and Machine and Building Construction. The fees are very low, being 16s. 6d. per session of three terms for any one class. This also admits to the reading rooms, coffee room, concerts, lectures, entertainments, divinity class and debating society. The curriculum of instruction comprises in all thirty-six courses, which are conducted by twenty-six professors.

Workingmen's College, Bloomsbury.

This college was founded in 1854 by the late Mr. F. D. Maurice. The students are for the most part workingmen ; the teachers are usually members of the universities and of the different professions, or those who have been students at the college. It provides instruction at the smallest possible cost, the average of the fees being about 4s. 6d , or ranging from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per term. The instructors for the most part give their services gratuitously.

The Polytechnic College.

This institution, which is in connection with the Royal Polytechnic, London, is of a similar character to the Birkbeck Institution ; special attention is paid to the Science department. The classes are all held in the evening between the hours of 7 and 10 p.m.

AUSTRIA.

In Austria the Real-Schule buildings are made use of also for the Gewerbe-Schulen, or trade schools ; they are set apart for the former purpose during the daytime, and are utilized for the trade schools in the evenings from 6.30 to 9.30, and on Sunday mornings from 8 to 12. Admission to the classes of these Gewerbe-Schulen is free.

Vienna is divided into wards, and there is an upper or lower Real-Schule in each of them. One of the largest of these is situated in the Wieden ward ; it is attended by over 300 evening and 400 day students.

The evening schools in Vienna owe much of their success to the fact that the apprentice laws render it compulsory for every apprentice to attend an evening school for one year at least during his term of apprenticeship.

*Founded by Dr. Birkbeck in Chancery Lane, London, in 1823.

In 1877 Austria had six technical high schools, with an attendance of 3,257 students. At that time the Vienna Technological Cabinet included a collection of trade tools with 11,266 examples, a collection of manufactured articles with 75,856 examples, and a raw material collection with 5,786 examples. The collection for the theoretical mechanics had 627 examples, and the physical cabinet and the collection for materials 1,100 and 4,000 respectively. There are four chemical laboratories—two for general and analytical chemistry, one for organic chemical technology, and one for inorganic technology. The chair of higher geodesy and spherical astronomy has an observatory.

The Vienna Weaving School.

The tuition in this school is in two departments: (*a*) the weaving school, (*b*) the school for drawing as applied to manufacturing. The scholar can, at his own discretion, attend either one or both classes. Instruction is given in the former three days a week from 8 to 12 a.m., and in the latter on the other three week days at the same hours. In both departments assistants and apprentices are taught on Sundays from 8 to 12 a.m., and on Mondays from 6 to 9 p.m. All instruction is free, but scholars must provide their own patterns, materials, etc. They must have passed their fourteenth year, and be able to show good school testimonials.

Treadle Weaving. Knowledge of the loom, its several separate parts and elements, the tools and materials used in weaving—various readings, the connection of the healds with the treadles, the theory of the primary weaves, as taffeta, croiset, atlas, and afterwards the weaves of many other cloths, with a description of the heald and treadle finings as a preparation for the following analyses:

The analyses of woven stuffs, more especially of plain, striped and checked patterns; small woven patterns made in the lace bobbin machines, descriptions of these, with instructions in reproducing the designs on paper; weaving of table linens on shafts; piqués on shafts; right-hand twills and double cloths on shafts; backed and double cloths; velvets and similar cloths; gauze.

The scholar will in this course also be made familiar with the jacquard, with the various forms of harness, with the calculation of the design paper required for each cloth, with the reading of it, etc.

Jacquard Weaving. For instance, damasks—as atlas, furniture cloths and damask table linen; over-shot or lanced goods, as shawls, gobelins, etc.; piqués, double and backed cloths; tapestry and velvets; gauze and ribbons.

The instruction in drawing embraces: geometrical and construction drawing—rectilineal figures, curves, complicated figures of both; freehand drawing—outlines, shaded copies; drawing after plaster models—in black, shaded with light introduced, colors; drawing after flower models—introducing drawing after natural flowers in water colors, in given shades; coloring, teaching of styles, and the elements of perspective in line and color; painting of designs for special branches of industry, for industrial trades, for prints and tapestry, for embroidery in gold and silk; instruction in making patterns for all branches of textile industry. . . . . .

The Ladies' Industrial Association of Vienna is one of the best industrial schools for young women. It is divided into eleven departments, viz.: commerce, French, English, stenography, drawing, higher working school, sewing, cutting out, point lace work, telegraphy and general improvement. The fees range from £4 10s. to £1 a year, and for those who desire it, situations are found on leaving the school. Girls may either do their own work at the school or work for ladies who send work to the school; in either case they receive payment. The subscriptions to meet the loss on the school are easily obtained.

The "Frauen Erwerb Verein" of Prague has two schools. In one are the schools for commerce, dress-making, telegraphy, and educating the teachers for the kindergarten system; in the other, machine knitting and cutting out, and sewing are taught. In the two schools there are over 200 pupils, and they are supported by subscriptions from the State, the province of Bohemia and the town of Prague.

Belgium.

In Belgium every commune must have at least one public elementary school, unless the means of instruction for all the children be provided for by private, endowed or denominational schools.

The primary schools must give instructions in French (or Flemish), arithmetic, writing, religion and morals. Elementary schools must be free to the poor. . . .

Technical education is provided for by institutions of three grades—the universities give the higher instruction. . . . . .

Primary technical instruction is given in the industrial schools for workmen, of which there are many. For lace-making alone there were in 1872 about 590 schools. There are also schools for such trades as glove-making and cabinetmaking.

The apprentice schools are chiefly managed by the manufacturers of the different towns, who send work to be done in them.

The Ghent Technical School has some 800 students. The following is the programme laid down for the three years' course in the weaving department: first year—mathematics, natural philosophy, theoretical course of weaving, designing, accountantship; second year—mechanics, chemistry, practical weaving, machine drawing.

The looms are in a shed specially built for them. They are principally used for the manufacture of linen. The school possesses a number of models of steam engines, furnaces, gasometers, etc., as illustrations for lectures. The chemistry department is also very efficient. All instruction is free.

Industrial School, Verviers. Verviers and the district around it are important for the manufacture of broadcloth. Instruction is given in the evening, and to qualify for admission the students, who number about 359, must be more than 12 years of age, write correctly, and know the first four rules of arithmetic. There is a three years' course in the section for mechanics, chemistry and industrial design, which is divided into two branches—one for chemists and dyers, the second for machine constructors. The first branch of instruction is algebra, geometry, ornamental and mechanical designing, elements of mechanics and construction of buildings, etc., used for washing and dyeing wool. The programme of the second branch includes algebra, geometry, ornamental and mechanical designing, natural philosophy, as especially applicable to the heating of boilers, furnaces, drying houses, etc., chemistry as applied to the industries of the town, washing and dyeing wool, mechanics, and the construction of machines. . . . . .

At Verviers diplomas and travelling bursaries are granted. Those who attend the school three years and pass the examination at the end receive diplomas; those who pass highest in the third year and gain 75 per cent. or more of the total marks also receive gold medals. Should anyone distinguish himself sufficiently, he receives a travelling scholarship, which enables him to visit other countries and become acquainted with their industries, and on his return he has to give an account of what he has seen, and the progress of the special industries he has visited. The three diplomas granted are those of "Chemical Dyer," "Mechanical Constructor" and "Master Weaver." From 1864 to 1870, inclusive, twenty-nine diplomas of "Master Weaver" were granted.

Professional School, Brussels. This school for girls was founded in 1865. It originally opened with the following resources: Subscriptions of about £1 10s. per annum from 134 subscribers and a grant from the municipal council of £144 yearly, for which it had the right of sending 100 girls as free scholars. In 1868 the municipal authorities offered to adopt it as one of the public schools of the town, and the government agreed to subsidize it at their suggestion; it still has (in 1880) 300 subscribers, who elect from among themselves a managing committee.

The instruction is in two courses—general and special. . . . . The special course includes commercial law and English and German, industrial designing, chiefly applicable to millinery and dressmaking and the manufacture of porcelain; painting on porcelain, dressmaking, cutting out and the getting up of linen, manufacture of artificial flowers, painting on fans and various stuffs. There are now (1880) more than

300 pupils attending, and several of the neighboring communes have founded scholarships. At the end of the course these girls who pass an examination obtain certificates of proficiency, which are generally instrumental in obtaining them lucrative employment. From 1865 to 1872 the receipts increased from about £450 to about £2,360, and the expenses rose in the same period from about £436 to £1,480.

France.

The Paris Central School of Arts and Manufactures was founded in 1829 by private efforts. The school has steadily increased from 140 in the first year to 550. In 1857, the school then containing 475 students, and its income being over £4,000, the institution was handed over gratuitously to the State and important improvements were introduced; the candidates for admission were classed according to the results of an entrance examination, instead of being examined simply to ascertain whether they were fit for admission.

Since its foundation the school has granted diplomas to 4,054 engineers, of whom 552 were foreigners; and the number of students admitted is 7,266. The school has had great influence in the railway constructions of France; in 1834, a special course of lectures on railway construction was instituted—the first of its kind in Europe. Many iron founders, machine makers, farmers, manufacturers of chemical products, sugar, paper, etc., have gained their scientific knowledge from this institution.

The reputation of the Central School has led to the foundation of similar establishments elsewhere, amongst the first of which is the celebrated Polytechnic of Zurich, which has nearly 1,000 students and receives a yearly grant from the Federal Government of nearly £15,000. There are, besides, the Schools of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, at Liege, founded in 1887; the Polytechnic Schools of Dresden, Vienna, Munich, etc.; the Berlin Royal Institution of Arts and Manufactures; Russia has the Imperial Technical School of Moscow, with a capital of £400,000 and an income which, in 1887, amounted to close upon £30,000. The United States, which, in 1862, had not a single technical school, has now (1880) more than thirty, the endowment of which exceeds £2,000,000.

Industrial Institute, Lille (North of France). This Institute has three distinct divisions, viz.: The Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial Schools, and is intended to train those who intend devoting themselves to or are already engaged in any of these pursuits. The new buildings include a large number of workshops with small classrooms attached; these workshops are most completely fitted up with every requisite, and contain lathes, planes, etc., driven by a twenty horse-power engine; and the dyeing department has hot and cold water, steam dyeing troughs, furnace drying machine, etc. The weaving department is not yet in working order, but will be, when finished, equal to the rest of the school.

Then, again, there are the School of Bridges and Roads, the School of Mines, Special School of Agriculture, Paris; School for Miners, at St. Etienne (Loire); School for Foremen Miners, Douai (Nord); Schools of Arts and Trade, at Aix, Angers and Chalons-sur-Marne; School of Forestry at Nancy (Meurthe et Moselle); Schools of Agriculture at Grignon, Grand Jouan and Montpellier; School of Horticulture at Versailles; Schools of Hydrography in the principal maritime towns; Naval School at Brest; School of Marine Engineers, Cherbourg; Special Military School at St. Cyr, near Versailles; Schools of Pharmacy at Paris, Montpellier and Nancy; Schools of Medicine, Naval Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy at Brest, Toulon and Rochefort; Veterinary Schools at Alfort, Lyons and Toulouse; Schools of Law at Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Douai, Grenople, Lyons, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes and Toulouse.

Germany.

In Germany there are technical schools of three grades and in addition special trade schools. In connection with the primary schools, there are the "Fortbildungs Schulen," or technical schools for improvement, in which elementary instruction is given in various branches of trade and manufacture.

Würtemburg, with her two millions of inhabitants, has 160 such institutions, including schools for special branches of trade, such as for wood, metal, ivory, textile and other industries. In the small Grand Duchy of Hesse, 3,000 pupils are annually educated, without compulsory attendance, at the "Improvement Schools"; and in Prussia and Bavaria instruction is given in numerous improvement classes, in elementary as well as special classes for architectural art, industrial, mechanical and machine drawing.

In connection with the "gymnasiums," or secondary grade literary schools, and "Real Schulen," or second grade scientific schools, there is in every large town a trade school (Gewerbe Schule) in which the instruction is of a more practical nature than in the "Real Schulen."

The Real Schulen are essentially utilitarian in aim and character, and are expressly intended to provide instruction for those who are to follow some trade or industrial occupation. They offer an education to the future merchant, artisan, etc, corresponding to that offered by the gymnasiums to those who intend to follow the liberal professions, law, medicine and theology.

The course of study is divided into six classes and usually extends over a period of nine years. In the Real Schulen special attention is paid to the modern languages, which occupy a similar position to the classical languages in the gymnasiums; every student is supposed to acquire a good knowledge of English and French.

In Germany there are about 300 Real-schools of the first order and 600 of the second grade.

The Gymnasium and the Real Schule are intended to be preparatory to the University and Polytecnicum respectively, but the students of the Gewerbe Schule usually go into business on leaving The Gewerbe Schulen are especially for the technical and scientific instruction of working managers, foremen and tradesmen; they are provided with requisite scientific apparatus and appliances, laboratories, drawing studios, etc.

There are about ninety Gewerbe Schulen or special institutions for middle class technical and scientific instruction in Germany.

In Prussia there are 29 provincial trade schools; the High School of Science at Frankfort-on-Main; 13 schools for architects, working managers and foremen; 5 technical schools for textile industry, as at Crefeld, Mülheim, etc.; 3 schools of design, drawing, and art industry, Berlin, Cologne and Hanau.

In Saxony: The High School of Science at Chemnitz; 2 technical schools, Frankenberg and Mitweida; school for working managers and foremen at Chemnitz; 5 schools for architects. Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Zittan and Planen; 3 technical schools for textile industry, Chemnitz, Gros Schönean, Limbach; 1 school for modelling, ornamentation and designs, at Dresden.

In Bavaria: There are four schools of industry for architects, construction of machines and chemical industry (Munich, Augsburg, Nuremberg and Kaiserslautern); 2 schools for architects (Munich and Nuremberg); 2 schools for art industry (Munich and Nuremberg).

In Würtemberg: There is a school for architects, working managers and foremen at Stuttgart; one school for art industry at Stuttgart; 4 schools for textile industry (Reuttingen, Weidesheim, etc.).

In Hesse-Darmstadt: One school for architects at Darmstadt; 2 schools for art industry (Mayence and Offenbach).

In Brunswick: One school for architects at Halzminden.

In Coburg-Gotha: Three schools for architects at Coburg, Gotha and Ohrdruf.

In Hamburg: General technical schools and schools for architects.

In Lübeck: One technical school.

In Mecklenburg-Schwerin: One technical school at Schwerin.

In Alsace: Two technical schools (Mülhausen and Strasbourg).

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The following is a synopsis of a "Circular of Lord Stanley upon Technical and Industrial Education to Her Majesty's Representatives abroad, together with their replies,"—1868 :

In the year 1867 a circular was addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers abroad, requesting them to furnish information as to Technical and Industrial Education in the several countries in which they represented the British Government. The replies contained collectively a mass of information on the subject, and the whole of them were printed in a Blue Book presented to both Houses of Parliament in the following year, 1868.

The report for the Hanse Towns gives full information regarding the Hamburg Industrial Schools, viz. : The Public Trade School, the School for Building and Architecture, the Educational Union and the Polytechnic Preparatory Institute ; particulars are also given of the Trade School at Lubeck, established 1841.

The report from Bavaria treats of the Male and Female Sunday and Holiday Schools in Munich ; the Royal District Industrial School at Passau ; the Royal District Industrial and Commercial School, and the High Technical School at Bayreuth ; the Royal Industrial School and the Higher Technical School attached to it at Hof ; a similar double school at Banburg ; the Royal Industrial School in Ausbach ; the Royal Industrial and Commercial School in Furth, Middle Franconia ; the Royal District Industrial School in Augsburg ; the Royal Industrial and Higher Technical Schools at Kempten ; similar schools in Nordlingen and Lindau ; the Royal Technical Gymnasium in Nuremberg ; the Royal District Industrial School and the Royal School of Machinery in Augsburg ; the Weaving School at Mundeberg ; the Industrial Drawing and Wood-carving School at Berechteogsden ; the Royal School of Art, as applied to trade, at Nuremberg ; the Polytechnic Society's School in Wurtzburg, and the Royal Polytechnic School at Munich. Full particulars of the most important of these schools are given, such as the number of teachers and students, fees, courses of education and general regulations.

The Prussian report, besides giving copies of the laws and organizations of various kinds of schools, particularly notices the Commercial and Industrial School at Berlin, for females, and the Berlin Workingmen's Association. The former is to give young women of the better classes a sound industrial and commercial education ; and the latter is a most useful institution, many thousands of workingmen attending it and coming from all parts of Germany to do so. Other principal Industrial Schools are the Eldena Academy for political and rural economy ; the Poppelsdarf Agricultural Academy ; the Royal Trade Institution of Berlin ; High School of Science, Frankfort ; Weaving Schools at Crefeld and Mulheim ; various plans for the improvement of Technical Education and for the organization of the Technical High Schools.

The report from Sweden gives the general tendency of the Technical or Industrial Education imparted. Among other institutions mentioned are the School of the Industrial Society of Gothenburg and the Ship-building Institution at Carlskrona, in addition to the Polytechnic School of Stockholm, the Chalmers Polytechnic School, the Schools of Mines at Falun and Filipstad, the School of Naval Architecture, and the Industrial Schools at Malmo, Norrkaping, Erebro, Boras and Eskilstuna.

From Holland there is a report on Primary and Middle Class Schools. At the date of the report not much progress had been made in the means for giving technical instruction, and the only schools of this description of much importance that are mentioned are the Agricultural Schools and the Royal Polytechnic School of Delft.

There was some difficulty about obtaining a full report from Austria, as great delay would have been experienced in procuring the necessary information from the provinces ; the British Representative, therefore, sends a general report of the scheme of education in the Province which includes Vienna.

The report from Belgium on Technical Schools, etc., is exhaustive, and deals with all the establishments of that character. They are arranged in two categories, and include, firstly, the Industrial Schools (fourteen are named), the Mines of Hainault, the Indus-

trial Museum and the Upper Commercial Institution of Antwerp; secondly, the workshops for apprentices ("Ateliers d'Apprentissage") established at Flanders, and the Melle Institution near Ghent.

There is a report distinct from that on the Technical Schools of the rest of Prussia, on the Provincial Industrial School at Danzie; it is a central college, and all the twenty-seven Provincial Industrial Schools are connected with it.

The report on Education in France is very comprehensive, and includes full information as to primary, secondary, and technical instruction in that country. The studies appointed for special schools are given in extenso, and the method of giving instruction in those schools; in addition, the report comprises various laws made for the government of the different kinds of schools. The School of Watchmaking at Cluses (Haute Savoie) is specially mentioned, as are also the Schools of Pharmacy, Law and Medicine; the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, and the Polytechnic School, both at Paris; Agricultural, Forestal and Horticultural Schools; Schools of Art, etc., etc.

The report from Switzerland is also very full. It contains particulars as to popular education; schemes for employing children in factories; various laws on Public Instruction; and makes mention of the Federal Polytechnic School; the French-Switzerland Training School for Industry, Public Works, and Private Buildings, Lausanne; the Watchmaking School at St. Imich, Canton of Berne, and the School of Design for encouraging Wood-carving at Brienz, in the same canton; the Weaving School of Frogen, Canton of Appenzell; Industrial Schools at Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle, Canton of Neufchatel; the Industrial and Commercial College at Geneva; and the Polytechnic School at Zurich.

The Norwegian report gives an account of a School of Mines at Köngsberg, of a Theoretical School for Mechanical Engineers at Carljohansvaern, connected with the naval workshops of that place, so that the students may also have practical instruction. The report includes the Law of Popular Schools in rural districts.

According to the Danish report the only school which had any pretensions to being of a technical character was the Technical Institution of Copenhagen, and even that paid little attention to purely technical instruction. An account of it is given.

The report for Spain and Biscay gives an account of the system of public instruction initiated in 1845, and including primary instruction, secondary instruction, education for the learned professions and education of a special kind. The special schools include those for Architecture, Mines, Civil Engineering; Schools of Art, Industry, Agriculture, Navigation and Commerce; Veterinary Schools and Colleges for the Deaf and Dumb.

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The following abstract prepared by Mr. Henderson, British Vice-Consul at Hamburg, is made from a report by the University of Commerce in Berlin, for presentation to the Prussian Parliament:

I. Abstract of recommendations for the organization of a Technical School at Berlin.

A technical school should be a union of various schools of art and construction, each devoted to a special subject, but enjoying the advantages of co-operation and mutual support. It should be presided over by a rector, elected annually. In order to carry out the object successfully the greatest importance should be attached not to the presiding but to the teaching element. Frequent change in the rectorship would prevent the tendency that might otherwise arise to give undue prominence to one special subject to the neglect of other branches. Decentralization should therefore be the rule. In Dresden the rector is appointed for life; in Munich, for three years; Karlsruhe, Darmstadt, Stuttgart and Brunswick, from one to three years. In Austria one year is the rule. The necessary attention to the business arrangements of such an institution should be secured by the appoint-

ment of a permanent Secretary, whose business aptitude should be thorough, and whose duty it would be to keep the organization in proper working order and superintend the expenditure.

II. Conference on Technical Schools in Prussia, held in Berlin, August 2, 1878.

The Prussian Government summoned a number of persons connected with the Government Technical School to confer with the Minister of Commerce upon the best method of reorganizing those institutions. The Conference recommended that they should in future be divided into two classes—the first class schools to be those intended for the training of architects, engineers and others; the second to be devoted to the education of artisans. The pupils of both classes should enter earlier than at present, and follow a course of not less than five years. The requirements of the district will indicate which class of school should be established.

The course of instruction should include two modern languages, French and English. The study of the classics would not only absorb too much time but is not necessary. The architect must study the sculpture of architecture as well as the general designs of the ancients, but does not need to have a mastery of their languages. A collection of originals or models is essential for this purpose. Drawing is not, as has been sometimes thought, a matter of secondary importance, but plays a most important part in the formation of correct ideas of taste and form, and in the education of the eye and hand. For schools of the first class there seems to be less of a demand than for those of the second. A large manufacturer, who took part in the Conference, stated that out of more than 60 persons in his designing office, not even one-third required to have passed through an academical course; for the rest a technical middle class school training was sufficient.

III. Technical Schools for the Middle and Lower Classes.

The desire that has been generally expressed for the formation of technical schools for artisans is based upon various considerations. The abolition of the examination formerly required in order to carry on business as a master, the decline of guilds, and the rapid progress of all manufacturing enterprises in consequence of the over-speculation which followed the Franco-German war, has led many thousands to change their former occupations. The result has been that many have taken up manufactures for which they have had no previous adequate training. This evil has been specially felt through the depression of trade, and the necessity for cheap and at the same time tasteful production which has been developed in consequence. The high development of French manufactures, especially in articles of luxury, of which the recent exhibition in Paris has furnished fresh proofs, has enabled that country to recover itself with amazing rapidity, and to bear with comparative ease a greatly increased burden of taxation, even at a time of great commercial dulness.

Owing to the great number of male apprentices (Berlin, with a population of 996,858, having 13,757,) it is obviously impossible to attempt compulsory technical education, and it is advisable, therefore, to establish a limited number of institutions which will afford the opportunity of improved preparation for active life to those who may desire it.

The combination of practice with theoretical instruction does not seem possible in architectural schools, which should confine themselves to Mathematics, Physics, Drawing, Correspondence and Bookkeeping. Schools for weaving ought to make those who intend to carry on that occupation familiar with the theory and practice of textile manufactures, and with the most necessary commercial knowledge. It is necessary that these institutions should place their students in a position to compete with rivals at home and abroad, and should, therefore, be furnished with proper apparatus, with designs and museums of specimens, and should give due attention to the subordinate branches of the manufacture, such as dyeing, etc.

Several schools exist in France which supply trained mechanics for the various branches of manufacture. The proposal for the establishment in 1843 of a school of this kind in the south of France was thus supported by the Government: "The combination

of practice with theory is the best means of educating men who shall be fitted to understand the requirements of manufacturing industry, and the object of the institution is to assist them in their progress and supply our large factories with a class of men qualified to superintend the operations of the organization which is destined to play such an important part in the material development of the country."

These schools turn out about 300 trained young men annually, and it is to this that, in the opinion of many French authors, the country is indebted for a great part of its prosperity. In 1850 a proposal was made for the abolition of these schools as unnecessary. This gave rise to the appointment of a committee, before whom the foremost engineers and contractors in France declared that the technical schools were of such great practical importance that had they not existed it would have been necessary to establish them. Numerous situations on the railways and large factories could not have been better filled than by men who had passed through these schools, and their abolition, should it be decided on, would inflict an injury on French manufactures which it would be difficult to overcome. At the present time a proposal is on foot to increase these schools, although each school costs about £160,000.

The principal technical schools in France are three in number, each having 300 students, who live on the premises. An entrance examination has to be passed in French, Plane Geometry, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, as well as the production of some article in wood or iron. Only one-third of the candidates pass this ordeal. An entrance fee of 340 francs is payable for the student's uniform and the wear and tear of the apparatus, in addition to an annual payment of 600 francs for board and instruction. Nearly three-fourths of the students are able to pay for their own support. The course lasts three years. Five hours are devoted daily to scientific instruction and seven to work, nine hours being devoted to sleep. Upon entrance half of the students are set to work at lock-making, the others to model-making. At the end of six months they are drafted, according to their capacities or wishes, into the classes for smith's work, casting models, or machine making, and they remain there until they leave, with the exception that the modellers work six months of the second year in the foundry, and the machinists in the smithy. The work executed in the workshops is bought partially by the Government and partly by private individuals, who readily purchase it. The annual revenue arising therefrom is £1,600, the total expenses of each institute being about £14,400.

The health of the pupils in the school at Châlons (visited by a Commissioner from Berlin) is very good. The greatest cleanliness and discipline is preserved with military precision, advantages which can only be secured where all the pupils reside under one roof.

The schools which have awakened the greatest amount of interest lately are those intended for the sons of small manufacturers and workmen, and promise to be the surest means of removing the economic and social evils now complained of. These schools exist in several foreign countries, and require only a limited amount of general and scientific preparatory education. The principal of these is the School La Martinière at Lyons, which was lately visited by a Government Commissioner. It is endowed with a legacy producing an interest of £4,000. The building has cost altogether £40,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to 500 day and nearly 300 evening scholars. The ages of the pupils must be between 13 and 15, and the course of instruction occupies three years. The entrance examination consists of writing from dictation, and decimal fractions. The sons of the poor have the preference, and the means of the establishment are such as to afford premiums to diligent scholars. The subjects taught are Mathematics, Drawing, Physics, History, Geography, English, French and Bookkeeping, but Mathematics and Drawing receive the most attention. Five hours per week are devoted to working in wood and iron, modelling, carving and sculpture, the object being to familiarize the boys with the use of tools, the exercise of the eye and hand, and the general development of the muscular powers, while the other branches of study benefit their intellects. Great praise is given to this school by public opinion in Lyons.

Similar schools are carried on with great success in Paris, in the Boulevard de la Villette and Rue Tournefort, in which the apprentices earn five or six francs weekly. The instruction is free, and the interest taken by the pupils is so great that very few

cases of truancy occur. The school in the Rue Tournefort was opened with 17 scholars in December, 1872, and had 165 on the books in May, 1878 ; 74 have left the establishment and obtained good situations as workmen. These schools cost the town 60,000 francs (£2,400) per annum. There are workshops in connection with this school for workers in marble, compositors and printers, saddlers, carvers, watchmakers, bookbinders, glass-cutters and workers in bronze. Nine hours are spent in work and two in instruction. The number in attendance is 160, and 43 pupils left last year after completing the course. The total disbursements in 1876 were 1,055,000 francs (£42,200).

Technical schools have been established in Belgium by the municipal authorities since 1851, in which the children of the poor obtain general instruction and are taught weaving. The materials are delivered by the manufacturers in the neighborhood, and the scholars receive small, gradually increasing, weekly wages. On leaving they are able to earn their livelihood.

A technical school was established in Amsterdam in 1861. The age of the scholars must not be less than 13, and each pays about £1 per annum. The course is three years. Twenty-four hours' instruction is given in Drawing weekly, and fourteen in general and technical subjects. Of the 130 scholars, 86 were carpenters and joiners, 31 metal workers, 5 turners, 3 stone carvers, 1 engraver and 1 painter.

In Denmark and Sweden an attempt has been made to combine artistic practice with popular education, in order to awaken a taste for art, and furnish occupation for the long winter evenings among the rural population. These efforts are, however, of too recent a date to permit an opinion to be expressed on the subject of the project.

Technical schools have considerably increased in Prussia of late years. The number of schools supported or assisted by the Government was 79 at the end of 1877, with 167 teachers and 3,900 scholars, of whom 1,805 attended schools for weaving, embroidery, lace making ; 776 were workers in wood and stone, 642 pottery and glass fabrics, 409 were metal workers and 268 in various other branches.

The consideration of the whole subject shows the advantages that have been derived elsewhere from the encouragement given to artistic study, but it does not follow that it is necessary in all points to adopt plans which, however appropriate in other countries, might not be applicable to Germany.

The Royal Technical High School, Berlin.

The aim of this institution is to give the technical scientific instruction necessary to qualify students for the service of the State, and to teach the higher branches of technical knowledge connected with the various industrial occupations, and the arts and sciences more or less closely allied to such matters.

The Royal Polytechnic School of Aix-la-Chapelle.

This institution is a technical high school and was founded in 1870, for the purpose of giving a complete theoretical and practical education to architects, engineers, mechanical engineers, technical chemists, metallurgists and land surveyors, and also to teachers in technical schools.

The Polytechnic School, Carlsruhe.

The Polytechnic School at Carlsruhe is a technical high school for the cultivation and extension of technical science and art, for which purpose it was founded in January, 1865.

The Royal Polytechnic School, Dresden.

The Royal Polytechnic School at Dresden was founded in 1828, and is divided into five schools—Agriculture, Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Technical Chemistry, and to prepare teachers for technical schools.

The Royal Mining Academy, Freiberg.

The aim of this institution is to give a complete education in the Mining and Metallurgical sciences, in a three or four years' course.

The Technical High School, Munich.

The Bavarian Technical High School, which is housed in a palatial building purposely erected for it, is in all respects equal to a University in organization and standing. It is divided into the following sections: General section, School of Engineering, School of Architecture, Mechanical Technical School, Chemical Technical School, and School of Agriculture.

There are many other technical schools in Germany; at Elberfeld a new trade school has been built at a cost of £20,000; in Barmen, one costing £15,000; while at Chemnitz a new Gewerbe Schule is nearly completed and will cost more than £80,000. At Stuttgart there is a large building school which is attended during the winter months by some 900 workmen, such as masons, engineers, joiners, etc. The Polytechnic School at Augsburg in Bavaria, has a good workshop, fitted with lathes, planing machines for metal, and provided with steam power.

Weaving School.

In nearly every instance these schools have been founded by the Government and the local authorities of the towns in which they are situated; this was the case with the schools of Grünberg, Mülheim, and Chemnitz, and with all the others above-mentioned, except that of Mulhouse, which, with the school at Barmen, does not receive State aid; the former of these two belongs to a society of manufacturers, the second to the Art and Trade Society of the town—this society has a building which cost £5,000; there are 550 members belonging to all classes, and the annual subscription is 15s.; there are classes, principally drawing, for working men, and the Institute answers very nearly to an English Mechanics' Institute. The Government have also established schools at Einbeck, in Hanover; Meerane, in West Saxony; Gross Schönau, near Zittau, in East Saxony; Heidenheim, in Würtemburg; and Passau, in Bavaria. . . . .

The system adopted (in the weaving schools) nearly always depends upon the way in which raw material is obtained, and the use made of the woven article; in Grünberg the material is bought by the school and given to the students, the patterns woven belonging to the school; at Chemnitz and Mülheim the students pay for material and keep the product; at Mulhouse cotton is bought in the raw state and spun into yarn, which is all sold, except what is needed for weaving; the woven pieces are sold, and help to pay the expenses of the school; the other schools adopt various modifications of these plans; none of the schools confine their teaching to the manufacture of one class of goods, although each devotes most attention to the material and style of cloth manufactured in its district; at Chemnitz the chief manufacture of the town is worsted, but instruction is given besides in weaving in woolen, cotton, silk and linen; at Crefeld, where silk is largely manufactured, there are also looms for woolen cloth, worsted and cotton, fancy table cloths, velvet, ribbons, figured silk and carpets; at Barmen, among other things, they manufacture woolen fringe, worsted braid, and tape.

In Germany each of the most important industries has its special technical school for students who, for want of time or some other reason, do not wish to study at the Polytechnic; the chief of these are for farming, gardening, forestry, mining, building and weaving.

Industrial Schools for Young Women.

With the exception of that of Munich, which was founded in 1873, by the municipality, all the German schools have been founded by associations of ladies, and are generally managed by them; the association in Berlin, or "Lette-Verein," is a union of

various committees, under the patronage of the Princess-Imperial of Germany. The school is in three divisions—commercial, industrial, and drawing; the subjects are much the same as at the Industrial School at Brussels, but telegraphy is added; students pay from 4s. to 15s. a month each.

In the same building is the "Victoria Charity," connected with which is a boarding house, where pupils and other young women can board at a low rate; one of the association's departments of work consists in finding employment for women in various suitable capacities. There is also a school for compositors, which is joined to the "Berlin Printing Company," which was started by several gentlemen on purpose to help the school; there is also attached a cooking school, which is largely attended by girls of the middle and upper classes, and which pays its own expenses; the loss on the other schools, etc., is made up by yearly subscriptions and by numerous donations.

The Munich Frauen Arbeits Schule has about 200 scholars, who learn hand-sewing, knitting, machine-sewing, dress-making, fancy work, drawing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, etc.; the fee is 6s. a month, but those who cannot pay are admitted free; connected with this there is a seminary for teachers of work; a higher girls' school forms part of the same building, and has 200 scholars, many of whom are free.

The girls' school at Reuttingen was first opened by a lady when it had six scholars; there are now more than 200, and it is assisted by the town and State; it has five divisions, viz: plain sewing, making dresses and clothes, machine sewing, embroidery, and fancy woolen goods; all learn drawing; the girls work either for themselves or for the schools.

There are similar schools to these at Munich (besides the one above quoted), at Caley, Stuttgart, and Biherach, and also at Darmstadt, under the patronage of Princess Alice of Hesse-Darmstadt.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(From "Engineering Education in the British Dominions," 1891).

This Institution is so important in its educational character, and so extensive in its scope, that a brief account of its origin and development will not be out of place here.

Some thirteen or fourteen years ago, certain of the Livery Companies of London, recognizing the altered conditions of apprenticeship, were moved by the desire to devote a part of their funds which had been bequeathed to them, and which had accumulated in their hands, to the general improvement, by means of technical education, of the industries of the country, or of the special trades with which they severally were associated.

Many of the companies separately had previously, by means of occasional lectures, by prizes, by exhibitions, and by other agencies, endeavored to promote the interests of their several trades; but it was generally felt that these isolated efforts of individual companies, although productive of some good results, were not calculated to exert that beneficial influence on the education of the industrial classes of the country which might follow from their united action.

Accordingly, some time before the question of Technical Education was as prominently before the public as it now is, a suggestion was thrown out that the Livery Companies of London might do well to combine for the purpose of developing a general scheme of technical instruction, adapted to the requirements of all classes of persons engaged in productive industry.

This idea took practical shape at the beginning of 1877, when, at a meeting of the representatives of several of the principal companies, a committee was formed for the purpose of preparing a scheme for a national system of technical education.

The Committee placed themselves at once in communication with a number of gentlemen distinguished for their scientific ability, as well as for their knowledge of the educational wants and requirements of the industrial classes of the country, and obtained from them a set of valuable reports on the best means of giving effect to their object.

These having been duly considered, the Committee prepared the outlines of a scheme which they submitted to the representatives of the several Livery Companies who had joined the Association.

This scheme provided for the foundation in London of a Central Institution for higher Technical Instruction; for the establishment of, or for assistance to, trade schools; for the conduct of examinations in technology, and for the subsidizing of other institutions in London or in the provinces, having cognate objects. All these intentions have been amply carried out, and are still in action.

This scheme was approved, and a Provisional Association of the Companies was constituted to commence proceedings. The prospects appeared favorable, and as the work was clearly likely to develop in more than one direction, and to increase in magnitude and importance, in the spring of 1880 the Institute was permanently established and registered under the title given at the head of this description; and shortly afterwards it received an important recognition in the acceptance by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, of the Presidency. The Chairmanship of the Council was accepted by the Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne (then Lord Chancellor), and that of the Executive Committee by Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S., M. Inst. C.E., who has always been one of the most earnest and active promoters of the movement.

The Royal Commission, appointed in 1881, to enquire into Technical Instruction, stated in their Report, three years later, "No organization like that of the Science and Art Department, and of the City and Guilds of London Institute exists in any continental country; and the absence of such organization has been lamented by many persons with whom we came in contact."

The most important feature in this scheme was the establishment of a Central Institution in which instruction should be given with the general object of pointing out the application of different branches of science to various manufacturing industries. Specially the instruction was to be adapted to the requirements of (1) those who intended to become technical teachers; (2) those who were preparing to enter engineers' or architects' offices, or manufacturing works; and (3) those who wished to study the scientific principles underlying the particular branches of industry in which they were engaged. In 1879, the Institute acquired from Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, the use of a valuable plot of ground, and in July, 1881, the foundation of the building was laid by the Prince of Wales It was opened on the 25th of June, 1884, also by the Prince, who had then graciously accepted the post of President of the Institute.

The Institute has at present two teaching establishments: The one already mentioned, at South Kensington, called the *Central Institution*, and the other, called the *Technical College* in Finsbury.

Central Institution, South Kensington.

The special object of this Institution is stated to be—to give to London a college for the higher technical education, in which advanced instruction shall be provided in those kinds of knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry, whether manufactures or arts. The main purpose of the instruction given is to point out the application of the different branches of science to various manufacturing industries.

There are three complete courses of instruction specially arranged for students who intend to enter engineering, electrical or chemical industries. Students who desire to go through a complete course, and to take the diploma of the Institute, have to pass an entrance or matriculation examination in Mathematics, Engineering, Drawing, Chemistry and Physics. A complete course of instruction occupies three years, except in the case of students who already possess knowledge enough to join the second year's course. . . . Besides regular matriculated students, persons who have knowledge enough to follow the instruction are admitted when there is room in the classes to any courses they may select, or to do work in the laboratories.

THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, FINSBURY.

During the time the Central Institution was building, the development of other parts of the general scheme was not suffered to remain in abeyance. In order that a commencement might be made in the provision of technical instruction for artisans and others, the committee of the Institute, in the autumn of 1879, established some courses of lectures and laboratory instruction in Physics and in Chemistry in their application to different industries.

These classes were carried on temporarily in some school rooms in the city. It was soon found that they supplied a distinct want, and that for their fuller development a specially adapted building would be necessary; and this was the origin of the Finsbury College, Leonard Street, City Road, C. E, which was opened in 1883.

The operations of this college are divided into two distinct portions—*Day Classes* for those who are able to devote one, two, or three years to systematic technical education, attended by about 185 students; and *Evening Classes* attended by about 1,100 students, for those who are engaged in industrial or commercial occupations in the day time and who desire to receive supplementary instruction in the application of science and art to the trades and manufactures in which they are concerned.

The college embraces the following departments: Mechanical Engineering and Applied Mathematics, Electrical Engineering and Applied Physics, Industrial and Technical Chemistry, Applied Art (evening only.) The courses in these departments are full and complete, consisting of lectures, class lessons, laboratory work, drawing office and workshop practice. There are five electrical laboratories, the mechanical laboratory, the drawing offices, and the pattern-shop and fitting-shop have lately been enlarged. In the departments of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Mathematics, of Electrical Engineering and Applied Physics, the complete course of instruction extends over a period of two years; but students may remain longer.

The *Evening Classes* are largely attended by students from fourteen to forty years of age, the great majority of them being employed during the day in workshops or factories. There is an Evening Trades' Class Department, comprising classes in plumbing, sheet metal work, builders' quantities, brick cutting and bricklaying, carpentry and joinery, cabinet-making and practical geometry.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(*Supplement to Revised Edition Chambers's Encyclopædia* (*Vol. 10*), *1882.*)

Technical education means special instruction and training for the industrial arts. This subject has received much attention of late years in consequence of comparisons drawn between the manufactures of Great Britain and those of other countries shown in the great international exhibitions held in London, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia. Some good judges have asserted that owing to the superior training given in continental schools to young persons in the sciences specially bearing on the arts and manufactures, our neighbors are making much more rapid progress than we are. At all events, so much attention is now given to this kind of instruction abroad that we can no longer afford to run the risk of falling behind in so important a matter. The subject was taken up by the Society of Arts in London in 1853, a committee of which body reported, after due inquiry, that the want of the technical element was a serious defect in the education of the country. In 1868 a select committee of the House of Commons (Mr. Samuelson's) took much evidence, and made a report on this subject, recommending that the State aid given to the teaching of science as applied to industry should be increased. Another parliamentary inquiry in the form of a royal commission on the advancement of science took place in 1870, 1872 and 1881, at which a great mass of evidence was given by most of the prominent men of science in the country, and the commission has made several reports on the subject. This inquiry was not specially directed to what we may call the practical sciences; nevertheless much of the evidence bore upon these.

Government aid for the teaching of science to the industrial classes is now given through the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education,

which, in 1859, established a system by which payments on results are given to certified teachers, and prizes to successful pupils. The examination questions are framed by a staff of eminent scientific men, and examinations are held all over the country in May. For a number of years past the subjects have been as follows, with the exception of No. 24, which has been recently added: 1. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry; 2. Machine Construction and Drawing; 3. Building Construction; 4. Naval Architecture and Drawing; 5. Pure Mathematics; 6 Theoretical Mechanics; 7. Applied Mechanics; 8. Acoustics, Light and Heat; 9. Magnetism and Electricity; 10. Inorganic Chemistry; 11. Organic Chemistry; 12. Geology; 13. Mineralogy; 14. Animal Physiology; 15. Elementary Botany; 16 and 17. Biology, including Animal and Vegetable Morphology and Physiology; 18. Principles of Mining; 19. Metallurgy; 20. Navigation; 21. Nautical Astronomy; 22. Steam; 23. Physical Geography; 24. Principles of Agriculture. Since 1878 a new subject called Physiography has taken the place of Physical Geography. The centre of examination is at South Kensington.

The success of this scheme is shown by the great increase (seen in the following table) which has taken place in the number of schools and of pupils:

	No. of Schools.	No. of Students.
1860	9	500
1866	153	6,835
1873	1,182	48,546
1880	1,391	60,854

The parliamentary grant for payment to teachers on results as respects science, to which the above table alone refers, was in the financial year 1876-77, £50,000, besides a sum of £3,500 for prizes to students, and a further sum of £2,500 for examples, books, materials, etc. About an equal sum was voted for the encouragement of art (chiefly Freehand Drawing) in night schools for artisans, and in public elementary schools. In 1879-80 the total was $56,692.

Besides the government scheme of science instruction, there are a number of private or semi private institutions where prelections of a technical nature are given. Among the most successful of the older ones are the Watt Institution (School of Arts) at Edinburgh, and Anderson's College at Glasgow. The former was established in 1821, and for more than thirty years the principal subjects taught were Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Mechanical Drawing. Within the last twenty years other subjects have been added, and the total number of students is now between 1,000 and 1,500 annually. The evening courses of Anderson College, where much the same subjects are taught, are likewise very largely attended by artisans. Colleges for teaching science with special reference to the useful arts, but science of a more advanced character than can easily be taught during evening hours only, have been quite recently established in several localities, such as that of Newcastle, in connection with the University of Durham, the Yorkshire College of Science at Leeds, the Mark Firth College at Sheffield, and that founded by Sir Josiah Mason at Birmingham. Of a higher character also is the instruction given in the Royal School of Mines, London, established in 1851, and the Royal College of Science in Dublin, both government institutions. The naval and military colleges are essentially of a like nature. At Cirencester a fully equipped agricultural college was established in 1845. London has now a "City and Guilds of London Institute" for the advancement of technical education.

Technical schools have existed for a long time on the continent. Of the more recently organized ones those of Zurich and Carlsruhe are the most extensive. The former is a college and polytechnic school combined, having about five hundred students and a large staff of professors. At Carlsruhe, which is simply a polytechnic school, there are six hundred students and forty professors and lecturers. Several Polytechnic Schools of a high class exist in France, and some have lately been founded in the United States.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(From Chambers's Encyclopædia (New Edition), Vol. X., 1892.)

Technical education of such a kind as best to fit the youth of the country for their work in after life, is especially necessary in the case of those on whose work depends the material welfare of the nation—artisans, foremen or employers, farmers or merchants, or commercial travellers. The public interest in the subject was aroused by the fact that in 1881, when a royal commission was appointed to consider the question, education in Britain was in this respect very much behind that provided in such countries as France, Germany and the United States of America.

The methods of technical education are necessarily different in different countries. On the continent the growth of the industrial system has accompanied or rather followed that of the technical schools. These have thus been able to render very great direct assistance to the industries; while even the injurious effect of compulsory military service has been much diminished by the inducement to higher technical study involved in the offer of a shortened period of service to students who have passed successfully through a technical school. In Britain long continued industrial supremacy has led to a well developed industrial organization in which the old opportunities for the trade education of apprentices in the workshops have largely disappeared, and their place is only now being filled by outside teaching. In Britain, moreover, the difficulty of reorganization is increased by the power of trade societies, which insist upon the letter of the apprenticeship period although the spirit is gone.

In the earlier stages of education the aims and the conditions are practically the same in all countries. The subjects of instruction and the methods of teaching must be such as will best train the intelligence, the observing and reasoning powers, and pave the way for manual dexterity. In the teaching of arithmetic every opportunity must be taken to connect figures with facts, and pupils must be accustomed to solve the simple problems of price and measurement that are of constant occurrence in daily life. English language and composition is not only valuable as a medium for literary culture, but it is technical in so far as it leads to the accurate description of an object, or process, or an event, or to the full understanding of such a description. Drawing offers a ready means of training the hand and eye, while modelling and the use of tools are valuable aids in this important relation. The accurate study of common things ought to form an essential part of the training of the pupils, who have to acquire habits of inquiry; it is also the foundation of that familiarity with properties of materials which is the basis of good work in the industries. It is this study of common things which is known as "Elementary Science" in school programmes. Throughout the elementary stage of education, it is the method as much as the matter that constitutes the claim of the work to be described as technical.

In Britain the higher stages run along two parallel lines—the one for pupils who devote their time to systematic study, and for these the teaching is carried on in day classes; the other for pupils who spend the day in work in a trade workshop, in an office, or in the field, and for whom only the evenings are available for instruction in sciences—in the principles underlying their daily work, and in languages. Considering day classes first, we find in every town of considerable size secondary schools adapted to the needs of boys from thirteen to sixteen years of age. In most of these adequate instruction is given in technical and commercial arithmetic, in mathematics, and in modern languages. In many towns there are also technical schools in which the training includes, moreover, freehand and mechanical drawing, handicraft, and the branches of science that are likely to be of most advantage to the pupils—applied mechanics, steam, electricity for engineering students; chemistry and agriculture for agricultural students, and so on. The great majority of the pupils attending these schools pass from them directly to work and continue their education by attendance at advanced evening classes, or by attending day classes for a year or two after completing an apprenticeship. Some, however, give up a year or more, when they are from sixteen to eighteen years of age, entirely to study before taking up practical work. This course is followed mainly in in-

dustries such as engineering, mechanical or electrical, chemical or textile manufactures, or agricultural, where the processes involve applications of principles which can be fully understood only by those who have studied a fairly wide range of science. The advanced classes for the instruction of such students are to a large extent of a practical kind; much of the work is done in laboratories. All colleges for such work require fully equipped chemical, physical, mechanical, and engineering laboratories, workshops for wood and iron, as well as a full complement of appliances for teaching art, the principles of agriculture, or such other departments of applied science as are required by the students in attendance. It is also desirable that the students should have facilities for continuing their language studies and for becoming familiar with bookkeeping and commercial practice. After a course of study such as is provided in a technical college of this kind the students are in a position to benefit very readily by the experience they will have in the manufactory or office or on the farm. They will have thoroughly mastered the principles, and have learned something of the modes of their application, so that they may enter upon their work with their eyes open alike to the possible causes of failure and to likely avenues of advantage.

For the benefit of students who are unable to devote their entire energy to study up to the age of eighteen, or even up to sixteen, evening classes have been established throughout the country in wh ch the work ranges through the standards described here as secondary and advanced. It is thus possible for a lad who leaves school for a trade at the age of thirteen or fourteen to continue his studies by attending evening classes, and he will find that by diligent work for four or five years he may complete the secondary stage of his education, while three or four more will enable him to become familiar with that theoretical knowledge whose applications he has been practising all these years. This prolonged course is required only for those who would fit themselves for any promotion that may be open to them; for the less ambitious a shorter course suffices. For all, however, it is now realized that what is first wanted is a thorough grasp of elementary principles such as will enable a man to make the most of the experience and deftness he acquires in the course of his practical work.

The scope of the technical education required for each of the thousand-and-one occupations of the day is, according to the British view, limited by the accepted conclusion that the best place for a young man to learn the practice of his trade or business is in the workshop or office, as the case may be. But while this is so it is also recognized that there are many matters of general knowledge essential to the due understanding of this practice, many questions of materials, design, principles, and methods which it is nowadays quite impossible for a beginner to be instructed in during business hours, and which can be both more economically and more efficiently taken in hand by an organization specially charged with such work. A technical school may thus be complete without any teaching of a trade. In fact, in Britain, trade teaching in schools or colleges has been suggested only in the case of a few special industries, and to a certain extent in others for youths in exceptional circumstances.

On the continent of Europe and in America the provision for the technical education of workmen and foremen is not in most respects in advance of that now made in Britain. For masters and managers, however, there have been in active operation for many years numerous technical schools, supported almost entirely by the several states, housed in palatial buildings, equipped with costly and extensive laboratories and museums, and conducted by staffs of professors and teachers so numerous as to admit of the utmost sub-division of the subjects taught. Reporting in 1884, the Royal Commissioners on technical instruction declare, "that they have been much impressed with the general intelligence and technical knowledge of the masters and managers of industrial establishments on the continent. They found that these persons as a rule, possessed a sound knowledge of the sciences upon which their industry depended, and that they were familiar with every new scientific discovery of importance, and appreciated its applicability to their special industry. They adopted not only the inventions and improvements made in their own country but also those of the world at large, thanks to their knowledge of foreign languages and of the conditions of manufacture prevalent elsewhere."

The great proportion of important inventions and improvements in industrial processes that are due to British manufacturers shows that they have ever been men who secured their own technical education, when there were little or no apparent facilities for it. A complete system of technical education will widen the area from which such industrial leaders may arise. It will increase the number of those who, having the intelligence and tact essential in a foreman, have also the technical knowledge required to enable them to understand new work. And it will give workmen, in addition to the expertness which retains for them a large share of the markets of the world, the ability to enter into their work with intelligence, with pleasure and with ambition.

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

[From *The Labor Gazette*—Journal of the Labor Department of the Board of Trade, Great Britain, July, 1893.]

The new code for Evening Continuation Schools, which has lately been issued by the Education Department, gives greater freedom to managers in the organization of evening schools.

Among the chief changes in the regulations are the recognition for the first time of attendance of persons over twenty-one years of age, the removal of all rules compelling scholars to take the elementary subjects, the abolition of payments on individual passes and average attendance, and the substitution of grants for the school as a whole calculated on the aggregate number of hours' instruction received by the scholars. By these changes it is hoped to encourage the prolongation of evening school sessions, and the adoption of more elastic methods of teaching.

The new regulations are designed generally to meet the requirements of scholars who desire to prolong their education either in the ordinary school subjects or in some special subjects, in order to fit themselves for some industrial career, the evening schools having to meet the needs both of those who want to remedy defects in their early education, and those who desire to carry it further in the direction of secondary or technical instruction.

The code includes a great variety of syllabuses, both brief and detailed, of subjects which may be taken in evening schools, and gives great freedom in the use of suggested schemes. Among the detailed syllabuses is an outline course of instruction on the "Life and Duties of the Citizen." The course comprises three main sections: (1) Representative Government; (2) The Empire; (3) Industrial and Social Life and Duties. This last section deals, among other subjects, with associations of workers including the history and work of trade unions, co-operative societies and friendly societies, and with the relations of the State and labor. It refers to "the importance to the nation of effective, honest, intelligent management of all forms of business and industry, the disasters which result from mismanagement or fraud, the duty of the community to sympathize with every reasonable effort of the workers to improve their condition and develop their intelligence;" pointing out that while "that which injures their efficiency or lessens their hopefulness leads to national loss, and to the maintenance or increase of poverty and ignorance," a "healthy and skilful body of workers, upright and self-reliant, is a source of strength to the country."

The other detailed syllabuses include an elementary course in practical science, elementary agriculture, domestic economy, elementary physiography and vocal music.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Department of Science and Art of the Committee of Council of Education.

(Report of the Science and Art Department, 1893).

In the year 1835 a Select Committee of the House of Commons, of Great Britain and Ireland, was appointed on motion of Mr. Wm. Ewart, M.P. for Liverpool "to enquire into the best means of extending a knowledge of the Arts and of the Principles of Design among the people (especially the manufacturing population) of the country." The Committee, which was re-appointed in the following session, and reported in 1836, recommended the establishment of Schools of Design. In accordance with this recommendation a proposal was made to the Treasury by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, dated July 11th, 1836, that a sum of £1,500 should be taken in the estimates for the establishment of a Normal School of Design with a Museum and Lectures. The Treasury having consented, the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Poulett Thompson) called a meeting which was held on the 19th December, 1836, of certain Royal Academicians and others interested in art. These gentlemen were, early in 1837, constituted the "Council of the Government School of Design," the members being unpaid, and the Vice-President of the Board of Trade being an *ex-officio* member of the Council. On June 1st, 1837, the school opened in the rooms formerly occupied by the Royal Academy in Somerset House.

In 1841 the Government decided to assist in the formation and maintenance of schools of Design in the manufacturing districts, giving an annual grant for the training and payment of teachers, for the purchase of casts, and the preparation of models for the use of the schools.

In 1842 the Board of Trade re-constituted the Council, increasing the number of members to 24, and placed the School of Design under the management of a Director, who was to be controlled by the Council. The Parliamentary vote for "Schools of Design," which was administered by the Board of Trade, had increased in 1851-2 to £15,055; there being 17 branch schools in such centres of industry as Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, and Paisley, the expenditure on which absorbed nearly one-half of the vote.

An inquiry into these schools by a select committee of the House of Commons in 1849 showed that they were not working satisfactorily. New principles of management were therefore introduced in 1852 by Mr. Labouchere, who was, at the time, President of the Board of Trade; the Council was abolished and a "Department of Practical Art" constituted instead, with a general superintendent and an art adviser.

In the speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament in November, 1852, Her Majesty stated that "The advancement of the Fine Arts and of Practical Science will be readily recognized by you as worthy the attention of a great and enlightened nation. I have directed that a comprehensive scheme shall be laid before you, having in view the promotion of these objects, towards which I invite your aid and co-operation." A change of Ministry having shortly afterwards taken place, the scheme was carried out in the following year (1853) by the Government of Lord Aberdeen (father of the present Governor-General of Canada). The scope of the Department was enlarged; a science division was added; and the "Department of Science and Art" was erected. The title of the chief executive officer was successively changed to "Joint-Secretary" and "Inspector-General."

The Department remained under the control of the Board of Trade until the Education Department was constituted by an Order in Council of the 25th February, 1856.

From Somerset House the Department of Science and Art had, in 1852, been removed to Marlborough House, and in 1857 to South Kensington.

The Department of Science and Art was incorporated by Royal Charter dated 30th April, 1864.

The various stages of development of the system is fairly indicated by the fact that while the Parliamentary vote for 1856-7 was £64,675, the vote in 1892-3 was for the

sum of £605,954. From 1856 to 1870 the grant for buildings at South Kensington was taken with the vote for the Department of Science and Art. Since 1871 it has been taken by H. M. Office of Works.

By the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, the council of any county or borough, or any urban sanitary authority in England or Wales; and in Ireland the urban or rural authority is empowered to levy a rate to supply or aid the supply of technical or manual instruction.

The Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, places at the disposal of local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, considerable sums of money applicable to Science and Art and Technical Education.

Of the 49 English County Councils 40 are giving the whole amount receivable to Technical Education, and 8 are giving a part of it, while in the case of the remaining County Council (London) a scheme is, it is believed, in preparation.

Of the 60 English County Boroughs, 48 are devoting the whole and 11 a part, to the same purpose—one County Borough (South Shields) not having yet decided.

In Wales and Monmouthshire nearly the whole amount available is being applied to education, including intermediate education, under the Welsh Intermediate Act, 1889.

Upwards of 140 local authorities have obtained Minutes under section 8 of the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, sanctioning aid being given to instruction in subjects other than those included in the Science and Art Directory.

In Scotland, School Boards may establish and maintain Technical Schools under the provisions of the Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, 1887. In the application of the residue fund received under the Local Taxation Act to Technical Education, facilities have recently been provided by the Technical Instruction Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1892. Prior to the passing of that Act, 11 of the 33 County Councils and some of the Burgh Councils, had decided to allocate the whole of their share of the residue to Technical Education, while others were giving part, or had the matter under consideration. Doubtless further progress is being made in this direction, now that former difficulties have been removed by the new Act.

As regards Ireland, only a few of the local authorities (*e.g.*, the City Councils of Belfast, Cork, Dublin and Londonderry) are known to have levied a rate under the Technical Instruction Act, 1889; but it is believed that others are about to do so, or are considering the question. The rules under which grants may be made by the Department in aid of Technical Instruction in Ireland, have lately been modified with a view to afford further assistance to local authorities in providing such instruction. Under the amended rules the grant will be made to the school aided by the local authority, and will be equal in amount to the sum contributed by it out of the rates for instruction in subjects other than those for which the department gives aid under the Science and Art Directory.

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The Minute for the re-organization of the Schools of Design in 1852, and the formation of the Department of Practical Art, states that the three principal objects of the new Department were to be

(*a*) The promotion of elementary instruction in drawing and modelling;

(*b*) Special instruction in the knowledge and practice of ornamental art;

(*c*) The practical application of such knowledge to the improvement of manufactures.

. . . . . .

In 1857 the offices of the Department and the Art Training Schools were removed from Marlborough House to South Kensington as already observed. The number of students instructed in Local Schools of Art was then 12,509, and in the National Art Training School at South Kensington, 369, besides which there were 43,212 scholars of Elementary Schools taught drawing by the teachers of those schools, while the number of students in the School of Design before the establishment of the Department of Science and Art was 6,997. In this year also a regular inspection of Art Schools was organized,

so that once in the year each school was visited by an inspector who awarded Local Medals and selected the best of the students' works to be sent to London for the National Competition, in which 100 National Medallions and Prizes were awarded.

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In 1865, provision was made for the establishment of night classes for instruction in drawing as distinguished from Schools of Art. In 1876 it was decided to remove the limitation by which aid to "Night Classes" was restricted to classes held after 6 p.m., and to extend the same aid to Art classes held in any school or other institution complying with the rules of the department.

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The following figures show the extent and amount of the aid to Art instruction. In 1891 there were:

207 Schools of Art with 43 branch classes and a total of 47,316 students, the fees paid by the latter amounting to £35,993, and the payments on results to £30,664.

1,063 Art classes, with 52,715 students. The payments on the results of Art examinations in Art classes and Science classes together amounted to £13,120.

6,212 Elementary Schools, at which 1,170,340 children and pupil-teachers were taught drawing, the payments on the results of their examinations amounting to £85,459.

53 Training Colleges, with 3,692 students in training, were examined in drawing, the grants amounting to £2,151.

The whole number of persons who received instruction in Art in some form through the agency of the Department was 1,274,063.

The following table shows the numbers receiving instruction in Art during the years 1881 and 1891 compared:

——	Year.	No. of Schools.	Persons Taught.	No. of Art Examination Papers worked.	Students' works sent up.	Fees paid.	Direct payments on results.
						£	£
Schools of Art and Branches.	1881	171	31,592	†.....	197,048	35,452	10,415
	1891	250	47,316	47,501	49,025	45,993	30,664
" " "	1881	584	23,026	†.....	168,720	*.....	5,041
	1891	1,063	52,715	46,843	40,335	14,108	10,609
" " "	1881	260	*.....	.....	57,692	*.....	1,948
	1891	338	*.....	.....	43,246	*.....	2,510
" " "	1881	5,097	850,563	817,890	.....	*	31,626
	1891	6,212	1,170,340	1,042,200	.....	*	85,459
" " "	1881	48	3,501	9,761	.....	*	1,215
	1891	53	3,692	10,656	....	*	2,151
" " "	1881	6,160	908,682	881,111	423,460	.....	56,245
	1891	7,916	1,274,063	1,147,200	132,606	.....	131,393

*No report. †53,460 for Schools of Art and Art classes taken together.

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On the 25th October, 1890, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the title of the "Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines," should be changed to that of "Royal College of Science, London." The Royal College is an institution to supply systematic instruction in the various branches of Physical Science to students of all classes. While it is primarily intended for the instruction of teachers and of students of the industrial classes, selected by competition in the examinations of the Science and Art

Department, other students are admitted, so far as there may be accommodation for them, on the payment of fees fixed at a scale sufficiently high to prevent undue competition with institutions which do not receive State aid. The subjects taught in the school are: Mechanics and Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, including Zoology and Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Agriculture, Metallurgy and Assaying, Mining, Elements of Astronomical Physics, Practical Geometry, Mechanical and Freehand Drawing. The course of instruction is arranged in such a manner as to give the students a thorough training in the general principles of Science, followed by advanced instruction in one or more special branches of Science. . . . . Three courses of evening lectures for workingmen are given during the session by the Professors and Lecturers. The charge for admission to each course of six lectures is 6d.

. . . . . .

In 1856 Parliament voted £10,000 for the transfer of the Department of Science and Art from Marlborough House to South Kensington, and in February, 1857, the Museum was closed for the removal of the collection thither.

The circumstances which led to the selection of the site at South Kensington are briefly as follows: Upon the close of the Exhibition of 1851 there was a surplus of £150,000. His Royal Highness, the late Prince Consort, who was President of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition, proposed that the sum should be expended in the purchase of land to be devoted to institutions for promoting Science and Art. An estate of about eighty-eight acres, which extended from Kensington Gore to Brompton, was in the market. Parliament co-operated with Her Majesty's Commissioners in its purchase, and voted altogether about £181,000 for this purpose. By gifts and purchases from the Exhibition of 1851, by gifts from the Society of Arts, etc., the Commissioners had become possessed of various collections in Science and Art. They applied in 1855 to the Government for assistance in constructing a building to contain these collections, and Parliament voted £15,000. An iron building was erected under the supervision of the late Sir William Cubitt, upon the southeastern portion of the estate which Her Majesty's Commissioners gave up to the Department. They contributed £2,000 for the building of refreshment rooms adjoining the iron building, and expended £3,000 upon internal fittings In 1858 they repaid £121,000 of the money previously voted by Parliament, and the Government became possessed (under the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 36,) of 12 acres, valued at £60,000, of the southeastern portion of the estate. The buildings which had been erected, together with the old houses upon this portion of the estate, were used by the Department of Science and Art for the Museums of Education, Animal Products and Ornamental Art, the National Art Training School and the offices of the Department. A portion of the building was also assigned for the exhibition of patented inventions, under the Commissioners of Patents.

As soon as the South Kensington Museum was opened in 1857 arrangements were made for lighting it and throwing it open to the public on three evenings a week. It is now open free from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on three days in the week—Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays—and on the other three days (students' days) the public are admitted at a charge of 6d. (or by ticket 10s. yearly, 6s. half-yearly, 1s. 6d. monthly and 6d. weekly) from 10 a.m. to 4, 5 or 6 o'clock, according to the season of the year. Up to the end of 1891, 29,878,436 persons had visited it.

Manchester Technical School.

According to a Report, dated October 25, 1893, of the Technical Instruction Committee of the City Council of Manchester, the Technical School was established under the provisions of the Bill for the Promotion of Technical Instruction in England and Wales, in 1890. The City Council at a meeting in 1891 set aside the sum of £5,000 for the purposes of the school. This sum included a grant of £1,500 for the establishment of a School of Electrical Engineering in Whitworth street, which has been most successfully carried out, and has provided a means of practical instruction in Electrical Engineering equal to any facilities available outside the metropolis.

In 1892 the City Council ordered the erection of permanent school buildings at an estimated cost of £85,000, and in January, 1893, the Corporation authorized an application to the Local Government Board for power to borrow £150,000 for the erection of the new building. The Government Board intimated their approval of the proposal so far as related to the sum of £100,000, the estimated cost of the buildings, leaving the sum required for furniture, fittings and equipment until a later date.

The principal object of the Manchester Municipal Technical School is "To provide instruction in the principles of those sciences which bear directly or indirectly upon our trades and industries, and to show by experimental work how these principles may be applied to their advancement.

"The aim of the school is distinct from that of the University Colleges, inasmuch as it is designed to teach science solely with a view to its industrial and commercial applications, and not for the purpose of educating professional scientific men. It, however, offers to students of the University Colleges the opportunity of technical instruction in the industrial application of certain branches of science.

"The school also provides evening lectures and laboratory and workshop practice for apprentices, journeymen and foremen, in the scientific principles underlying their respective trades and industries, and especially aims to bring to their knowledge newly-discovered processes and methods for the purpose of improving any special trade or of introducing new branches of industry."

The staffs of the Municipal Technical School and the Municipal Art School comprise 70 persons engaged in teaching, and 48 engaged in the various technical departments and in the general administration, and 71 are in the exclusive service of the Technical Education Committee of the City Council.

The total number of students in attendance at the Technical School for the session of 1892-3 was 3,354.

The Technical Instruction Committee of the Manchester City Council offer the following Scholarships and Exhibitions, tenable at the following institutions:

The Owens College.—Four Scholarships for Day students, each of the annual value of £60; three Exhibitions for Evening students, each of the annual value of £10.

The Municipal Technical School—Twenty-five Scholarships for Day students, each of the annual value of £30; ten Exhibitions for Evening students, each of the annual value of £10.

The Municipal School of Art.—Five Scholarships for Day students, each of the annual value of £30; five Evening Scholarships, each of the annual value of £10.

The Manchester Grammar School.—Six Scholarships for Day students (open to boys only), each of the annual value of £25.

The candidates for the foregoing Scholarships and Exhibitions may be persons of either sex, except in regard of the Grammar School, and must be ratepayers, or children of ratepayers, whose names are inscribed upon the Citizens' Roll, or who are *bona fide* residents within the limits of the city. The orphan non-fee paying pupils of the Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools at Cheadle Hulme are also considered eligible.

The Technical Instruction Committee also controls endowments amounting to £3,700.

The total receipts of the Manchester Municipal Technical School for the year ending 31st March, 1893, were £17,928.

INTRODUCTION TO REPORT OF A VISIT TO SEVERAL CONTINENTAL AND ENGLISH TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

By a Deputation from the Manchester Technical School, in June and July, 1891:

"The great interest which the subject of Technical Education is now exciting throughout the country has induced the Council of the Manchester Technical School, with the approval of the Manchester Whitworth Institute, to publish the Report of the Deputation, which, on its behalf, recently visited certain Foreign and English Technical Schools and Colleges.

"It is believed that the view herein presented of the extent, character, aims, equipment, and results of many important Technical Schools, and especially of the efforts made to secure a due supply of properly-prepared students, may induce those immediately interested in and responsible for the promotion of Technical training and instruction in this country, to consider carefully the best means of applying the large sums now at the disposal of the public authorities for this purpose.

"It is to be remembered that the Continental Technical Institutions form part of an organized educational system; that they are recognized as essential to the development of the Industrial Arts, which depend for their progress upon the intelligence, knowledge and skill of those who control them; and that, in most cases, they are either supported by the State alone, or by the State and Municipality jointly."

Report

Presented to the Manchester Whitworth Institute by the Deputation appointed by the Council of the Manchester Technical School, to visit certain Technical Schools and Institutions on the Continent and in England, prior to the final adoption of Plans for the proposed new Technical School in Manchester.

. . . . . "We left Manchester on Saturday the 23rd May, 1891, and before returning home, on Saturday, the 6th June, had travelled upwards of 2,500 miles, and visited twenty-one Technical Schools and Institutions of various rank and character in . . . . . Berlin, Chemnitz, Stuttgart, Zurich, Winterthur, Muhlhausen, Crefeld and Roubaix"—Continental cities.

"Subsequently, we visited . . . . English Technical Schools and Colleges in London, Bradford and Leeds."

Summary and Conclusions.

"There is, in every Continental city we visited, abundant and striking evidence of the interest taken in the education of the people of all classes. Schools abound everywhere, and all are so organized and graded that no gap exists between the lowest communal school and the highest educational institution. The importance of scientific instruction and training is exemplified in the numerous Technical and Industrial Schools of every kind, which are accessible to the poorest, and especially to those who show capacity. So far as we could observe, there is no attempt to confine the benefits of these institutions, however advanced their character, to any particular class. They are open to the fit and capable of all ranks of industrial life. Nothing, for example, can more evidently manifest the importance attached to Technical training by the German Government than the fact that, whilst the Schools for general culture are under the supervision of the Minister of Instruction. those for Technical Teaching are placed in the hands of the Minister of Commerce. The industries of the country, and the means of educating those engaged in them in the principles which underlie their successful development, are thus closely and officially associated, and their interdependence clearly proclaimed. Measured by our standard, the fees are nominal; in some cases, like that of Roubaix (weaving and dyeing), not only are there no fees, but all materials are gratuitously supplied. In every instance there are numerous free places for those unable to pay the fees. The abundant supply of Preparatory Schools, the extended School age, ranging up to fourteen years, and the ample provision for continued evening education, have created a large body of well-prepared students, who are, therefore, much more numerous than is the case in this country. There is, hence, no difficulty in providing recruits to the higher Scientific and Technical Institutions. This has had two results: first, the supply of a large number of well-trained foremen, managers and employers; secondly, the creation of a class of competent men as teachers of Science and Technology. The forethought of Continental Governments in this respect may be compared, in several very interesting and striking directions, with our own want of provision. For instance, when this Council has required the services of a competent instructor of the chemical, dyeing

and calico-printing classes, it has been found indispensable to engage one who has been trained in a foreign Technological Institution for that important section of its work; and it is well known that many of our leading firms experience almost insuperable difficulty in finding, amongst our own countrymen, that combination of scientific with practical knowledge by which alone they can hope to compete with their Continental rivals.

"There is no pretence that the fees in any of these institutions can be made to defray their expenses, except in rare instances, and where they do so, it will be found, as in the case of Muhlhausen, that the schools are in the hands of the manufacturers and very high fees are charged. It is recognized as a duty by the Municipality and the Government that the amplest provision should be made, and no expense spared, to provide the best buildings, the most complete equipment, and the most efficient teaching. It is accepted as an axiom that industrial progress largely depends, and will more and more depend, upon scientific knowledge and artistic skill, and that the race is not so much to the strong as to the well informed and thoroughly trained. If this be true, there is little doubt that the efforts now being made by Continental nations are deserving of our most serious attention.

"We received information which shows that the danger to our industries by the better instructed managers of Continental manufacturing concerns is by no means imaginary. We are annually importing, principally from Germany and Switzerland, about three millions pounds in value of chemical manufactures—coal tar, dyes, colors and pigments, without reckoning medicinal preparations. There is no sound reason whatever, except the want of high technical training, why all these products might not be made in England, whence the greater portion of the raw material required for their manufacture is obtained. In like manner such branches of manufacture as braids, trimmings and thread gloves—formerly a considerable business here—together with other articles of trade, have been latterly carried off to the Continent, which now largely supplies these goods to our English market.

"We were especially struck with the instance of Switzerland,—a country laboring under great disavantages. It is obliged to import all its raw materials and export its manufactures under great disabilities of cost of carriage and distance from its sources of supply and sale, yet it succeeds in carrying on a considerable foreign trade, especially in fine chemicals, the creation of which is due entirely to its splendid Polytechnic School at Zurich. We were, moreover, impressed with the fact that Switzerland is engaged in a new industry,—namely, the manufacture and export of highly educated scientific men. It is recognized that the country is too small to support its increasing population; that its sons must obtain their living elsewhere than in their own land, and that to enable them to do so with success the means of obtaining the finest scientific training must accordingly be thrown open to every capable Swiss on nominal terms.

"There is no district on the Continent which can for a moment compare in industrial importance with that of which Manchester is the centre; the engineering, textile, and dyeing and printing industries here immensely transcend in extent and value those carried on in a like area in any foreign country; and yet the means we possess of training those who are to have the management of our great industrial concerns, or those amongst our working classes who may rightly aspire to positions of trust by reason of natural fitness and aptitude, would certainly not compare with the provisions made in a second-rate German or Swiss manufacturing town.

"It has been said that our workshops are the finest Technical Schools in the world; but to say this and expect it to be taken as a final and sufficient reply to all demands for additional means of technical instruction, is to mistake the meaning and object of technical training. By this should properly be understood that education which enables a man to grasp, and turn to account, those scientific principles upon which our industries depend. Moreover the conditions of workshop life do not permit of that combination of theoretical study with practical instruction, which the Technical School is intended to supply.

"We do not suggest that the methods of Continental countries should be followed in all respects. The conditions of industrial life are not the same here as there, and modifications to suit our own peculiar circumstances and needs are therefore necessary. We

are convinced, however, that the advantages of industrial education there enjoyed ought to be placed within the reach of our own countrymen to an equal extent.

"At Crefeld, for example, your deputation met three young Englishmen who had been students in the spinning and weaving branch of our Technical School in Peter street, and who had come to Crefeld in order to obtain a thorough training in the spinning, weaving and dyeing of silk. These youths had been detached from home influences, and, at great expense, been sent to a foreign country to learn what ought to have been accessible to them at their own doors—surely a potent argument for the extension of our work in a new and enlarged building.

"We submit that Manchester requires the establishment of a Technical School of the highest character; that is to say, a building adequate in space and accommodation to the needs of its important engineering, building, textile, and chemical trades, together with a complete staff of competent teachers, and an ample equipment for effective practical instruction by means of laboratories, workshop appliances, apparatus, models and examples.

"The experience of foreign countries shows conclusively that such a school cannot be made self-supporting; that, on the contrary, the lower its fees, if safeguarded by suitable entrance examinations, the more service it can render to the community.

"With a view of bringing the school within the reach of the working classes, numerous competitive scholarships, extending over two or three years, are necessary, by which may be provided the outlay for fees and books, and in some measure, the loss in wages.

"An institution of such magnitude cannot, with any security for its effective working and development, be left to depend on private resources, or on uncertain means of income; and it would therefore, perhaps, be most suitably supported from public funds, such as those now available under the Technical Instruction Act, 1887, and the Customs and Excise Act, 1890. As a matter of course, adequate representation under such conditions would be provided.

"MANCHESTER, July 18, 1891."

SCIENCE, ART AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

(From *The Labor Gazette* (Department of Labor, Imp. Board of Trade), March, 1894):

The Calendar, History and General Summary of Regulations of the Department of Science and Art for 1894, contains, as usual, a history of the various divisions of the Department. From this it appears that the number of persons examined in Science Schools was 108,858 in 1892, or more than twice as many as in 1882; the number of marked papers was nearly three times as many, and the direct payment on results rose from £49,908 to £123,648. The number of students in organized Science Schools who were examined rose from 450 to 5,488 during the same ten years. The number of persons receiving instruction in Art in some form through the agency of the Department rose from 900,498 (including 842,100 scholars of elementary schools) in 1882, to 2,111,332 (including 1,991,468 scholars of elementary schools) in 1892; and the direct payment on results from £50,352 in 1882, to £183,891 in 1892.

In December, 1892, a letter was addressed by the Science and Art Department to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs in England and Wales, and to the County Councils, the Town Council of Burghs and the Police Commissioners of Police Burghs in Scotland, asking them to furnish information as to the extent to which the funds accruing under the local taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890,* had been, or were intended to

*AN ACT FOR THE DISTRIBUTION AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN DUTIES OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

. . . . . .

1.—(1) Out of the English share of the local taxation (customs and excise) duties paid to the local taxation account of any financial year—

(a) The sum of three hundred thousand pounds shall be applied for such purposes of police superannuation in England as hereinafter mentioned;

be, applied to Technical Education, and the amount, if any, raised for the same purpose by rate under the Technical Instruction Act, 1889; and also to give particulars as to the manner in which the funds had been applied and the subjects taught.

From the answers to this circular it appears that of the 49 English County Councils, 42 were giving the whole amount of the residue of the local taxation (Customs and Excise) duties to Technical Education and seven a part of it; of the 61 Councils of English County Boroughs, 51 were devoting the whole and 10 a part to the same purpose. In Wales and Monmouthshire practically the whole amount was being applied to intermediate and Technical Education. In Scotland 21 out of the 33 County Councils were applying the whole amount and 6 a part to Technical Education, the majority of the burghs still applying their share to the relief of the rates. In Ireland, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Galway Union, Cork and Gort Union, were the only places where the local authorities had levied a rate or decided to make grants out of the rates, under the Technical Instruction Act, 1889.

The total amount of the residue paid to the Councils in England and Wales for the financial year 1892-93 was £786,000, out of which it was estimated that over £606,000 had been allotted to educational purposes. In Scotland £34,000 out of the residue of £54,000 was to be devoted to Technical Education.

(*b*) The residue shall, unless Parliament otherwise determines, be distributed between county and county borough funds, and carried to the Exchequer contribution accounts of those funds respectively, and applied under the Local Government Act, 1888, as if it were part of the English share of the local taxation probate duty, and shall be the subject of an adjustment between counties and county boroughs, according to section thirty-two of the said Act, by the Commissioners under that Act.

(2) The council of any such county or county borough may contribute any sum received by such council in respect of the residue under this section or any part of that sum, for the purposes of technical education within the meaning of the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, and may make that contribution over and above any sum that may be raised by rate under that Act.

(3) A county council may make any such contribution by giving the amount of the contribution, or any part of that amount to any town council or other urban sanitary authority in their county for the purpose of the same being applied by such council or authority under the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, over and above any sum which can be raised under that Act by rate, by such council or authority.

(4) The council for any county to which the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, applies, may contribute any sum received by such council under this section in respect of the said residue or any part of that sum toward intermediate and technical education under that Act, in addition to the amount which the council can under that Act contribute for such education.

2. Out of the Scotch share of the local taxation (customs and excise) duties paid to the local taxation (Scotland) account, on account of any financial year—

(i.) The sum of forty thousand pounds shall be applied for such purposes of police superannuation in Scotland, as hereinafter mentioned.

(ii.) A sum not exceeding forty thousand pounds shall be applied in relief from the payment of school fees in the state-aided schools in Scotland. . . . . .

Provided, nevertheless, that the council of any such county or burgh, and the commissioners of any such police burgh, may contribute any sum received by such council or commissioners (as the case may be) in respect of the said residue or any part of that sum for the purposes of technical education within the meaning of the Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, 1887, and may make that contribution over and above any sum that may be paid out of any school fund under that Act, whether or not any such sum has been paid out of such fund.

3.—(1) The Irish share of the local taxation (customs and excise) duties paid to the local taxation Ireland) account, on account of any financial year, shall be applied as follows, that is to say, out of such share—

(i.) The sum of seventy-eight thousand pounds shall be paid to the commissioners of education, and shall be distributed by them as nearly as possible in proportion to the average number of pupils daily attending the several national schools in Ireland in aid of which salaries or any other money payments are paid by the said commissioners, estimated according to the rules and regulations of the said commissioners for the time being in force. . . .

(ii.) The residue of such share shall, unless Parliament otherwise determines, be paid to the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland, and be distributed and applied by them amongst schools to which the provisions of the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878, apply.

The expression "local taxation probate duty," means the moiety of probate duties which under section twenty-one of the Local Government Act, 1888, and section twenty-one of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and section two of the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, is directed to be paid to the several local taxation accounts in England, Scotland and Ireland respectively.—Statutes (1890) chapter 60.

TRADE AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(Abridged from the Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Industrial Education, 1892).

Totally different from the manual training schools in aims and methods are the institutions of a trade and technical character. The manual training school . . . . aims at directing, by courses of mental and manual exercises, the development of all the powers of the individual, the single educational purpose being always kept in view. The trade and technical schools, on the other hand, aim at such special development as will give a mastery of some particular craft. Unlike many of the manual training schools, none of those for trade and technical training are parts of the public school system. The school of Industrial Art at Philadelphia is the only one of its class, so far as known, that has received any assistance from a State appropriation. But no extended summary of the aims and characteristics of the trade and technical schools need be made. Schools of these classes are not so numerous, nor their methods so various, that any elaborate analysis is necessary to make clear the differences in their aims or in the work for which they are organized.

. . . . . .

New York Trade Schools.

In 1881 the New York Trade Schools were established in New York city . . . by Col. Richard T. Auchmuty, a gentleman of means who has given much attention to labor problems. . . . . Here courses of instruction are given at very moderate charges in bricklaying, plastering, plumbing, carpentry, house, sign and fresco painting, stonecutting, blacksmithing, tailoring and printing. There are both day and evening classes. The thoroughness of the instruction given in each of these trades, it is claimed, leaves nothing to be desired. For example, in the bricklaying class the manual instruction will be in building 8, 12 and 16 inch walls; in turning corners and building walls intersecting at different angles; in building piers, arches, flues, fire places; in setting sills and lintels; in corbelling, etc. The scientific instruction is upon the strength of walls, construction of flues, thrust of arches, mixing and properties of mortar, cement, etc. This scientific instruction is given by means of lectures illustrated by experiments, and by carefully prepared manuals.

In the bricklaying classes the young men are taught first how to handle the trowel and how to spread mortar. After this they are practised on 8 and 12-inch walls. When these can be carried up plumb and the courses laid level, the class is put upon walls returned at right angles, piers, arches, fire-places and flues. Great care is exercised that each brick is properly laid, and that the joints are neatly pointed. No attempt is made to work fast until towards the close of the course, when an hour is given, at stated intervals, to ascertain how many brick each member of the class can lay in that time in a workmanlike manner on a straight wall. The brickwork is carried up as high as the young men can conveniently work; it is then torn down, and the bricks cleaned to be used again. The young men are then required to practice under the constant supervision of the instructors until they can do the work well. The course of instruction in this department extends through nearly six months for the evening classes. The tuition costs $18 for the course. The evening class is limited to 100 young men. Equal facilities are afforded for learning the other trades taught in this school, and equal thoroughness characterizes the instruction given.

A circumstance of peculiar significance in connection with the tailoring department of the Auchmuty School deserves to be specially mentioned, namely, that the tailoring class is managed by the Merchant Tailors' Society of New York. The object of this Society in establishing a school of tailoring is to teach the trade thoroughly in all its parts. The school is under the supervision of first-class teachers, who are practical tailors and understand every detail of the trade. Instruction is given throughout the year from 8.30 a.m. to 4 30 p.m. with one hour intermission at noon, except Saturday. The cost of tuition is $100, payable in advance, for the entire course of two years, or less, if the pupil is found proficient by the examining committee.

School of the Philadelphia Builders' Exchange.

As an illustration of what may be accomplished by associations and corporate bodies in the way of establishing apprentice schools, we may cite the example of the Philadelphia Master Builders' Exchange. The school was opened on September 2nd, 1890, with an attendance of 129 pupils, each of whom pays $18 per term of nine months. These pupils (of their own option) were apportioned among the several branches of trade as follows: Plumbing, 61; bricklaying, 31; carpentry, 21; blacksmithing, 7; stone-cutting, 3; painting, 3, and plastering 3.

The first year's course of instruction in the Philadelphia Trade Schools was completed in June, 1891, and the occasion was observed with fitting graduation ceremonies. Commenting on the exercises, the Philadelphia *Times* said: "The special need of the country to-day is educated mechanics; that is, a class of skilled industry that is more than mechanical in its aims and attainments, a class that is artistic in everything pertaining to its calling We have plenty of men in all trades who imitate the mechanical routine they have learned, but the thorough mastery of our mechanical trades is well nigh a lost art in the United States, and the result is that foreigners are now very largely filling the more responsible and lucrative mechanical positions in America."

Institute for Colored Youth.

The Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1842, on the foundation of a bequest by Mr. Richard Humphreys, whose will provided for the establishment of a school "having for its object the benevolent design of instructing the descendants of the African race in school learning, in the various branches of the mechanical arts and trades, and in agriculture, in order to prepare, fit and qualify them to act as teachers."

An industrial department was finally opened in connection with the school, and in the year 1889 instruction was commenced in the trades of carpentry, bricklaying, shoemaking, printing, dressmaking, millinery, etc. At the close of 1891, there were 108 males and 151 females enrolled in this department. The school is under the care of the Society of Friends. There are nine teachers in all connected with the Institute, and the course of study covers four years. This includes the high school and normal courses.

Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

One of the most liberally planned and endowed of institutions of its class is the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, founded by the late Isaiah V. Williamson, of Philadelphia, "for the purpose of giving poor and deserving boys a good English education, for training them in habits of morality, economy and industry, and for teaching them mechanical trades" The school is different in some respects from any trade school previously established. It is designed to take the place, so far as a school can, of the old apprenticeship system.

The school has an equipment ample for its purposes There are three shop buildings well fitted for the trades taught, those for the wood-working and machine trades being well equipped with power tools. The plant, including land, buildings and equipment, to the present time (1892), has cost $363,394 60, besides which the school has an endowment and other funds of the par value of $1,575,812.05, the market value being somewhat greater.

Each boy on entering the school is given a preparatory course of six months in wood-working and mechanical drawing in connection with studies in the school-room. At the end of that time he is placed at one of the following three trades (the selection being made by the trustees, due regard being given to the inclination and adaptibility of the boys to the trade to which they are assigned): wood-working in its various branches, such as carpentering, patternmaking, cabinetmaking, etc., building, including bricklaying, tile, range and boiler setting, etc, plastering and stone masonry; machine trade in all its usual details, including practical training in steam and electrical engineering, steam-

fitting, etc. Each boy takes but one of the trades named, and his instruction in mechanical drawing, which continues during his entire course, tends in the general direction of his trade. . . . The benefits of the school are entirely free, no charge being made for boarding, clothing or instruction.

All boys admitted are bound as indentured apprentices to the trustees for three years. The indenture may, however, be cancelled by the trustees for the pupil's incompetency or bad conduct, or if, in their opinion, the pupil has so advanced in his studies as to make it more advantageous for him to pursue his work elsewhere. The number of applications for admission has greatly exceeded the capacity of the school, which was opened October 20th, 1891.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York city maintains a free school of industrial drawing. The classes are composed of young and middle-aged mechanics, all of whom are daily engaged in occupations that demand a knowledge of drawing, of a special kind, before they are able to make any advance in their several trades. The work of the school, as designed, provides such training as will advance them in the most rapid and practical manner. The instruction is not, properly speaking, class, but rather individual instruction, the teacher giving each pupil personal attention and advancing him according to his knowledge and capacity.

The plan of the school comprehends an architectural or builders' course, a mechanical course, a course in freehand drawing, a course in cabinet work and decorative design, and a course in modelling. There are, besides, courses in stenography and typewriting.

The architectural or builders' course is for the study of architectural work and drawings as prepared by architects. The object of the instruction is to enable the pupil to fully understand and work from such drawings, and to prepare for himself drawings of lesser importance. The pupils are masons, carpenters, stone-cutters, ornamental bricklayers, etc., of all degrees of proficiency from the beginner up. The students in the mechanical course are from much the same occupations as in the builders' course. The work embraces the geometrical drawings required by joiners, framers, stair builders, metal workers, patternmakers, etc., with the special applications in each occupation.

In the course in freehand drawing are found engravers, chasers, diesinkers, fresco painters, lithographers, etc., training themselves for advancement in their chosen vocations. The course in cabinet and decorative design attracts cabinetmakers, furniture designers, decorators, wood-carvers, etc. There is also a course in modelling where good work is done. This society also maintains ten free scholarships in the New York Trade Schools.

Newark Technical School.

The Newark Technical School of Newark, New Jersey, according to the directors' statement, is not a school of manual training. The classes of men the technical school is designed to reach are abnormally developed, it might be said, in the line of manual training, and it is the mental training which is necessary to round out the complete man. The latter the technical school designs to give. This institution (at Newark) is, as nearly as possible, a continuation school of Europe, transported to the shores of New Jersey.

School of Messrs. Hoe & Co.

For thirty years a school has been conducted in New York city by the Messrs. Hoe & Co., of printing press fame, for the benefit of the sons of their workmen. According to reliable statistics some 250 boys are employed in the factory of the Messrs. Hoe. Since they cannot all be taught at the same time, they are divided into classes receiving instruction two evenings a week. The teachers and the school rooms are provided by the firm. . . . . The school is free.

Textile School, Philadelphia.

The School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia has a textile department, established in 1883, which, in the estimation of good judges, is superior to the famous Crefeld School.

In 1882, the manufacturers of Philadelphia subscribed $30,000 to establish the enterprise, "partly from a design to advance their own interests by educating the workmen and designers employed in their own mills to do the higher classes of work, which are or course always the most profitable, but largely and mainly from motives of pure patriotism and philanthropy, to help raise the standard of American productions and to educate American youths in such a way as to enable them to occupy the positions as designers and superintendents now held almost exclusively by men who have profited by the advantages offered by European schools."

The course of technical study in this school extends over three years, and there is probably no school in the world where the manufacture of textile fabrics, in all its branches, is more thoroughly or more practically taught than in the School of Industrial Art at Philadelphia.

Institute for Artist Artisans.

In 1888, Mr. John Ward Stimson founded a school for artist-artisans at the American Institute in New York city. In this school "mind and hand are trained together, enjoyment waits upon appreciation, and servile imitation gives way to the expression of individuality." From a commercial and industrial point of view, the necessity of the best art instruction for artisans is becoming more and more a demand of the times.

School of Industrial Art and Technical Design for Women.

The School of Industrial Art and Technical Design for Women in New York city owes its origin and prosperity to the intelligent purpose and energetic management of its principal, Mrs. Florence E. Cory, who, in October, 1881, organized her first class of five pupils, instructing them in the principles of design and the practical application of those principles to industrial art.

This institution is said to be the only school of practical design for industrial manufacture in the world. In other schools of design the teachers might teach a young lady to make a wall paper design; sit her down with paper, brushes and colors, she might make a beautiful design, but would not know (neither would the teachers) whether that design could be printed by machinery or not. She would not know how many colors she should use; how the colors should fall, the dimensions, or anything of the kind; the teachers do not know. A design may be well executed, faultlessly correct, and beautiful, yet worthless to the manufacturer, because it cannot be woven or printed. Machinery has its requirements and its limitations, all of which must be considered when making a design, and without the practical knowledge necessary to do this an acceptable working design cannot be made.

In this school pupils are made practically familiar with the workings of machinery and the technicalities of design as applied to various industries, as carpet designing, wall paper, oil-cloth, linoleum, lace, chintz, silk, leather, book covers, etc. Two years are required for the completion of the full course of instruction. The first year classes are taught simple designing for calico, muslin, stained glass, inlaid woods, jewelry, etc. In the second year the pupils learn advanced designs for oil-cloth, silk, carpets, etc. Some pupils attend a postgraduate course of one year. During the year no formal instruction is given, but orders are received and work is done by the pupils under the supervision of the Principal and well-known designers.

The Principal, writing under date of August 6th, 1891, says: "By far the greater number of graduates are at work in their own homes, and are not employed regularly at a stated salary by any manufacturer. When their designs are finished they are sold to whichever manufactory pays the highest price."

Art Academy, Cincinnati.

The Art Academy of Cincinnati, Ohio, is devoted principally to the teaching of drawing and painting, but also to modelling, decorative design, wood carving, china painting, etc. About 400 students annually receive instruction in this institution.

Ohio Mechanics' Institute.

The Chio Mechanics' Institute of Cincinnati has been in existence since 1828, and it is, therefore, one of the oldest of the schools of industrial art in the country, as it is one of the best. It has six departments, viz.: mechanical, for engineers, metal workers, machinists, patternmakers, blacksmiths, etc.; architectural, for architects, carpenters, masons, wood-workers, builders, etc.; artistic, for freehand drawing, perspective, crayon, etc.; for painters, carvers, cabinet-makers, etc., including instruction in designing as applied to the manufacture of furniture, jewelry, silverware, carpets, lace and damask hangings, etc.; practical mechanics; carriage drafting; mathematics—chiefly to aid work in other departments. Since its foundation 9,371 members have been enrolled in the institute. During the school year 1890-91 there were 720 names on the roll.

Technical Drawing School, Providence.

The Technical Drawing School of Providence, R. I, was established in 1887 for the purpose of giving instruction in engineering and architecture, which, while extending over ten months only, should furnish a thoroughly practical technical training.

Rhode Island School of Design.

The Rhode Island School of Design at Providence was opened in 1878, and in 1891 the number of students in the school was 341. In the department of freehand drawing there were 216, in that of mechanical drawing 125. There were eight in the graduating class. Painting, modelling and wood-carving are also included in the courses of study. The course in each department is of three years' duration. There are eight instructors.

Art and Drawing School, St. Louis.

The Art and Drawing School, St. Louis, Missouri, has both day and night classes, as well as Sunday classes. There is a night school for freehand drawing (Tuesday and Thursday) from 7 to 9 p.m., school for machinery, perspective drawing, etc., (Wednesday and Friday) from 7 to 9 p m. Day school for drawing (daily, except Saturday) and school for carving and modelling (daily except Saturday). Sunday school for drawing, carving and modelling, and every Saturday drawing classes for boys and girls. Within the past fifteen years there have been over 3,000 pupils in this private school.

Lowell School of Practical Design.

The Lowell School of Practical Design, Boston, Mass, established in 1872, for the purpose of promoting industrial art, is now under the control of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Tuition is free to all pupils.

Although the extent and scope of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., the Drexel Institute, at Philadelphia, Pa., and Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill., place them in a class far beyond those other technical schools noticed, yet a passing reference is considered opportune here.

Pratt Institute.

Rarely, if ever, has a great educational institution been more happy in conception, more wisely planned, or more successful in the results achieved in a brief time than the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. This institute occupies four large buildings, some of them six stories high.

The catalogue of the institute for 1892-3, shows that the number of individuals registered in the various departments for the fifth year of the school (1891-2) was not less than 3,941.

Besides the heads of the seven departments, the teaching force of the school numbers about 90 instructors and assistants.

The Institute has been most liberally provided for by Mr. Pratt. A statement made by the President in October, 1891, shows the amount of its property : Endowment fund, $2,000,000 ; real estate, building and equipment fund, to be used as required, $835,000 ; cost of present Institute buildings, equipment and grounds, $523,337.61 ; cost of Astral, Inwood and Studio buildings, $332,437.07—total $3,690,774 68.

The catalogue of the Institute for 1892-23, shows the registration of pupils in the various departments to have been 3,941 in all.

Drexel Institute.

The Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, at Philadelphia, Pa., is a new school of complex character. The school was opened in September, 1892. As now organized its work comprehends six departments, viz., department of mechanical arts ; business department, including a commercial course and a course in stenography and type-writing ; technical department, including cookery courses and trade courses in dressmaking and millinery ; normal department, including courses for training of teachers in drawing, science, physical culture, manual training, cookery, dressmaking and millinery. and the course in library work ; scientific training in physics and chemistry, and application ; and art department, including a regular art course, a normal art course, a course in mechanical and architectural drawing, and courses in applied design, decorative painting, wood carving and stained glass.

The building with its equipment has thus far cost about $1,000,000. The Endowment is $1,000,000, which is dedicated to the maintainance of the instruction. The Institute possesses a valuable library of about 10,000 volumes, and a museum devoted to art industrial productions, such as textiles, ceramics, wood carvings, metal work, ivories, embroideries, etc. The whole is the gift of (the late) Mr. Drexel—Childs and Drexel—of Philadelphia. . . . .

The instruction in the department of mechanical arts is of the advanced manual training character. It aims to give general rather than special training. The work provides a thorough course in Mathematics, Science, Drawing, and shop work in connection with the essential English branches of a secondary education. The time of the student is about equally divided between the class-room and laboratory studies and the shop work. The course of studies and instruction covers three years of two terms each. The tuition is $20 per term.

The art department, besides its regular art and normal courses, offers some art courses of special industrial value. The first of these are special courses in mechanical and architectural drawing designed to fit students for practical work in the drafting-room and the architect's office.

The course in applied design is for the training of professional designers, and occupies three years. It provides instruction in the principles of decorative design and in the technical methods of their general application. The instruction runs nearly parallel with that given in the first three years of the regular art course, with a special training in the application of art to the production of original designs for oilcloth, wall papers, carpets, wood work, metal work, tiles, book covers, etc. Thorough technical courses are given in decorative painting, wood-carving and stained glass work. In all these courses a preliminary art training is necessary to the completion of the work.

Armour Institute.

It is expected the Armour Institute (to be opened for th pupils in 1893 at Chicago, Ill.,) will prove a powerful auxiliary of educational work in the Northwest. This Institute has been organized on the plan of a series of trade and advanced technical schools. It will do for Chicago a work similar to that done by the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, but still broader and more diversified. The carrying out of the full idea, including the new building for the manual training and practical classes, recently completed, will involve an expenditure by Mr. Armour of about $3,000,000, including the large amount of productive property surrounding the institution which Mr. Armour has given for purposes of perpetual endowment.

TECHNICAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

Germany.

Mr. J. C. Monoghan, U. S. Consul at Chemnitz, Germany, in Consular Reports to the Home Government—February-May, 1894—dealing in detail with the subject of "Technical and Trade Schools" in Germany, says :

"The masons' and builders' schools, the most of the industrial and industrial-art schools, had their origin in a desire to give young men—carpenters', masons' and builders' apprentices—just such a training as would be best suited to help them to understand each piece of new work, and to come 'out of their time' fully qualified to enter the ranks of skilled workmen. A scholar attending one of these schools, all other things being equal, gets a very great deal more out of his period of apprenticeship than boys who do not attend them. So certain are their results that attendance in many cities of the Empire is being made compulsory, employers being compelled to give time to apprentices to attend, and to see that they do attend.

"The school gives the boys, besides a good, practical general education, the best and most recent practical and theoretical knowledge obtainable. It teaches them to be careful, conscientious, painstaking, skilful, scientific workmen. The best teachers are employed, and the most recent and most approved methods and machinery are used. There is no extravagance in building, furniture, or salaries. Politics play no part in the German school system. Merit and ability are qualifications absolutely necessary to get a place. Everything about the schools looks to be strong, useful and in keeping with its purpose. The new schools are usually prize plans—models of architectural beauty. In some cities the old castles are turned into schools. The Japanese palace is now used as a masons' and builders' school at Dresden.

"Teachers told me that it is best for a boy to have at least some idea of masonry or building before coming to the schools. The best work is done where apprentices can come two or three hours each day, or by scholars who come evenings, and, of course, by such boys as take an interest in work and studies. Every study, every day's work turns or is turned toward making the students skilful mechanics. Drawing and masonry are among the fundamentals. Great importance is attached to turning the boys out qualified to go on studying; to take up every new invention or implement and apply it scientifically; to be able, opportunity offering, to become foremen, superintendents, or contractors themselves.

"It is urged as best for those thinking of taking a course in a masons' and builders' school to spend at least the summer and spring, preceding the fall or winter in which they are to enter, with practical mechanics, working in the branch or trade they intend to study; that a good common school education is an indispensable requisite; and that one or more years' work among machines and handling tools is a great preparatory help. In places where the winters are severe, and masons' and carpenters' work is suspended, it is urged that apprentices put in the winter months at schools. Now that competition is so close, skill and knowledge are almost absolutely necessary. To begin the battle for life the very best equipment is a sound, solid, practical education. This is to be got in just such schools as I am trying to describe. The ambition of the teacher is to build

up his own and the school's record ; to do this he does the best he can. Apprentices are often left by regular employers to look out for themselves, to pick up only odd bits of knowledge dropped accidentally, never intentionally, for the apprentice's benefit. A graduate of one of these schools is independent of accident ; what he sees and hears he drinks in understandingly.

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"In 1877 a plumbers' school was opened at Aue, Saxony. Its purpose was to give young men intending to take up plumbing, or any branch of the trade, such theoretical and practical knowledge as would make the apprentice period pleasant and profitable. It was intended to give them, in the shortest time, business training and industrial art, as well as practical knowledge. It seems to have had its origin in a desire to supply plumbers' apprentices with just such a preliminary training as would fit them to understand their calling without undergoing the long years of drudgery, and practically learning very little, under the old system. Trained as in the school at Aue, they would be profiting from the first moment of their apprenticeship. . . . All the studies tend towards the trade to be learned. . . . .

"A graduate from such a school brings to the shop an enthusiasm and attention, a knowledge and skill, that aid his employer and himself. The division of labor is to-day so complete that apprentices in large shops have very seldom an opportunity to learn a trade thoroughly. They learn only a part—some special branch. Of the whole they have hardly an idea. In small shops masters seldom teach a lad much before the last year. The Aue school puts it into the boy's power to learn everything, and puts it out of the master's power to keep much from him. An Aue graduate can take up any branch of the plumber's trade and learn it in a short time. The purpose of the school is to bring out and build up all that is best in a boy's nature, to inspire a love for his work, to give him just such knowledge as will make him understand and do even the most difficult work. Not only the practical or utilitarian side of the trade is shown to him, but also its scientific and artistic phases, its relation to art and architecture, and its import ance to sanitation. These schools are doing much for Germany, and I can think of nothing more needed in the United States than similar schools

"The school is pleasantly situated. Its surroundings are very agreeable and healthy. The courses are very cheap, the whole costing very little compared with prices that prevail with us. It gets its support from the State, from the city, and from plumbers' unions. A fact worth knowing about Germany's industrial, industrial art, and technical schools is that, if the Government ceases to give them its support, the branches of business to which they are useful will support them. This is the invariable answer I get when I ask what would result in the event of Government support being withdrawn. . .

"I desire to again call attention to the fact that all educators here are agreed that the very thing to do before taking a course in a technical school is to work one, two or three years in a shop or factory. Boys who have done this learn more easily and make much better use of their time. . . . .

"I have on my desk at this moment drawings of most intricate machinery made from memory by a German draftsman after he had gone through several shops in which he either was not allowed to, or did not venture to, take notes. Not till I saw these did I understand why it is that in German industrial, industrial art, and technical schools more time and attention is given to drawing than to any other branch—very often twice as much."

Holland.

In Holland, while ample provisions are made for the government of middle instruction—public and private—the Public Middle School instruction embraces (*a*) burgher schools ; (*b*) higher burgher schools ; (*c*) agricultural schools, and (*d*) the polytechnic schools.

Burgher schools, chiefly designed for prospective tradesmen or mechanics and agriculturists, are day and evening schools. Day schools have a course of two years, and instruction is given in mathematics ; the rudiments of theoretical and applied mechanics, and the know-

ledge of machinery; physics and chemistry; natural history; technology or agriculture; elements of geography, of history, of the Dutch language; rudiments of political economy; freehand and rectilinear drawing; gymnastics. The communal council may decide to add modelling or any foreign language, and also which of the above subjects shall be taught in the evening school.

In every commune with above 10,000 population the council shall establish at least one burgher school, day and evening, and it may be in combination with a public elementary school; where the population is very scattered the commune may be exempted. Should an evening burgher school appear to meet the wants of any commune the Crown may exempt from establishing a day school, but only for a certain number of years; in this case the course of the evening school extends over two years and the Crown decides upon the subjects.

The Polytechnic School is intended for the training of (1) individuals for industrial or technical pursuits, who require a higher degree of knowledge than can be obtained at a higher burgher school; (2) such as desire to qualify for civil engineer, architect, naval engineer, mechanical engineer, and mining engineer.

Abstract of Report on Burgher Schools, 1876.

The programme for the day burgher schools is fixed by law. The subjects in the evening schools generally are mathematics, mechanism, physics, chemistry, political economy, technology, Dutch language, history, geography, freehand and rectilinear, drawing. Instruction in the workshop is only given in the Industrial School at Rotterdam, where the handicrafts of the carpenter, smith, joiner, bricklayer, stone-mason, etc., are taught.

The day burgher schools have not been successful in attracting the class for which they were chiefly intended, but the results of the evening schools were more favorable, as at the date of the last return they were attended by 4,148 pupils, of whom 3,307 were already practising some trade, and the parents of most of the rest were operatives and dealers.

In the burgher schools of both kinds, and the institutions on a par with them, are 348 teachers. The salaries of nearly 60 per cent. of the teachers do not amount to quite 400 florins. Of the day and evening burgher schools alone the average is 1,021 florins. For the evening burgh schools and other institutions, the average is 415 florins to each teacher. Admission to the classes is preceded by a simple examination in reading, writing and cyphering. Opportunities are also afforded of passing leaving examinations.

Special buildings and appliances are in many cases provided. A building has been erected in Rotterdam for the academy of the plastic arts and technical sciences, at a cost of more than 100,000 florins.

In communes where no day or evening burgher schools have been established the drawing schools have been allowed to remain; the number of these was in 1874, 32, with 120 teachers and 2,500 pupils; in all these the instruction comprised freehand and architectural drawing; in some mathematics are added; in a few, mathematics and physics, and in three of them modelling. Special mention may be made of the Royal School for the plastic arts at Bais le Duc, with 8 teachers and 320 pupils. The academy for the plastic arts at the Hague, with 14 teachers and 310 pupils; the Industrial School at Hague, with 11 teachers and 69 pupils; the Industrial School at Amsterdam, founded by the Society of Operatives, with 14 teachers and 88 pupils (in both these last instruction is given in the workshop); and a second school of the same society, without instruction in the workshop, with 11 teachers and 109 pupils. The following abstract of the curriculum of the Rotterdam trade school will indicate the general scope of such schools

The Artisans School, Rotterdam.

The object of this school, established in 1869, is to practically educate young artisans, and it was instituted for this purpose by the Rotterdam department of the Netherlands Architectural Society.

A committee was appointed which obtained an annual grant from the Town Council, on condition that the programme of the school should include all the branches of theoretical instruction which are taught at the public middle class school, with a course of three years.

The building was purchased with funds raised by voluntary subscription; it contains class rooms for mathematics, physics, construction and rectilinear drawing, ornamental drawing, and a painter's workshop The workshops for the different trades are separate from the main building; these will consist, when a contemplated extension is carried out, of commodious worksnops for carpenters, blacksmiths, metal workers, fitters and turners, cabinet-makers, stonecutters and masons.

The practical instruction is given in the afternoon, and includes, besides the above mentioned trades, those of braziers, wood-carvers, modellers, turners, etc.; all purely ornamental work is excluded, the pupils being employed on solid and useful work, either for use in the school or for sale outside.

The workshops are, as far as possible, kept up to the latest standard and provided with all necessary appliances; more than eighty pupils are taught together in the carpenters' shops, and seventy in the smithies; almost all requisites for the school, such as doors, windows, benches, chests, locks, hinges, nails, kitchen utensils of all kinds, painting, stonework, etc., are made and executed by the pupils.

A few hours each morning are devoted to instruction in general branches; for every class except the first it includes reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar; the other general subjects are practical arithmetic, algebra, physics, model and ornamental drawing, rectilinear and architectural drawing and perspective.

Regard is always had to the fact that the pupils are intended to be artisans, and the instruction is therefore restricted within limits considered suitable for their class, and all illustrations are, as far as possible, applicable to their daily life. Thus in drawing they are taught to sketch locks, windows, etc., both in parts and as wholes.

There are in all twenty-one masters, including the director, and the number of pupils, almost without exception workmen's children, was at the beginning of the first year 111; the second, 132; the third, 134; the fourth, 156; the fifth, 189; and the sixth, 198.

Admission is made as easy as possible as regards the fees; only 8s. a year is charged for each; those parents who cannot afford even this may easily obtain admission for their children by applying to the larger contributors to the school, who have the right of placing one or more pupils free of cost. Boys must be from twelve to fifteen years of age, and pass an easy entrance examination in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Those who successfully complete the three years' course are honorably dismissed, and the committee finds them good places as workmen, and for five years longer still keeps them in view and exercises its influence for their welfare. The number of such pupils at the end of the fourth year (or of the first complete course) was 28; the fifth, 31; and the sixth, 17; and the result of their education is shown in their general superiority to their fellow workmen.

The heavy expenses of the school are met by a number of voluntary subscriptions and liberal grants from the Town Council and the Provincial Government.

Abstract of Report on High Schools, 1876.

There are now 17 of these Government schools, of which 9 have a five years' and 8 a three years' curriculum; 22 higher burgher communal schools, of which 20 are subsidized by the State; 3 subsidized communal higher burgher schools, having a four years' curriculum; 4 subsidized and 1 non-subsidized schools have a three years' curriculum; 1 subsidized private school, having a five years' curriculum; and 1 non-subsidized communal commercial school, with a three years' curriculum; total, 49 higher burgher schools. The 28 public grants amount to 197,750 florins.

The proportion of the whole population of the country attending these schools is 9.7 per 10,000, and the pupils are chiefly between the ages of twelve and seventeen; each class has a course of one year, and therefore the school with a five years' curriculum can be got through in five years. . . . . .

In August, 1867, a communal middle school, with a five years' curriculum, for girls, was opened at Haarlem, and similar establishments were opened respectively in 1870 at Arnhem, in 1871 at Rotterdam and Dordrecht; and in 1872 at Amsterdam, Derventer, and Groningen. The schools at Arnhem, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Haarlem and Groningen are all with five years' curriculum; those at Amsterdam and Derventer only three. In 1875 a five years' school was opened at Lunwarden, and one of three years at Utrecht.

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At first the higher burgher schools for girls meet with opposition, but since the communal authorities founded and organized them well they have become popular, and the Government has granted a subsidy of 2,000 florins for the school at Haarlem.

There is another school for girls, of a different description, viz: "The Industrial School for Girls," founded in Amsterdam in 1865, on quite a small scale; it has, however, so prospered that in 1874 it had 172 pupils, with a directress and eight other male and female teachers, whose salaries amount to about 8,000 florins (£700). The course extends over three years, the first two of which are devoted to theoretical and practical industrial instruction, the third exclusively to the teaching of trades for females. Instruction is given in drawing and coloring, in lithographing and wood carving, pasteboard works, fancy work and plain needle-work, lace making, the use of the sewing machine, and pharmacy —this last so that pupils may pass as assistant apothecary; in 1870 five pupils underwent this examination. The whole expenditure of the school is about £1,000; the State, the Province, and the Commune, together subsidize it to the amount of about £570; the school fees are from about £1 15s. to £2 3s. The State bears the yearly charge for supervision, examinations, the polytechnic school, the Government higher burgher schools, the Government Agricultural School, and subsidies for communal and some private establishments. The communes bear the expense of the local boards, of their own higher burgher schools, of the burgher schools, of some drawing schools and similar establishments, and subsidies to certain private establishments; the provinces also furnish a few subsidies to such establishments, especially to navigation, horticultural, and agricultural schools, etc.

Italy.

Technical instruction in Italy was instituted by the laws of 1859, which provided for two kinds of schools—the Technical Schools and the Technical Institutes. The former give elementary instruction and prepare for the Institutes.

Some of these institutions were founded before the law of 1859 was passed; in fact, those of Turin and Genoa were transformed from special schools then existing; the Technical Institutes of Milan and Venice from real-schools, and that of Florence from the one established in 1853, at the termination of the Tuscan Grand Ducal Government. It is worthy of note that this Institute is the continuation of one established by the Grand Duke Peter Leopold I., and is considered the oldest institution for technical instruction existing in Italy.

By a regulation framed in 1860, Technical Institutes were re-divided into four sections: the administrative-commercial, the agricultural, the chemical, and physical-mathematical. For the first three sections the course was for two, for the fourth, three years.

The law provides that a Technical Institute need not be established till the want of it is shown, that the instruction should be in proportion to the economic wants of the province in which it is to be imparted; that the cost of scientific apparatus should be entirely borne by the province, and that of the non-scientific apparatus by the commune in which the school is established, and that the Government should pay half the stipends of the educational staff in those schools which were conducted in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Government.

All these regulations were, to some extent, experimental, and a new set of regulations was ordered in 1865, but the first real impulse to the Technical Institutes was given in 1871. The sections were fixed at five in number, viz: The physical-mathematical, surveying, the agricultural, commerce and accountantship (*di commercio e di ragioneria*) and the industrial. Each section had a course of two years of general and

two years of special study, except for accountantship, which had a fifth year in addition to the four of the commercial section. The principal result of these regulations was to extend general culture, the simplification of the system of instruction, and the reform of the programme in such a way as to make them more useful in the extension of scientific education.

Certain alterations were made in the regulations in 1877, but the Technical Institutes still retain the five sections as follows: Physical-mathematics, land surveying, agriculture, commerce and accountantship and industry. All the Institutes, however, are not provided with all five of the sections, each school paying attention to those which chiefly relate to the natural and social conditions and wants of the place in which it is situated.

The physical-mathematical section has the character of a school of general culture, which is given to it by the study of modern languages, especially of Italian literature; the classical instruction relating more especially to the study of Greek and Latin literature. The other sections profit, in various degrees, by the instruction given in this, as they add to their own programmes any subjects belonging to this division which may apply to their own more special courses.

The section of agriculture is divided into two parts; one of land surveying and one of husbandry. In addition to the studies common to both, each has also a distinct course of instruction. The section of land surveying includes the subjects of descriptive and constructive and practical geometry; the agricultural part, those of chemistry as applied to husbandry; the planning and construction of rural works, and exercises in practical geometry. The agricultural division has at its disposal a sufficiently extensive piece of land arranged for agricultural work, to allow the students not only to witness the operations of agricultural machines, but also to learn the proper mode of treating domestic animals, the right method of keeping account books of farming operations, the cultivation of plants and all those operations which gradually succeed one another in the course of a year, and in all kinds of rural operations and management. The pupils in land surveying are chiefly exercised in matters connected with that subject.

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Finally, for the section of industry, which exists only in the Institutes of Como, Livorno, Naples, Rome, Turin and Venice, the law only prescribes those subjects of study which relate to general culture and which are common to all the other sections, leaving to each school liberty to determine upon the special studies and exercises which help to carry out their aim, as the silk industry at Como, chemical and industrial mechanics at Naples, wool-weaving and industrial chemistry at Turin, construction and general mechanical industry at Rome and special mechanics at Livorno.

In whatever manner the Technical Institutes may be arranged, they all have the same end, viz: to give youths the opportunity of determining upon a profession; they are, also, steps to the mathematical faculties of the universities and to the special higher schools, in which there is a larger and more complete course of study than in the Technical Institutes. In fact, the licentiate of the physical mathematical section gives admission without examination to the Faculty of Physical Science, mathematical and natural of the universities, to the higher schools of agriculture at Milan, Pisa and Portici, to that of commerce at Venice, to the higher naval school in Genoa, and the Industrial Museum of Turin. On the completion of their studies in the other four sections, candidates receive a professional diploma corresponding with the section in which they have carried on their studies. . . . . .

The diploma of the industrial section gives the right to assume the title of "industrial expert;" and, secondly, to take the special direction of the studies carried on in this section (which vary in different sections), and to be admitted for such posts as superintendent of work-rooms and laboratories.

Schools of Art and Trade.

The idea of providing the laboring classes, besides elementary instruction, with an education in the manual arts, and their greater developments, is an old one in Italy, and their final establishment was effected by the same charitable feeling as that which provided

hospitals and other similar institutions. Day and evening schools for operatives were founded, in which instruction was given in reading, writing, arithmetic, geometry, drawing and the principal physical-chemical sciences.

In the year 1869 the number of these schools reached a total of 154, employing 567 teachers and having 13,329 pupils, the cost amounting to about £57,000. These differ materially both in their origin and system; some are developments of older schools, and some are of recent creation, and while the instruction in some is purely theoretical, in others attention is mainly given to actual manual work; some arrange their courses so as to teach science in its general relations with industry; others give their time to some particular handicraft, such as silk manufacturing, the dyeing arts, or watch making; and finally, while some teach only youths, others are expressly for adults.

The regulations of the schools are arranged according to local circumstances and wants.

The Government recognizing the necessity of encouraging the principal manufacturing so as to foster production of the best description at the lowest possible cost, and to compete with other nations took the initiative in supporting the schools. It was fully recognized that a plan of instruction must be formed, especially fitted for workmen attending schools attached to workshops, special trade schools, or schools of design; the artisan is not in a position to attend the Technical Institutes, and it is necessary to teach him the principles of his trade in a short time; hence the necessity for their schools of art and trade, properly so called, which must not be considered so much Technical Schools, as a course preparatory to them; they are solely intended to train able foremen, and superintendents of small workshops, that is the lower classes of operatives and industrial officials. It was decided that schools of practical instruction only are insufficient for the purposes sought to be carried out, and that, in fact, the theoretical instruction was the more important of the two branches, and it was therefore left to the artisan to practice his trade in an ordinary workshop as a paid artificer and have the principles of his art explained and made clear to him at the school.

Two classes were established, one daily, for giving instruction to youths who had completed their elementary education, and who devoted themselves to the exercise of the arts; the other evening, for those who had already entered on the exercise of a trade, who were more than fourteen years of age, and who could read and write correctly; in each school in addition to instruction in the special industry for which it was founded, the pupils were further educated in the Italian language, arithmetic and caligraphy.

About a third of the cost is borne by the state and the rest by the commune and the province in which the school is situated. The schools are managed by a committee appointed partly by the state, partly by the commune, and this committee makes the regulations, subject to the approval of the Minister, superintends the progress of the school, and accounts for the sum spent on its maintenance. Each school applies to the Royal Italian Industrial Museum for the means of establishing scientific collections, chemical laboratories, etc.; the museum furnishes them with designs of machines and parts of machines and other things necessary for the illustration of the lessons.

Those who are intended for instructors in these schools, which consist partly of engineers, partly of recently made licentiates of the applied schools, are provided with the means of going abroad in order to perfect their studies of the subjects they have already been devoting themselves to by attending courses of applied science in the most famous industrial schools, and by visiting workshops and museums in Belgium, France, Germany and England.

In 1873 there were twenty Government schools of art and trade, with 104 teachers and 1,377 pupils, as follows: (1) Evening industrial and commercial school at Asti; (2) Professional school—this has sections for the mechanical arts, chemistry, textile fabrics, etc., at Biella; (3) Special school of lace-making at Burano; (4) Industrial school, for quarrying and working marble, at Carrara; (5) Professional school, with sections for cabinet-makers, and for smiths' work in wooden and iron naval construction, Chiavari; (6) School of arts and trades—sections for industrial, and for agricultural chemistry, Fabbriano; (7) Institute of arts and trades—sections for the mechanical arts and for carving and engraving, Fermo; (8) School of wood-engraving, Florence; (9) School of

arts and trades, with sections for the art of construction and for smiths' work, Foggia; (10) Schools of arts and trades, with sections for smiths' work and mechanics, Foligno; (11) Evening technical school, Genoa; (12) School for head managers and head officials of mines, Iglesias; (13) School for fountain builders, Palermo; (14) School of design and lace manufacture, Rapallo; (15) School of arts and trades, with sections for cabinet-making and for the ceramic arts, Savona; (16) School of arts and trades—sections for textile work, and for dyeing, Schio; (17) School of design and plastic ornament, Serravezza; (18) School of arts and trades, with sections for decorative art and for ceramics, Sesto-Fiorentino; (19) Evening technical school, Turin; and (20) Venetian school of art, applied to industry, Venice.

Russia.

In Russia there are industrial schools in connection with both the primary and secondary schools, also with certain charitable institutions as well as the independent industrial schools; certain of the Sunday Schools are likewise industrial schools.

Russia has a system of gymnasiums, pro-gymnasiums, real-schools and polytechnic schools, much after the German model, besides special schools for professions, and many of the technical occupations.

One of the principal establishments for technical education in Russia is the Industrial School of the Czarwitch Nicholas at St. Petersburg. This institution combines general education with instruction in everything connected with scientific and manual industries. It was first founded by private persons as an asylum for poor children destined to become artisans, and the school, having been authorized to found others, has established a school for girls on the same principle. The present patron is the heir to the throne, who subscribes annually about £150 towards its funds. The society which founded the school gave £30,000 for the building and the merchants of St. Petersburg gave more than £4,500. It took three years for its erection, during which the municipality gave annually about £3,750, and the Government supplied the site for its erection and gave £11,250.

The school was opened in 1875 with three classes—afterwards raised to five. In 1878 there were 240 pupils, with 24 teachers and instructors. Twelve pupils are maintained by the Grand Duke and one by the Grand Duchess. The city authorities maintain 100, at a cost of about £3,400 yearly, and the original society supports 38 other pupils. Some more are maintained by Government or Governmental Departments, and the rest by their parents and friends, at a yearly cost of about £32. The establishment is capable of receiving 300 resident pupils. There are no day scholars. The total expenses, with the full number of scholars would be nearly £14,000. . . . .

The (trade) workshop instruction is on a methodical plan, including the teaching of elementary data, as well as the special processes of each craft. Correct and precise work, and the proper employment of tools, are the objects in view. Orders are executed in the workshops, but no pupil is permitted to execute such work until he has passed satisfactorily through all the prescribed courses of study and instruction. When the pupils have completed their studies they may remain one or two years longer in the school to perfect themselves in any one of the crafts, and obtain the title of "apprentice workman." This extra time is devoted exclusively to work. On quitting the school each pupil receives a certificate, and those who have passed through their examinations with great credit earn the titles of "foreman" and "assistant foreman," and obtain assistance to enable them to establish themselves in business, or to complete their industrial education and practice.

The Imperial Technical Schools of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

In devising the courses of instruction to be followed in these institutions, it was endeavored to make the system of shopwork instruction as complete as possible, both as to extent and character, but without encroaching upon the time required for other indispensable studies. Among the principle features of these two schools are the following: First, the instruction shops are kept quite distinct and separate from the construction shops; in the second place, each kind of work is done in a different shop set apart for the

purpose—in addition, each shop is fitted up with so many sets of tools as there are benches for students, so that the instructor can teach as many as possible at the same time; and lastly, an endeavor is made to graduate the work in each shop according to some scale. It is found in practice that the best arrangement is according to the relative degree of difficulty presented by the samples to be made.

After the student has finished his course in the various instruction shops he may be transferred to a construction shop, either as at St. Petersburg, where no orders are taken, but constructions are made to vary the instruction, or as at Moscow, where orders are taken, and which depends largely on the proceeds from the work of the pupils.

The Practical Technological Institute at St. Petersburg.

This is one of the highest technical schools in Russia, and has capacity for 500 students. It is divided into two departments—mechanical and chemical.

The mechanical department prepares technical men for the management of mechanical workshops and of the rolling stock on railroads. The department is therefore again divided into two sections, one of them educating engineers for the workshops and the other for the railroads.

Before entering the Institute the candidate must have graduated in one of the middle class (gymnasiums) and must undergo a competitive examination.

The whole course of instruction in each department is arranged for five years, and divided into five yearly courses.

In the mechanical department the course of instruction includes Mathematical Analysis, Natural Philosophy, Theoretical and Practical Mechanics, Mechanical Technology, the Art of Construction and Mechanical Drawing. Part of the time is also employed in manual labor in various workshops and mills belonging to the Institute.

During the five years 648 hours are devoted each year to manual labor in workshops. The students then begin to exercise in the most simple works, finishing with the construction and joining of all parts of an engine.

The practical studies are in three courses. For the first course each student works with a chisel and file on cast iron. For the second course students begin by working upon wrought iron. They are then removed to the fitting shops and occupy themselves with turning, cutting screws and soldering. The last course is intended for the construction and joining of different engines.

The filer's shop has about sixty places, each fitted with a vice, and the tools necessary for the work of the course. The forging shop is fitted with ten places, and the turning shop with sixteen places. The students working in these shops in alternate sections. The lathes are all run by the foot, and the only power used is for the blast in the forging shop. The shop work is obligatory.

The Imperial Technical School at Moscow.

This is a high class special school, intended for the education of mechanical constructors, mechanical engineers and technical engineers. The school consists of two divisions, general and special, each having a course of three years; the special division is in three branches—mechanical construction, mechanical engineering and technological engineering.

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Although the theoretical subjects taught equal those in the polytechnic schools of Western Europe, means are found by which practical education is combined with theoretical. For practical education of young men as mechanical engineers and mechanical constructors, the school possesses large mechanical works, with hired workmen, accepting and carrying out orders from private individuals, and on a commercial footing, for the construction of steam engines, working engines, pumps, agricultural machines, etc.

The works consist of the following shops: Joiners' shop, engineers' shop, erectors' shop, painters' shop, a large forge with steam hammer and fan blast, iron foundry with furnace for 3,000 kilogr. of metal (about 6,300 lbs.), and brass foundry; the works have also a drawing office and counting house attached. A steam engine of 30 horse-power is

used for driving the machinery, while the foundry with fan blast and coal pulverizing mill are worked by an engine of 10 horse-power.

The school possesses, apart from the mechanical works, and intended only for the use of pupils, school workshops, viz.: Joiners' shop with turning lathe, pattern shop, metal turning, fitters' shop, smithy and moulding shop; each of these is under a skilled workman, and after passing through them, and thus becoming acquainted with turning, fitting, carpentering and forging, a student is then only admitted to the mechanical works. The auxiliaries appointed for the teaching of any mechanical work are arranged in three classes: to the first of these belong the collection of instruments employed, with which the beginner must make himself perfectly familiar before entering upon work, and afterwards to use these instruments during the execution of the work itself; to the second class belong the collection of models appointed for the systematic study of hand labor; and to the third class the collection of such articles or parts of machines in the execution of which all the previously acquired manual skill is successfully called forth; this manner of study is applied to all the branches of labor, viz.: fitting, wood-turning, carpentering, smithy and foundry work.

The fundamental and thoroughly practical character of the above system consists in educating the student from the instruction and not from the construction side; the system pre-supposes the student's ignorance and begins at the foundation, both in theory and practice; another great value of the system is that it is equally well adapted to the wants of each class or grade of students; thus if one wishes to be a mechanical engineer, and finds that he can master the highest theoretical questions, the amount of shop work is graduated to meet his needs; if, on the other hand, he looks forward to being a first-class machinist, he needs more mechanical dexterity, and therefore works out a larger number of examples, and is required to do less in higher mathematical and theoretical studies; it is also a very important feature of the system that the instruction shops are the least expensive to equip and maintain, and further, that it is not necessary for the highest success of this instruction that construction shops should be immediately connected with the school, as a student who has graduated in the instruction course will find no difficulty in completing his practical education in great manufacturing works; and the system applies to all industrial arts needing manual skill.

In 1874, Russia had six higher technical schools, with 2,666 students; twelve lower technical schools, five schools of art, three higher agricultural schools, with 293 students; and sixteen lower agricultural schools, with 1,109 students; four commercial colleges, besides other special institutions.

Sweden.

Sweden has, during recent years, actively developed technical education. . . . . There are both lower and higher technical schools, to the former class of which belong the Sunday and evening (professional) technical schools; the School of Arts and Handicrafts at Stockholm, the elementary technical schools, and lower Schools of Mines; the Chalmers Industrial School at Guttenburg is of a higher class. The highest of all technological institutions is the Polytechnic School at Stockholm.

Most of the Sunday and evening technical schools have been founded during the last twenty or thirty years, their principal object being to give necessary instruction to workmen, who, being engaged during the day can only devote their evenings and Sundays to study. . . . . The principal schools of this category are the four primary technical schools of the towns of Norrkaping, Malmo, Orebro and Boras, in connection with the elementary technical schools of those towns, and the school of Eskilstuna, which is specially intended for iron and steel workers; the total number of pupils in these five establishments was in 1876-7, 1,318.

At least nine other towns have similar schools, more or less developed, generally sustained by the corporation; the State subscribes 6,600 crowns (about £365) annually to the school of Eskilstuna, and has, besides, set apart a further sum for similar schools, on condition that the corporation contribute an equal amount at least.

The School of Arts and Handicrafts at Stockholm, founded in 1844, receives pupils of both sexes from all parts of the country, the majority being workmen already engaged

in various industries; instruction is given during the ordinary hours of the Sunday and evening schools, and also during the day. . . . In 1876-7, the number of pupils was 2,673—1,863 males and 810 females. The sum set aside for the school in the Budget of 1878 is 87,130 crowns, or about £4,810.

The Polytechnic School at Stockholm was founded in 1827, under the name of the Technological Institute. In 1869 it was increased by the addition of the School of Mines, first placed at Falun in 1827. The sum provided for this school in the Budget of 1878 was 139,200 crowns, or £7,684.

There are four elementary technical schools in the towns of Norrkaping, Malmo, Orebro and Boras. . . . The course lasts three years, and the teaching body of each school includes four lecturers (one being rector), one master workman, five extraordinary masters, and as many assistants as are necessary. The amount provided for these four schools in the Budget of 1878 was 99,400 crowns £5,488.

To the school at Boras is attached a weaving school, originally founded by a private individual. The course extends over one and a half to two years.

The total amount of State aid to technical education in Sweden in 1878 was 470,930 crowns (£26,163, about) annually, of which 58,500 crowns (or £3,560 sterling) are devoted to industrial exhibitions and various other matters in connection with this branch of public instruction.

Switzerland.

Switzerland has a system of Primary Schools, succeeded by gymnasiums, progymnasiums and real-schools, followed by the Universities and Polytechnic Institutions. There are also industrial schools for teaching the elements of trades and agriculture to boys, and household duties to girls. Switzerland has also seven agricultural schools.*

United States of America.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the principal institution in America for technical instruction. The corporation consists of a president, secretary, and treasurer; a committee of nine members for the School of Industrial Science, a committee of six for Finance, of nine for the Museum, and ten for the Society of Arts; three state officials are also appointed on behalf of the Commonwealth. Power is given to the Institute to confer degrees in each of its courses of study. The teaching staff consists of twenty-three professors and fifteen other instructors and assistants.

The Institute provides a series of studies, embracing pure and applied mathematics, the physical and natural sciences, with their applications, drawing, mental and political science, and the English, French and German languages. The regular courses, each extending through four years, have been established as follows: 1. Civil and Topographical Engineering. 2. Mechanical Engineering. 3. Geology and Mining Engineering. 4. Building and Architecture. 5. Chemistry. 6. Metallurgy. 7. Natural History. 8. Physics. 9. Science and Literature. 10. Philosophy. In all of the ten courses students may select optional studies from other courses, in addition to the prescribed studies.

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*Note.—The "Eighth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, 1892," contains an interesting and detailed chapter on the present status of Industrial Education in Switzerland. Under the head of "Trade Schools" there is full data as to where these schools are located, when organized, how governed, how sustained, as to hours of work, fees charged, etc. There are schools of watchmaking at Locle, Chaux-de-Fonds, Neuchatel, Fleurier, Soleure, Bienne, Parentrury, Saint Imier; watchmaking and mechanics, at Geneva; for carpenters and shoemakers, at Bern; for metal working, at Winterthur; for wood-carving, at Brienz; for silk weaving, at Wipkingen, near Zurich; and for weaving, at Wattwyl; a trade school for ladies' tailoring and needlework, at Zurich; trade schools for women at Bern and Basel; a school for servants, in Bern and Lenzburg; and house-keeping schools in Buchs and Worb. Under the head of "Industrial Art Schools" are enumerated the Municipal School of Art, Geneva; the Industrial Art School, Zurich; the Drawing School for Trades and Industries, Saint Gall. Then, again, there are the "Institutions for the Education of Working People," including the Industrial School at Riesbach; School for Professional Improvement, Winterthur; Workingmen's School, Bern; School for Professional Improvement, Saint Gall; Professional Academy, Geneva; the Technikum, Winterthur; and the Polytechnic School, Zurich.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, following the system of the schools at St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia, has recently opened various "mechanical laboratories" for workshop instruction to engineers, etc. These include a "vice shop," a "lathe shop," a "planer shop," a "forge shop," and a "foundry."

In the vice shop, chipping, filing, etc., are taught; it is fitted with four heavy benches, each 18 feet long by 3 wide; eight vices are attached to each bench, and it is found that one teacher can readily instruct the thirty-two students thus accommodated.

The teaching commences with the most elementary work; the student is given a rectangular block of cast iron, in size, 4 by 2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the two long narrower sides are planed, and on one of them two lines are drawn close to the edge; the task is to file down to these lines and leave a true surface; the blocks are sent in, and marks are allotted; succeeding lessons follow of progressive difficulty; no trouble has been experienced in procuring capable teachers, and the results at present are described as showing a great success.

The forge shop is fitted with eight forges. An exhaust blower, connected to the hoods of the forges, carries off smoke and dust, making this shop well ventilated and comfortable. It is found that, at all events, till considerable skill has been acquired, only one student can with advantage work at each forge.

The "Worcester County Free Institute for Industrial Sciences" has a yearly income of about £5,000; the instruction is gratis to all natives of the County of Worcester, and to twenty-three State's citizens of Massachusetts; students from other counties pay £20 per annum, and the other expenses amount to about £60; the courses of instruction embrace Machine and Architectural Engineering, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Modern Languages and Drawing; students devoting themselves to special professions and trades are instructed accordingly; in the mechanical course students must work five months in the machine workshop before being admitted to the lectures. The following courses extend over three years, during which ten hours weekly for ten months must be devoted to practical work in the workshop, the work in which includes instruction in the use and manufacture of implements, modelling and drawing; in the other courses the time of study is three years. The articles made in the workshops are sold, the average excess of expenditure over income being about £600.

The curriculum of the "Industrial University of Illinois" embraces courses in Agricultural knowledge, Engineering, Physical Sciences, Natural Philosophy, Literature, and General Sciences, Commerce and Domestic Economy and Art; the courses are open to students of both sexes, and are chiefly practical; in one of the machine workshops articles are produced for the market, and the University has its own printing office; the complete course of study is spread over four years, each of thirty-six weeks' school attendance; the annual expenses of students, chiefly for maintenance, vary from £30 to £60.

Among other principal institutions are "Stevens' Institute for Technology," at Hoboken, near New York, and the "Cornell University"; the course in the mechanical department of the latter extends over four years, during which the students are instructed ten hours weekly in the workshops.

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REPORT

OF THE

QUEEN'S PRINTER

ON TENDERS FOR

Departmental and Legislative Printing and Binding

AND CONTRACT WITH

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1893.

SCHEDULE OF PAPERS.

Order in Council approving of the Report of the Honourable the Treasurer on Tenders for Printing, etc.

Contract with Warwick Bros. & Rutter.

Bond for fulfilment of Contract, with Sureties.

Specifications and List of Prices.

Report of Queen's Printer.

Comparative Statement of Tenders for Printing and Binding.

REPORT

OF THE

QUEEN'S PRINTER

ON TENDERS FOR

DEPARTMENTAL AND LEGISLATIVE PRINTING AND BINDING

AND CONTRACT WITH

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

CONTRACT.

This agreement, made on the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, between Guy Frederick Warwick, George Robinson Warwick, Arthur Frederick Rutter and Charles Ernest Warwick, of the City of Toronto, Merchants, trading under the name and firm of "Warwick Bros. and Rutter," of the First Part, and Her Majesty the Queen, of the Second Part:

Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part have agreed, and do hereby agree, with the said party of the second part and her successors, that they the parties of the first part, will do and perform in a proper and workmanlike manner, all the printing and binding for the service of the several departments connected with the Government of the Province of Ontario, including all the printing and binding (except as hereinafter mentioned) required by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and the publication and issue of the *Ontario Gazette*, and will furnish all materials required therefor, except the paper on which impressions are to be printed, at the times and within the periods and upon the terms and conditions stated in the annexed specifications, for and during the space and term of five years, to be computed from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Provided, and it is hereby agreed, that publications in a foreign language, examination papers required by the Education Department and five thousand dollars worth annually of local printing and binding required for the Government Institutions outside of Toronto, are not to be deemed within this contract or the specifications hereunto annexed.

And the said parties of the first part agree in all things to conform to, fulfil and abide by, the said specifications, to the full and entire satisfaction of the Queen's Printer for the Province aforesaid for the time being.

And the said party of the second part and her successors have promised and agreed, and doth hereby promise and agree, to cause all the said work at the respective departments, and all other the printing and binding hereinbefore mentioned, saving and excepting the exceptions hereinbefore particularly mentioned, to be given to the said parties of the first part, and to pay for the same at the prices and in the manner and at the times as near as conveniently may be, and according to the terms and conditions in the said specifications mentioned. Provided that where a large amount of work is to be done within a limited period, and it is in the opinion of the Queen's Printer impracticable for the parties of the first part to accomplish such work within such period, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be at liberty to have done elsewhere, so much of the said work as the Queen's Printer shall after due inquiry report that on account of such inability the public interests require should be done elsewhere.

It is hereby further agreed, that in case the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be of opinion that the work to be performed under this contract is not being done in a proper manner and with proper despatch, and that it is expedient in the public interests that this contract should be cancelled, it shall be lawful for him by Order in Council to terminate the same, and from the day named in such Order in Council, this agreement shall, so far as any provision therein contained binds Her Majesty, be determined, but such determination shall not bar Her Majesty's right to recover damages for any breach thereof theretofore committed by the parties of the first part, or for any expense beyond the said contract prices, which Her Majesty may be put to in having the work covered by the said contract thereafter done and performed.

It is also distinctly understood, that in order to have done any work at the time at which it is required, the parties of the first part shall, whenever this is necessary, keep a proper and sufficient staff at work at night.

The parties of the first part also agree to establish and keep up convenient means of telephonic communication between their printing and bookbinding establishment or establishments and the departments of the Government, by means of the central office at Toronto.

It is further distinctly agreed, that no work shall be paid for until proper vouchers and accounts in the forms from time to time settled by the Queen's Printer are furnished, but this provision shall not prevent the parties of the first part receiving part payment on estimates of work performed where a large order is being filled, and the Queen's Printer deems it reasonable that such part payment should be made, but in every such case if the portion of the work done should be lost, destroyed or injured through fire, accident or other cause, Her Majesty shall not suffer on this account, but the portion lost, destroyed or injured shall be made good, and the order shall be fully performed and completed by the parties of the first part, and the amount paid credited on account of such work when completed.

It is also expressly agreed, that in case the parties of the first part shall take the benefit of any Act in force respecting bankrupts or insolvents, or shall make any general assignment for the benefit of their creditors, or in case the printing plant of the parties of the first part, or any considerable part thereof is taken in execution, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to terminate the said contract and to relet the work to be done thereunder or any part thereof, and the parties of the first part and their sureties shall remain liable for any increased price occasioned thereby.

It is hereby further agreed, that this contract is subject to ratification by vote of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and that the same and everything therein contained shall be void and of no effect unless the same be approved of by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario at its next Session.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first part have to these presents set their hands and seals at the City of Toronto, on the day and year first above written, and the Lieutenant-Governer of Ontario has also executed the same under the seal of the said Province.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of (Sgd) M. Currey.

(Sgd.) Warwick Bros. & Rutter. [Seal.]
(Sgd.) Guy F. Warwick. [Seal.]
(Sgd.) George R. Warwick. [Seal.]
(Sgd.) A. F. Rutter. [Seal.]
(Sgd.) C. E. Warwick. [Seal.]

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that James Alexander, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Merchant, and Rosina Warwick, of the same place, Widow, are severally held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her successors, in the several sums following, that is to say: The said James Alexander in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the said Rosina Warwick in another sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her successors, for which payments, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves severally and respectively, but not the one for the other, and our respective heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if Guy Frederick Warwick, George Robinson Warwick, Arthur Frederick Rutter and Charles Ernest Warwick, their and each of their heirs, executors and administrators, shall faithfully and truly perform and observe all the conditions and obligations which they have bound themselves to perform and observe in and by a certain agreement, for the performing of certain printing and binding, made at the City of Toronto, and bearing date the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, between the said Guy Frederick Warwick, George Robinson Warwick, Arthur Frederick Rutter and Charles Ernest Warwick, of the one part, and Her Majesty the Queen of the other part, and hereunto annexed, and shall do and perform the work and furnish the materials mentioned and referred to in the said agreement, and the specifications thereunto annexed in accordance with the terms of the said agreement, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
(Sgd.) E. A. MADDISON,
as to signature of Rosina Warwick.
(Sgd.) M. CURREY,
as to signature of James Alexander.

(Sgd.) R. WARWICK. [Seal.]

(Sgd.) JAS. ALEXANDER. [Seal.]

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 22ND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1893.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the honourable the Treasurer, dated 21st September, instant, wherein he states that on the 11th instant he received the following tenders for Parliamentary Printing for the next ensuing five years :—

C. B. Robinson	$28,465 98
Warwick & Sons	27,851 83
Methodist Book and Publishing Co	33,456 38
Borritt & Co.	38,549 31

The Committee advise that the tender of Warwick & Sons, being the lowest, be accepted, subject to their entering into a proper contract to be ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly at the next session thereof, and furnishing approved security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,

Clerk Executive Council.

SPECIFICATION

Of the Printing, Binding, etc., to be performed for the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario, for five years, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

This Specification is meant and understood to cover all of the public printing, binding, etc., of the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario, as well as the Departments thereof; excepting Examination Papers required by the Education Department, and Five Thousand Dollars' worth annually of local printing and binding required for all the Government Institutions outside of Toronto.

COMPOSITION.

1. *Composition to be classified under three heads, viz.: "Plain Work," "Catalogue Work," and "Tabular Work."*

2. *"Plain Work," to be composed of all customary matter contained in Books, Pamphlets, Forms, Circulars, Journals, Sessional Papers, etc., and to be charged one price.*

3. *"Catalogue Work," to be composed of all matter which requires three or four columns of figures or words, without brass or other rules, and to be charged one price and a half.*

4. *"Tabular Work," to be composed of all matter which requires five or more columns of figures or words, without brass or other rules, or three or more columns of figures or words, divided by brass or other rules, and to be charged two prices.*

5. *All printed matter to be charged exactly what it measures, and no allowance to be made beyond the print.*

	Cents.
6. Composition for all kinds of type, new matter, one average price; per mille ems, twenty-five cents	25
7. Composition for type kept standing, and changing Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly as printed for distribution, into Journal book form; per mille ems, five cents	5
8. Composition for type kept standing, and making Bills into form for publication in *Gazette* Supplement; per mille ems, five cents	5

9. Composition for type kept standing, and making Bills as assented to, into Statute form; per mille ems, ten cents **10**

10. Composition for type kept standing, and the re-arrangement thereof, on the Official *Gazette;* per mille ems, ten cents **10**

11. Composition for matter from Reports, Returns, and Bills, having been already charged for, and to be again made up and re-imposed; per mille ems, two cents **2**

12. Re-imposing of standing matter for subsequent editions, where no alterations or changes in matter are required, per mille ems, two cents. **2**

13. No composition to be allowed on account of electroplates, stereoplates, or any other plates furnished by the Queen's Printer, or others in the interest of the Government. Time occupied in imposing such plates only to be allowed; per hour, five cents **5**

14. Blank forms required to be used again, after having been altered and re-arranged, are not to be charged for as new composition, but the time occupied in making such alterations and re-arrangement only to be charged for; provided, orders are given for second working before first edition is off the press; the type for second working not to be kept standing longer than two weeks; per hour, five cents **5**

15. An additional number of any Bill, either first, second or third reading, or any Sessional Return may be ordered without composition being again charged; but when such additional number is ordered after the form or forms have been lifted off the press but not distributed, then charge for imposition only to be allowed; per hour, five cents **5**

16. *Every full page of royal octavo to measure, when printed in small pica, single,* 2 *mille ems; long primer, single,* $2\frac{1}{4}$ *mille ems: in bourgeois, single,* 3 *mille ems; in minion, single,* $4\frac{1}{4}$ *mille, ems.*

17. *The Bills to be printed on foolscap paper, in small pica type, with minion side-notes; the whole measuring* 2 *mille ems per page. Type of Bills to be kept standing without charge till Statutes are printed off. Statutes to be charged* 2 *mille ems, including minion side-notes, to the page.*

18. *Each re-print of a Bill to be considered as new composition, to compensate for alterations and keeping the type standing until Bill is disposed of, except where Bill exceeds twenty-four pages, in which case half composition only will be allowed for each page in excess of twenty-four.*

19. *The "Votes and Proceedings" and "Orders of the Day" to be printed in long primer type, each page when full to be charged 2¼ mille ems, and to be delivered to the Routine Officer before 10 o'clock on the morning following each session.*

20. *Any blank that may occur on a page of tabular matter in Reports, royal octavo size, where the type is set up transversely and the headline runs full across the page, to be charged single composition only.*

21. *Endorsements of all kinds shall be reckoned as 2 mille ems, excepting the endorsements on Bills and Votes and Proceedings, which shall be reckoned as 1 mille ems only.*

22. *Printed headings, with printed lines leading to bottom of page, without letters or figures between the lines, to be reckoned Catalogue composition at same size as largest quantity of type used in heading.*

23. *One thousand five hundred pages of matter, equal to royal octavo in size, may be kept standing at any time without any other compensation than the prices which had been allowed for the composition thereof. This refers to Books and Pamphlets requiring time for completion.*

24. *Type, either in galley or page form, may be ordered to be kept standing before the edition is worked off, and not be distributed until ordered by Queen's Printer.*

PRESS-WORK.

Cents.

25. Press-work, per token of 250 impressions of 16 pages royal octavo, 16 pages demy octavo, 8 pages demy quarto, or 8 pages of foolscap, on printing or writing papers, and 250 impressions on one side of any sheet of writing or printing paper; per token, twenty cents..... **20**

26. Press-work in inks of other colors than black; per 100 impressions, twenty cents **20**

27. *The press-work shall be done with good book ink, not liable to spread or offset.*

28. *Two or more forms of the same job shall be set up and worked together when ordered by the Queen's Printer, and 250 impressions of the forms so set up, which shall not exceed 28 x 42 inches in size, shall reckon one token.*

29. *No single leaf to be pasted at beginning or end of Book or Pamphlet, but to be worked as a section of four pages or two leaves, unless otherwise ordered.*

30. *Five or six pages of matter being the last section of any Book or Pamphlet, to be worked as a section of eight pages, unless otherwise ordered.*

31. *Sections shall not be larger than eight leaves, or sixteen pages, royal octavo, of printed matter.*

32. *Electrotype or stereotype plates of illustrations shall be worked in 2, 4, 8 or 16 pages together, when ordered by Queen's Printer, and 250 impressions of such form to reckon one token. Time occupied in imposing forms only to be charged.*

33. *Envelopes may be printed on sheets before being manufactured, when ordered by the Queen's Printer, in such positions and numbers on sheet as ordered, and 250 impressions of full sheet to reckon one token. Composition for one electro only to be charged.*

34. Envelopes that are made, press-work to be as under :—

	Cents.
1,000 to 5,000; per token, fifty cents	**50**
5,000 " 10,000 " "	**50**
10,000 " 20,000 " "	**50**
20,000 " 40,000 " twenty cents	**20**
40,000 " 80,000 " five cents	**5**
80,000 " 150,000 " "	**5**
For each additional 1,000, five cents	**5**

35. *No extra press-work to be charged for making ready cuts, plates or diagrams.*

BINDING BLANK BOOKS.

No.	BLANK BOOKS—SIZES AND STYLES.	Foolscap or Post 8vo.	F. cap 4to, or large Post, Medium and Royal 8vo.	Large Post or Medium 4to.	Foolscap Folio.	Demy Folio.	Medium Folio.	Royal Folio.	Super Royal Folio.	Imperial Folio.
		c.	c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	Full Rough Calf, Russia bands and Corners, over 5 up to 10 quires	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	3 00	4 00	4 50	5 00
2	do do do 5 quires and under	.....	.....	.....	....	2 00	3 00	4 00	4 50	5 00
3	Full Rough Calf, Plain, over 5 up to 10 quires	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	2 50	3 00	3 50	3 50
4	do 5 quires and under	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	2 50	3 00	3 50	3 50
5	Half Rough Calf, Cloth Sides, over 5 up to 10 quires	.....	.....	25	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
6	do 5 quires and under	.....	.....	25	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
7	Full Roan, neatly finished, over 5 up to 10 quires	15	15	25	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
8	do 5 quires and under	15	15	25	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
9	Full Red, neatly finished, over 5 up to 10 quires	15	15	25	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
10	do 5 quires and under	15	15	25	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
11	Full Skiver or Roan, 3 quires and under	15	15	25	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
12	Full Roan or Half Rough Calf Copying Books, 20 quires and under	.....	.....	2 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....
13	Half Roan, Cloth Sides, over 5 up to 10 quires	10	15	20	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
14	do 5 quires and under	10	15	20	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
15	Half Skiver, under 5 quires	10	10	15	25	25	25	25	25	25
16	Half Skiver, Slight, or Quarter Cloth, Paper Sides turned in, 3 quires and under	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10
17	Stitched, Cloth Backs and Cloth Lining, Marble Paper Sides	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10
18	Quarter Bound, Slight, Cut Flush, Strawboard Sides, paper pasted on, cloth back	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	2 50
19	Indexing, Cutting and Lettering, Cloth Lining under each Letter, Single	5	5	5	50	50	50	50	50	50
20	Paging Blank and other Books, per 100 impressions	1	1	10	20	20	30	40	50	50
21	Loose Red Basil Covers, and Lettered	25	25	25	2 00	3 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
22	Extra Labels, or Re-letterings for side or back, each	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
23	Portfolios, Roan Basil, Back and Corners Lined inside, and Ribbon-ties	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
24	Portfolios, Roan Basil, Covered full, with plain pockets	.....	.....	....	15	15	15	15	15	15
25	Cheque-Books, Half-Sheep Slight, as No. 16, Oblong Large Post 6to	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Maps, mounting on white cloth, edge turned over, per square foot	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

36. *When the number of Departmental or Legislative Blank Books ordered at one time amounts to 10, a reduction of 5 per cent. shall be made; when the number amounts to 20 or more, a reduction of 10 per cent. shall be made from the contract price, as quoted in above table.*

37. *All books in styles from Nos. 1 to 14, containing three quires, to have elastic backs, and those under three quires, below demy size, to have open or closed backs as may be ordered. All books in styles Nos. 15 and 16 to have common, open or closed backs, as may be ordered. All books in styles from Nos. 1 to 14 to have marble paper lining inside covers with strong cloth joints. All books may have three Labels or Titles which is to be included in the prices of styles Nos. 1 to 14. Those in style No. 15 to have one Title only. The contractor is to provide all materials of the best quality with first-class hard millboard. All work to be finished to any pattern given in the best manner. The contractor, or some competent person for him, shall attend at any office of the several Departments on notice being given him for that purpose to take patterns and receive such instructions as may be required for work to be done. He shall also furnish hand pooofs of ruling when required. No extra charge to be in any case allowed the contractor unless the necessity for it be pointed out, and consented to in writing, before the work is done.*

38. *Samples of the various materials to be used, as Leather, Cloth, Millboard, etc., in the manufacture of books, under heading, "Binding Blank Books," must accompany tender.*

BINDING—LETTER PRESS.

Cents.

39. Binding Journals, Sessional Papers and Statutes of royal octavo size, and in quantities of 400 or more volumes, in colored roan or skiver leather, cloth sides, cased work, sewed with two cords and two kettle stitches with a piece of cloth lining down the inside of the back, and to be lettered in gold leaf (not Dutch leaf or other base metal), in books of 600 pages or less; per volume, ten cents **10**

40. Binding books, royal octavo, full cloth, stiff squares, embossed sides, lettered on back in gold, in books of 600 pages or less; per volume, twenty cents **20**

41. Binding books, royal octavo, in half roan, cloth sides, lettered on back in gold, books of 300 pages or less; per volume, fifty cents **50**

42. Binding books, royal octavo, in half English calf (library style) marble paper sides, lettered on back in gold, in books of 400 pages or less; per volume, one dollar and fifty cents **1.50**

Cents

43. Binding books, foolscap, in half English law calf, marble paper sides, lettered on back in gold, in books of 400 pages or less; per volume, two dollars 2.00

44. Binding newspapers, half roan, cloth sides, lettered on back in gold; per volume, three dollars 3.00

45. *Binding books, limp flush, stamped and lettered on side in ink, in books of 112 pages or less.*

	Cents.
Royal octavo, full cloth; per single book, ten cents	10
Per additional book, three cents	3
Royal octavo, full skiver; per single book, fifteen cents	15
Per additional book, five cents	5
Royal octavo, full roan; per single book, fifteen cents	15
Per additional book, five cents	5
Royal octavo, full morocco; per single book, twenty-five cents	25
Per additional book, ten cents	10
Demy octavo, full cloth; per single book, eight cents	8
Per additional book, two cents	2
Demy octavo, full skiver; per single book, twelve cents	12
Per additional book, five cents	5
Demy octavo, full roan; per single book, twelve cents	12
Per additional book, five cents	5
Demy octavo, full morocco; per single book, twenty cents	20
Per additional book, ten cents	10

46. *Binding books, limp flush, stamped and lettered on side in gold, in books 112 pages or less.*

	Cents.
Royal octavo, full cloth; per single book, ten cents	10
Per additional book, three cents	3
Royal octavo, full skiver; per single book, fifteen cents	15
Per additional book, five cents	5
Royal octavo, full roan; per single book, fifteen cents	15
Per additional book, five cents	5
Royal octavo, full morocco; per single book, twenty-five cents	25
Per additional book, ten cents	10

	Cents.
Demy octavo, full cloth; per single book, eight cents	8
Per additionol book, two cents	2
Demy octavo, full skiver; per single book, twelve cents	12
Per additional book, five cents	5
Demy octavo, full roan; per single book, twelve cents	12
Per additional book, five cents	5
Demy octavo, full morocco; per single book, twenty cents	20
Per additional book, ten cents	10

47. *Binding books, limp flush, stamped and lettered on side with blind border and gold centre, in books of 112 pages or less.*

	Cents.
Royal octavo, full cloth; per single book, ten cents	10
Per additional book, three cents	3
Royal octavo, full skiver; per single book, fifteen cents	15
Per additional book, five cents	5
Royal octavo, full roan; per single book, fifteen cents	15
Per additional book, five cents	5
Royal octavo, full morocco; per single book, twenty-five cents	25
Per additional book, ten cents	10
Demy octavo, full cloth; per single book, eight cents	8
Per additional book, two cents	2
Demy octavo, full skiver; per single book, twelve cents	12
Per additional book, five cents	5
Demy octavo, full roan; per single book, twelve cents	12
Per additional book, five cents	5
Demy octavo, full morocco; per single book, twenty cents	20
Per additional book, ten cents	10

48. *Binding books, limp, edges turned over, stamped and lettered on side, with blind border and gold centre, in books of 112 pages or less,*

	Cents.
Royal octavo, full cloth; per single book, ten cents	10
Per additional book, three cents	3
Royal octavo, full skiver; per single book, fifteen cents	15
Per additional book, five cents	5

	Cents.
Royal octavo, full roan; per single book, fifteen cents	15
Per additional book, five cents	5
Royal octavo, full morocco; per single book, twenty-five cents	25
Per additional book, ten cents	10
Demy octavo, full cloth; per single book, eight cents	8
Per additional book, two cents	2
Demy octavo, full skiver; per single book, twelve cents	12
Per additional book, five cents	5
Demy octavo, full roan; per single book, twelve cents	12
Per additional book, five cents	5
Demy octavo, full morocco; per single book, twenty cents	20
Per additional book, ten cents	10

When books in Clauses 39 to 48 inclusive exceed in thickness the number of pages quoted, additional sections to be charged for as follows:

	Cents.
48*a*. Royal octavo, 16 pages or less, per section, three cents	3
48*b*. Demy octavo, 16 pages or less, per section, three cents	3

49. *Samples of the various materials to be used, as Leather, Cloth, Millboard, etc., in this manufacture of books under heading "Binding Letter Press," must accompany tender.*

BINDING—GENERAL.

	Cents.
50. Folding of all papers, any size; per single fold, one thirtieth of one cent	1/30
51. Stiching with wire (three stitches) of sixteen pages, royal or demy octavo, or eight page Foolscap; per section, one fifteenth of one cent	1/15
52. Stitching with thread (three stitches) of sixteen pages, royal or demy octavo, or eight pages foolscap; per section, one fifteenth of one cent	1/15
53. Stitching with thread, running along outside of back from end to end, one or two sections or under, of sixteen pages royal or demy octavo, or eight pages foolscap; per section, one-hundredth of one cent	1/100
54. Sewing with thread, sixteen pages, royal or demy octavo, or eight pages foolscap; per section, one half cent	1/2

Cents

55. Pasting on single leaves being first or last, two pages of work; per leaf, one fiftieth of one cent 1/50

56. Inserting tables, maps or plates, any place in work other than first or last leaf; per insertion, one cent 1

57. Cutting out part of a sheet and inserting another in same place; per leaf, one eighth of one cent 1/8

58. Covering pamphlets, or books, with colored cover paper, weighing 50 lbs. to the ream, containing four covers to the sheet, charge to include composition, presswork, paper and covering: for the first 1,000 copies, per copy, one half cent 1/2

Each additional 500 copies, per copy, one quarter cent 1/4

59. Covering pamphlets or books with paper, charge for "putting on only;" for the first 1,000 copies, per copy, one quarter cent 1/4

Each additional 500 copies, per copy, one quarter cent 1/4

60 Fine Bills, for ten copies of each, after third reading, and for Royal assent, printed on one side of half sheets of 16 lb. white foolscap, fastened at top with parchment and ribbon, charge includes paper, press-work, parchment and ribbon, per sheet, twenty-five cents 25

RULING.

61. Ruling paper for full or half-bound books, on "one" side only, any size of writing paper, with blue, red or other colored inks—for the first lot of five quires or part thereof; per rule, line or pen, ten cents 10

Ruling each additional lot of five quires, or part thereof, up to twelve lots or three reams, per rule, line or pen, ten cents 10

Ruling each additional lot of five quires or part thereof, after twelve lots or three reams; per rule, line or pen, ten cents 10

62. Ruling paper for full or half-bound books, on "both" sides, any size of writing paper, with blue, red, or other colored inks, for the first lot of five quires, or part thereof; per rule, line or pen, fifty cents 50

Ruling each additional lot of five quires, or part thereof, up to twelve lots or three reams; per rule, line or pen, fifty cents 50

Ruling each additional lot of five quires or part thereof, after twelve lots or three reams; per rule, line or pen, fifty cents 50

Cents.

63. Ruling paper for forms, on "one" side only, any size of writing paper, with blue, red or other colored inks, per ream or part thereof, per rule, line or pen, fifty cents 50

64. Ruling paper for forms, on "both" sides, any size of writing paper, with blue, red or other colored inks, per ream or part thereof; per rule, line or pen, seventy-five cents 75

65. Paper ruled faint only, to be bound in books of any description, to be charged per ream and not in five quire lots.

NOTE.—Each *rule, line* or *pen* means when the form of the pens, or color of ruling is changed.

THE ONTARIO OFFICIAL "GAZETTE."

66. *The Ontario Official "Gazette" to be printed on double foolscap paper, in bourgeois type, and to measure when full 4 mille ems to each page.*

67. *The contractor will keep a register of all the advertisements, indicating the date when received, the party from whom received, the date of first insertion, the number of lines, and the number of times inserted, and will carefully preserve the vouchers for each person.*

68. *The contractor to collect from the public all fees for advertisements and subscriptions according to a scale which will be furnished him, and will render a monthly account of his cash receipts to the Queen's Printer. When the said account is checked the contractor shall pay forthwith by accepted cheque in favor of the Treasurer of Ontario.*

69. *All charges will be payable in advance, either advertisements or subscriptions, and the contractor will be held liable for any loss by departure from this rule.*

The contractor shall complete the "Gazette," whatever its size may be, every Saturday, and have it delivered or posted not later than the following Monday, except under special instructions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cents.

71. Alterations caused by incorrect or imperfect copy, for the time actually and necessarily required to effect them, accompanied with all work tickets and proofs, for which contractor claims payment as alterations; per hour, twenty-five cents 25

Cents.

72. Galley and other proofs (except one proof and one correct revise) for the first two proofs (two pages royal or demy octavo to reckon one galley proof); per proof, twenty cents 20

For each additional proof; per proof, twenty cents..... 20

73. Changing Sessional Papers, as printed for distribution, into Appendix book form, reckoning 16 pages royal octavo as a form; per form, ten cents..... 10

Engraving, per square inch.

74. Wax process, twenty-five cents 25

75. Zinc etching, twenty-five cents 25

76. Photogravure, twenty-five cents..... 25

77. Electrotyping as may be required; per square inch, ten cents ... 10

78. Stereotyping as may be required; per square inch, five cents.... 5

79. Embossing, any size or position, in any color; per 500 impressions, seventy-five cents 75

80. Allowance in paper for waste, including proof sheets, and revises while printing, also paper used in galley proofs; one per cent 1%

81. Allowance for keeping accounts, advertisements and subscriptions in Official *Gazette*, percentage on monies collected; per cent, Nil ..... Nil.

82. Numbering (not paging); per 100 impressions, ten cents..... 10

83. Perforating, each line in any direction; per 100 lines, ten cents.. 10

84. Cutting up any size paper to any size required per ream; per cut, ten cents..... 10

85. Padding; 100 sheets, any size up to 8½ x 14 inches each pad, including trimming; per pad, five cents..... 5

86. Wrapping, addressing and mailing, prepaid, the Official *Gazette* to all parties as may be directed; per 100 copies, ten cents 10

87. Lettering in gold on back of Sessional volumes, Titles of Sessional Papers contained in each volume; per volume, ten cents 10

88. *Pastings are understood to be a leaf pasted on, as first or last of a book and Insertions when a leaf is pasted in between first and last of a book.*

89. *The Queen's Printer, or any one on his behalf, shall have the right to supply any engravings or other plates to be used at his discretion, without in any way violating the contractor's rights under this contract. The contractor to be allowed to charge only for time occupied in imposing such plates.*

90. *No extra charge to be made for night work, pressure of work, or for delays in copy or proof.*

91. *Every office sending matter to be printed shall be entitled to one proof and one correct revise without charge.*

92. *Any books imperfectly bound or deficient in matter to be perfected at the expense of the contractor.*

93. *Printing papers to reckon 500 sheets to the ream.*

94. *All papers to be supplied by the Queen's Printer, or paid for at wholesale rates only.*

95. *The contractor, when taking a load of paper from the store-room of the Queen's Printer, will give a receipt for it, and thereafter be responsible for it, excepting loss by fire.*

96. *The Journals, Sessional Papers and Statutes to be completed within two months after the close of each session. The Statutes to take precedence, and be finished for distribution with all possible speed.*

97. *All proofs, book and printed matter to be delivered at the several offices in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper officers, without charge for freight or delivery.*

98. *One sample of all work shall be rendered to the Queen's Printer, with an endorsement of charges detailed on it, who shall examine and approve of such before he certifies payment thereof.*

99. *Accounts to be rendered monthly to the Queen's Printer, and payments made monthly from the Provincial Treasury for all work excepting that pertaining to the Legislative Assembly, from which 20 per cent. shall be withheld till the work pertaining to each session has been satisfactorily completed.*

100. *The contractor shall perform the work in a workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the Queen's Printer, and should the work fall behind the requirements the right is reserved to have it performed elsewhere, deducting from their account the difference, if any, in cost.*

101. *Should the contractors, or any of them, fail to carry on their contract satisfactorily to the Government the right is reserved to cancel the contracts or any of them, though the period of time expressed in the contract may not have expired.*

102. *The contractors are to be subject on all points to the Queen's Printer for the Province of Ontario as representing the Executive Departments thereof, and his decision shall be final, except through appeal entertained by the Executive Council.*

103. *Any work required by the Government or Departments either printing or binding, not clearly defined in this specification must be submitted to the Queen's Printer and an agreed price be made in writing before work is done.*

104. *Good and sufficient security in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) must be furnished by the contractor for the due fulfilment of the contract.*

105. *Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for five thousand dollars ($5,000) in favor of the Treasurer of Ontario, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract, based on such tender, when called upon to do so.*

106. *The contractor, when tendering, to mention his proposed sureties.*

If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The contract must not be sublet, assigned or sold.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TORONTO, September 19th, 1893.

To Hon. R. HARCOURT,
Provincial Treasurer.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I hereby submit Report upon Tenders for the Printing and Binding required by the Government of Ontario for five years, from the first day of January, 1894, with the various tenders in tabular form, showing in detail the items tendered for, with the prices and totals for each tender submitted.

I find that, as a result of the computation made, that the tender of Warwick Bros. & Rutter is the lowest.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. K. CAMERON,
Queen's Printer.

ANTITIES OF PRINTING AND BINDING REQUIRED BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PER ANNUM.

100,000 leaves	55	20 00	1/5	66 67	1/4	250 00	1/8	125 00
30,000 insertions	1	300 00	1/4	75 00	1/4	75 00	1/8	37 50
12,000 "	1/5	15 00	1	60 00	1	28 33	1	85 85
81 "		59 40		49 20		45 30		85 85
63 "		13 35		36 55		25 90		39 94
9 "		75		5 00		2 15		67
9 "		75		1 63		1 75		9
784		18 32		79 25		81 60		160 72
99		31 50		16 30		19 50		10 30
7,500 impressions		174 80		115 00		26 90		50 00
18 covers		55 75		41 90		36 70		15 85
45 labels		2 25		9 00		9 00		5 25
6 portfolios		60		2 50		2 80		5 10
6 "		90		5 00		4 95		9 60
3 books		75		75		45		54
275 feet		27 50		27 50		27 50		24 75
		27,851 83		28,467 98		33,158 38		38,562 06

APPROXIMATE QU... ...AND BUILDING REQUESTS BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PER ANNUM

RETURN

From the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of the North Riding of the County of Bruce, and the East Riding of the County of Lambton, since the General Election of 1890, shewing (1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The number of Ballot Papers sent out and how disposed of in each Polling Subdivision. (7) The number of Tendered Ballots sent out. (8) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 1894.

RETURN from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of the North Riding of the County of Bruce, and the East Riding of the County of Lambton, since the General Election of 1890, shewing (1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The number of Ballot Papers sent out and how disposed of in each Polling Sub division. (7) The number of Tendered Ballots sent out. (8) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census.

Electoral District.	Names and Numbers of Polling Sub-Divisions.	Names of Candidates and No. of Votes Polled for each.		Voters in each Sub-Division.			Ballot Papers sent out, and how Disposed of in each Sub-Division.							Tendered Ballot Papers sent out and how disposed of in each Sub-division.			Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.
				Total No. of Votes Polled.	No. of Votes remaining Unpolled.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists.	No. of Ballot Papers sent out to each Sub division.	Used Ballot Papers.	Unused Ballot Papers.	Rejected Ballot Papers.	Spoiled Ballot Papers.	Ballot Papers given to Voters who afterwards declined to Vote.	Ballot Papers taken from Polling Places.	No. of Tendered Ballots sent out to each Sub-division.	Used.	Unused.	
		McKinnon.	McCallum.														
2 Dec., 1893. Lambton, E.	Bosanquet .... No. 1	38	66	104	46	150	250	104	146	....	....	.....	.....	25	1	24	
	do .... " 2	25	70	95	30	125	175	75	80	....	....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	do ..... " 3	31	67	99	30	129	175	99	78	..	....	.....	.....	25	1	24	
	do ..... " 4	14	53	67	27	94	175	67	108	....		.....	.....	25	.....	25	3311
	do ..... " 5	36	27	64	33	97	175	64	111	....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	do .... " 6	38	34	72	31	103	175	72	103	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	do ..... " 7	15	41	58	21	79	139	58	82	....	1	.....	.....	20	2	18	
	Brooke ..... " 1	57	11	68	56	124	175	68	107	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	do ..... " 2	48	64	112	45	157	250	112	138	....	....	.....	...	20	.....	20	
	do ... . " 3	65	27	92	41	133	230	92	138	....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	do ..... " 4	58	39	97	45	142	230	97	133	....	....	.....	.....	20	....	20	3788
	do ..... " 5	21	73	94	59	153	250	94	156	....	....	.....	....	20	....	20	
	do ... . " 6	37	74	111	60	171	174	111	63	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	Euphemia ..... " 1	54	43	97	67	164	250	97	153	....	...	.....	.....	20	....	20	
	do ..... " 2	21	29	50	74	124	173	51	123	....	1	.....	....	20	.....	20	
	do ..... " 3	50	51	101	62	163	245	101	144	....	....	.....	.....	19	....	19	2208
	do ..... " 4	17	12	29	53	82	140	29	111	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	do ..... " 5	8	30	38	48	86	126	38	88	....	...	...	...	20	.....	20	
	Plympton ..... " 1	34	40	74	32	106	175	74	101	1	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	do . .. " 2	39	75	114	23	137	230	114	116	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	do ..... " 3	34	46	80	43	123	175	80	95	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	do ..... " 4	40	92	137	45	182	250	137	113	5	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	3306
	do ..... " 5	97	61	158	41	199	250	158	92	1	...	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	do ..... " 6	27	23	50	14	64	140	50	90	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	

do ..... " 7	35	68	163	19	122	175	103	72	....	....	.....	.....	9	....	9			
do ..... " 8	25	47	72	9	81	141	72	68	....	1	...	.....	11	....	11			
Warwick..... " 1	43	54	97	51	148	230	97	133	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20			
do ..... " 2	40	68	108	40	148	229	108	121	....	....	.....	.....	19	....	19			
do ..... " 3	49	78	127	41	168	250	127	123	....	2	.....	.....	20	....	20			
do ..... " 4	54	67	121	26	147	230	121	109	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20			
do ..... " 5	52	44	96	29	125	175	96	79		1	..	.....	40	3	37		3406	
do ..... " 6	19	43	62	38	100	175	62	113	...		.....	.....	20	..	20			
do ..... " 7	43	48	91	46	137	230	92	138	....	1	..	...	20	.....	20			
A'vinston ..... " 1	59	12	71	24	95	175	72	103	1	...	....		6	....	6			
do ..... " 2	110	16	126	25	151	250	127	123	1	....	.....	.....		.....	...		947	
Arkona ..... " 1	34	65	99	56	155	250	99	151	....	....	....	....	20	.....	20		471	
Forest ..... " 1	30	64	94	19	113	174	96	78	....	2	.....	.....	20	.....	20			
do ..... " 2	37	68	105	17	122	175	107	68	1	1	....	....	20	.....	20		1550	
do ..... " 3	25	70	95	18	113	175	95	79	1	....	....	....	20	.....	20			
Thedford..... " 1	67	66	133	22	156	250	133	117	....	....	.....	.....	..	.....			619	
Watford ..... " 1	56	67	123	65	188	248	123	125	....	....	..	.....	18	1	17		1186	
do ..... " 2	61	47	108	61	169	250	108	142	..	....	.....	...	20	.....	20			
Wyoming ..... " 1	44	41	85	23	108	230	85	145	....	....	.....	...	20	..	20		777	
do ..... " 2	38	49	87	20	107	230	88	142		1		....	20	....	20			
Totals.....	1825	2230	4080	1659	5739	8954	4080	4864	10	15	....	....	842	8	834		21060	
		1825																
Majority for McCallum.		405																

2 Dec., 1893.

Bruce, N...

	George.	Mc-Naughton	Pierson.														
Lindsay and St. Edmunds ....No. 1	11	.....	8	19	20	39	49	19	30	...	....	.. ..	.....	15	.....	15		
do .... " 2	15	.....	7	22	32	54	59	22	37	....	....	.....	.....	15	1	14		
do .... " 3	17	1	27	45	53	98	109	45	64	....	....	.....	....	20	1	19		837
do .... " 4	30	1	12	43	19	62	70	43	27	..	....	.....	.....	17	...	17		
Eastnor ... .. " 1	55	54	37	146	67	213	229	146	85	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20		
do ..... " 2	27	46	5	78	65	143	150	78	72	....	...	.....	.....	20	... ..	20		1484
do ..... " 3	12	10	3	25	16	41	50	25	25	....	....	.....	.....	15	1	14		
Albemarle ..... " 1	6	26	13	45	43	89	100	45	54	1	....	....	.....	15	.....	15		
do ..... " 2	10	30	13	53	44	97	100	53	47	....	....	.....	.....	15	.....	15		
do ..... " 3	14	11	13	38	43	81	80	38	42	...	....	.....	.....	15	1	14		1819
do ..... " 4	22	11	5	38	28	67	99	38	60	1	....	....	.....	14	.....	14		
do ..... " 5	21	14	4	39	44	84	90	39	50	1	..	...	.....	15	.....	15		
Wiarton .... " 1	94	8	56	158	69	228	250	158	91	1	....	.....	.....	20	2	18		
do ..... " 2	94	13	63	170	91	262	300	170	129	1	....	.....	.....	20	1	19		1984
Amabel ..... " 1	17	52	14	83	30	114	120	83	36	1	...	.....	.....	15	.....	15		
do .... .. " 2	24	67	17	108	35	144	160	108	51	1	....	... ..	....	20	.....	20		
do ..... " 3	10	68	2	80	8	89	99	80	18	1	..	.....	.....	14	.....	14		2000
do ..... " 4	56	65	28	149	77	226	238	149	88	..	1	.....	.....	20	2	18		
do .... .. " 5	19	52	3	74	40	114	130	74	55	....	1	.....	.....	15	1	14		
do ..... " 6	24	9	3	36	30	66	90	36	54	.. ..	.....	...	.....	15	.....	15		

RETURN from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, since the General Election of 1890, etc.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Names and Numbers of Polling Sub-Divisions.	Names of Candidates and No. of Votes Polled for each.			Voters in each Sub-Division.			Ballot Papers sent out, and how Disposed of in each Sub-Division.							Tendered Ballot Papers sent out and how disposed of in each Sub-division.			Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.
		George.	McNaughton	Pierson.	Total No. of Votes Polled.	No. of Votes remaining Unpolled.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists.	No. of Ballot Papers sent out to each Sub-division.	Used Ballot Papers.	Unused Ballot Papers.	Rejected Ballot Papers.	Spoiled Ballot Papers.	Ballot Papers given to Voters who afterwards declined to Vote.	Ballot Papers taken from Polling Places.	No. of Tendered Ballots sent out to each Sub-division.	Used.	Unused.	
Bruce, N... *Continued.*	Arran ..... " 1	12	61	53	126	36	163	178	126	50	1	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	do ..... " 2	30	112	2	144	36	180	200	144	55	....	1	.....	.	20	2	18	
	do ..... " 3	58	36	26	120	49	170	200	120	78	1	1	.....	....	20	1	19	2913
	do ..... " 4	11	48	14	73	28	101	120	73	47	.....	.....	.....	..	15	.....	15	
	do ..... " 5	26	43	12	81	35	116	130	81	48	...	1	.....	.....	15	....	15	
	Tara ..... " 1	65	13	59	137	29	167	198	137	60	1	....	....	.....	20	.....	20	695
	Port Elgin ..... " 1	45	7	55	107	75	183	200	107	92	1	....	....	.....	15	.....	15	
	do ..... " 2	58	5	69	132	91	223	238	132	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1659
	Southampton.... " 1	42	3	48	93	50	144	150	93	56	1	....	.....	.....	15	....	15	
	do .... " 2	57	18	82	157	60	219	239	157	80	2	....	...	.....	15	.....	15	1437
	Saugeen ..... " 1	15	10	35	60	14	74	90	60	29	...	1	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	do ..... " 2	3	31	19	53	15	70	80	53	24	2	1	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	do ..... " 3	23	52	18	93	13	106	120	93	26	....	1	.....	.....	15	.. ..	15	1890
	do ..... " 4	6	57	21	84	12	96	110	84	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	do ..... " 5	10	33	27	70	18	88	100	70	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	Bruce .... " 1	8	87	13	108	33	142	150	109	39	1	1	.....	... ..	12	.....	12	
	do .. .. " 2	17	105	9	131	39	171	190	131	58	1	....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	do ..... " 3	22	99	15	136	40	176	188	136	51	...	1	.....	.....	14	.....	14	
	do .... " 4	2	95	16	113	26	140	150	113	35	1	..	.....	.. ...	15	1	14	3793
	do ..... " 5	7	83	9	99	27	127	140	99	40	1	...	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	do ..... " 6	6	93	23	122	47	170	198	122	75	1	....	.....	...	15	...	15	
	Tiverton ..... " 1	31	11	33	75	26	101	120	75	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	550
	Totals.....	1132	1640 1132	991	3763	1653	5438	6061	3764	2263	22	12	.....	... ..	681	14	.....	21061
	Maj. for McNaughton.	....	508															

RETURN

From the Records of an Election to the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral District in the South Riding of the County of Lanark, since the General Election of 1890, shewing (1) the number of votes polled for each candidate in such Electoral District. (2) The majority whereby the successful candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in such District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in such District. (6) The number of Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Polling Sub-division. (7) The number of Tendered Ballots sent out. (8) The population of such District as shewn by the last census.

RECAPITULATION of Votes Polled for each Candidate at the several Polling Sub-divisions held on the sixteenth

Electoral District.	Names and Numbers of Polling Sub-divisions.	Names of Candidates and number of votes polled for each.				Voters in each Sub-division.		
		Burrows.	Clarke.	Ferguson.	Lees.	Total number of votes polled.	Number of votes remaining unpolled.	Number of names on the voters' lists.
South Riding of Lanark.....	Montague, 1st Sub-division	5	15	37	3	60	65	125
	do 2nd do	.....	4	68	5	77	65	142
	do 3rd do	.....	23	82	5	113	50	163
	do 4th do	2	24	81	7	116	71	187
	Smith's Falls, 1st do	4	69	35	42	151	79	230
	do 2nd do	.....	44	21	20	85	57	142
	do 3rd do	2	43	11	15	72	53	125
	do 4th do	1	59	9	22	92	91	183
	do 5th do	12	42	44	17	116	136	252
	do 6th do	1	75	29	14	120	77	197
	Beckwith, 1st do	8	30	38	35	112	121	233
	do 2nd do	3	28	55	23	109	157	266
	Sherbrooke, South	.....	15	24	73	112	114	226
	Burgess, North	7	92	10	15	125	135	260
	Bathurst, 1st Sub-division	6	66	8	33	113	96	209
	do 2nd do	.....	12	1	36	49	76	125
	do 3rd do	1	38	12	42	93	51	144
	do 4th do	1	28	7	87	123	82	205
	Drummond, 1st do	1	25	24	32	82	94	176
	do 2nd do	4	5	34	13	56	65	121
	do 3rd do	.....	22	50	23	95	91	186
	do 4th do	.....	8	38	25	71	54	125
	Elmsley, North, 1st Sub-division.....	3	19	41	33	97	103	200
	do 2nd do	1	19	6	33	59	42	101
	Perth, 1st Sub-division.....	.....	41	11	46	101	44	145
	do 2nd do	1	27	6	41	77	30	107
	do 3rd do	.....	11	7	33	51	23	74
	do 4th do	.....	18	3	50	71	24	95
	do 5th do	1	21	4	59	85	20	105
	do 6th do	.....	38	7	64	109	34	143
	Totals.....	64	961	803	946	2,792	2,200	4,992
	Majority for Clarke.....	15						

of the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of Lanark, at an Election day of February, 1894.

Ballot papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Sub-division.							Tendered ballot papers sent out and how disposed of in each Sub-division.			Population in such Constituency, as shewn by last census.
No. of ballot papers sent out to each Sub-division.	Used ballot papers.	Unused ballot papers.	Rejected ballot papers.	Spoiled ballot papers.	Ballot papers given to voters who afterwards declined to vote.	Ballot papers taken from polling places.	Number of tendered ballots sent out to each Sub-division.	Used.	Unused.	
125	60	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	11	2,146
142	77	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	11	
163	113	50	3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
187	116	71	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
230	151	79	1	.....	.....	.....	12	3	9	3,976
142	85	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
125	72	53	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
183	92	91	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
252	116	136	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
197	120	77	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
233	112	121	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	1,553
266	109	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
226	112	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	914
260	125	135	1	.....	.....	.....	12	1	11	970
209	113	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	11	2,551
125	49	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
144	93	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
205	123	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
176	82	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	2,013
121	56	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
186	95	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
125	71	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
200	97	103	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	1,031
101	59	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
145	101	44	3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	3,166
107	77	30	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
74	51	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
95	71	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
105	85	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
143	109	34	.....	1	.....	.....	12	1	11	
4,992	2,792	2,200	16	3	.....	.....	360	8	352	18,320

(Signed) JAS. THOMPSON,
Returning Officer for the South Riding of the County of Lanark.

FIRST REPORT

OF WORK UNDER THE

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT, 1893

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

1893.

PRESENTED BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST, 1894.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED
AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, Jan. 9th, 1894.

SIR :—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the first Report of the work of this office under the Childrens' Protection Act of 1893, being for the six months ending on 31st of December, 1893.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,

Superintendent.

The HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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"The family is God's Reformatory."—*C. L. Brace.*

"The crimes of men have their origin commonly in the vagrancy of childhood."—*Victor Hugo.*

"The Christianity and civilization of a people may both be measured by its treatment of childhood."—*Cardinal Manning.*

"The deplorable lack of parental control when young is perhaps the first and greatest cause of crime."—*Detective Inspector Stark.*

"People talk about parental rights but everybody should be reminded that there is no such thing as a right unless it is founded upon a duty discharged."—*Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.*

"Though the nation is but slightly dependent on the children of to-day for the prosperity of to-day, it will be wholly dependent on them for the prosperity of to-morrow."—*Review of Reviews.*

"I have often advised the adoption of a child as an absolute duty to childless people who wished to make themselves happy with young life about them and avoid a selfish, useless old age."—*Miss Mulock.*

"When the foster parents are worthy of the name the boarded-out child acquires a real home and retains it after ceasing to be a child, when the dangerous age of independence and temptation begins."—*Mary Clifford.*

"The improvement in the outlook and prospect of a child who is boarded out, as compared with those of children who are detained for a long term of years in the walls of an institution, is enormous and indisputable."—*George Guillaume.*

"Remove the young from schools of crime, and place them under virtuous and benign influences, and almost in the same proportion do we cut off what, later on, will form part of our criminal population."—*Hon. J. M. Gibson.*

"Are parental rights to be regarded as sacred when parental duties have not only been neglected but outraged, and when the parents have done all in their power to make the life of the child while with them bitter and degraded! Has a child no rights? Are all the rights parental?"—*Dr. Barnardo.*

"The sufferings of little children must always appeal very keenly to our common humanity and to all classes of the community. Their helplessness, their dependence upon others, the fact that they are not responsible for the evils they endure, all plead loudly on their behalf."—*Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.*

"Of all the great and worthy causes which occupy public attention, is there a single one which does not fade into insignificance by the side of the cause which is presented to you to-night. The little children of our country—voiceless, helpless, defenceless—stretch out their hands to you. Is there a man, is there a woman, who can turn away from such an appeal!"—*Hon. H. H. Asquith.*

"We shall probably always have among us parents who are vicious, or indolent, or incapable, or afflicted. But what we may reasonably hope, and it is much, is that more and more will their children be saved from the brand of pauperism, and passing under the control of the State, receive at her hands the good gift of honest and loving family life; then, neither disgracing her in after years, nor ashamed themselves of her guardianship, shall they rise up to call her blessed."—*Florence Davenport Hill.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE ACT.

For the benefit of those who have not read the Act, the following summary of its chief provisions might be given :

Cruelty.—The first eight sections relate chiefly to cruelty to children. They provide that any person who, having the care, custody, control or charge of a child, being a boy under fourteen years of age, or a girl under sixteen, wilfully ill-treats, neglects, abandons or exposes such child in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or serious injury to the health, shall be guilty of an offence under the Act, and liable to a fine not exceeding $100, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months. If it be shown that the guilty party is interested financially in the death of such child the penalty is doubled. Persons who cause or procure boys under fourteen, or girls under sixteen to be in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, whether under the pretence of singing, playing, performing for profit or offering anything for sale, shall also be guilty of an offence. Due provision is made for the investigation of offences, for trial, and for the disposal of children ill-treated.

Children's Aid Societies.—Special encouragement is given to the formation of Societies for the protection of children in the cities and towns of the Province. Officers of any children's aid society duly approved, may be authorized to act as constables for the purpose of enforcing the Act, and such officers may apprehend without warrant and bring before the judge as neglected any child apparently under the age of fourteen years who comes within any of the following descriptions, (1) Who is found begging or receiving alms or thieving in any street, thoroughfare, tavern or place of public resort or sleeping at night in the open air; (2) Who is found wandering about at late hours and not having any home or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship; (3) Who is found associating or dwelling with a thief, drunkard or vagrant, or who by reason of the neglect or drunkenness or other vices of the parents is suffered to be growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing such child to an idle and dissolute life; (4) Who is found in any house of ill-fame, or in company of a reputed prostitute; (5) Who is found destitute, being an orphan or having a surviving parent who is undergoing imprisonment for crime.

Disposal of Neglected Children.—For the hearing of such charges a special court is provided by the Act. If on investigation the judge finds that any child is dependent or neglected, so as to be in a state of habitual vagrancy or mendicancy, or ill-treated so as to be in peril of life, health or morality by continued personal injury or by grave misconduct or habitual intemperance of the parents or guardian, he may order delivery of such child to the children's aid society, and the children's aid society may send such child to their temporary home or shelter to be kept until placed in an approved foster-home. The society thus receives all the legal power of guardianship, and the rights of the parent in the child cease. Any expense in connection with the care and maintenance of young children has to be defrayed by the municipality in which the child last resided one year. The municipality is given full power of recovery against the parent.

Children's Shelter.—For the better protection of neglected children between the ages of three and fourteen years there must be provided in every city or town having a population of over 10,000 one or more places of refuge for such children only, to be known as temporary homes or shelters. Such homes shall not be used as a permanent provision or residence for any child but for its temporary protection for so long a time only as shall be absolutely necessary for the placing of the child in a well selected foster home. Children demented, idiotic or suffering from incurable or contagious diseases shall not be taken into these temporary homes. The supervision and management of such home is to be given over to the Children's Aid Society. In order that no hardship may be imposed it is provided that orphan asylums or other children's homes now in operation, may with the consent of the governing bodies thereof be used as temporary homes or shelters. An arrangement may also be made with a private family having the required facilities.

Children's Visiting Committee.—In each electoral district of the Province a committee of six members is to be appointed by the county judge, the sheriff and the warden. The appointments are to be made from among those specially interested in the cause of children and willing to go to some trouble in promoting their welfare. Their duty is to assist in providing homes in private families for the little ones under the guardianship of the various children's aid societies, to visit them from time to time, and to report as to their welfare and progress. (Upon the faithful discharge of duty by members of these committees hinges much of the success of this work, and emphasis is therefore laid upon it.)

The Curfew Bell.—Municipal councils in cities, towns, and incorporated villages shall have power to pass by-laws for the regulation of the time after which children shall not be in the streets at nightfall without proper guardianship and the age or apparent age, of boys and girls respectively, under which they shall be required to be in their homes at the hour appointed, and such municipal council shall in such case cause a bell or bells to be rung at or near the time appointed as a warning, to be called the "curfew bell," after which the children so required to be in their homes or off the streets shall not be upon the public streets except under proper control or guardianship or for some unavoidable cause. (2) Any child so found after the time appointed shall be liable to be warned by any constable or peace officer to go home, and if after such warning the child shall be found loitering on the streets such child may be taken by such constable to its home. (3) Any parent or guardian may be summoned for permitting his child to habitually break said by-law after having been warned in writing, and may be fined for the first offence $1. without costs, and for the second offence $2, and for a third, or any subsequent offence, $5.

Superintendent.—The Act provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, to aid and encourage the general observance of the provisions of the Act, and to give the work continuity and permanence. It is his duty to present the claims of the neglected children of the Province, and to secure as far as possible the enforcement of laws for their care and protection.

Toronto, Jan. 5th, 1894.

SINCE the creation of this office in July last, much of the work has necessarily been of a preparatory character, laying the foundation of future effort, and the matters so far dealt with can only be taken as experimental. I trust, however, that in this report, covering a period of six months, sufficient information will be found to indicate the value of this legislation to the Province, and the important and beneficial changes that will ensue from the faithful carrying out of its provisions. The cause of friendless and ill-treated children is one that has a strong claim upon the sympathy and aid of all classes, and under the improved conditions much good work should result. In addition to being more economical than the system hitherto pursued, the plan outlined in the Act for providing homeless children with a place in the family circle rather than consigning them to an institution, is the only true solution of the child-saving problem, leading on as it does to their gradual assimilation with the general community and their acquirement of self-reliant habits. Before the real benefits of the Act to the Province can be fully understood, it will be necessary to have Children's Aid Societies actively at work in the various cities and towns, and Children's Visiting Committees co-operating with them in providing homes for homeless children. To bring all the machinery of the Act into operation as speedily as possible has been my chief endeavor, and to this end I have distributed a large quantity of literature, have addressed meetings when opportunity afforded, and have written extensively in the public press explaining the provisions of the Act. It is most important that the need of child-saving work and the provisions of the Act should be widely known, since permanent success can only be hoped for when a strong public sentiment approves and supports any action taken. Many persons throughout the Province, whose co-operation was desired, did not understand the proposed work, and were consequently not in a position to give much assistance, while others, accustomed to old methods, required a thorough explanation before they would be disposed to change. As additional light is from time to time thrown upon this work on

behalf of a most unfortunate and helpless class of the community, there can be no doubt but that it will receive from all good people commendation and cordial assistance.

Since the Act has gone into force it has been favorably noticed by many of the newspapers and magazines of the Province, and those engaged in active philanthropic work have shown the greatest willingness to take advantage of it. The Children's Societies that previously existed in Toronto and Peterborough have altered their constitutions in order that they might engage in the increased work, and they have duly received letters of recognition under the Act from the Lieut.-Governor in Council. Societies have recently been organized in Ottawa and Guelph, and there is likelihood of the work being taken up in the near future in London, St. Thomas, Brantford, Hamilton and Barrie.

In seeking to carry out the objects aimed at, 600 copies of the Act have been sent out, also some 800 circular letters and packages of literature. The correspondence of the office, chiefly inviting co-operation in the work, has included some 300 letters. In a large number of the letters received, and also in personal calls at the office, advice and assistance has been sought in dealing with cases of neglected and ill-treated children. Cases occurring in Toronto were handed over to the local authorities, while in others action was taken to provide such remedy as the circumstances suggested. Some of these communications were of a private character and could only be referred to in a public report in the most general way. It will be observed, too, that in speaking of some of the cases dealt with, the names and localities are not given. This is essential in order to keep faith with the public, and to encourage confidence on the part of those disposed to report cases of ill-treatment or to offer a home to a dependent child Any undue publicity would seriously impair the usefulness of this office and the successful working of the Act.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

As one of the most important agencies in carrying on this work is the Children's Aid Society, it is most desirable that as speedily as possible the organization of such societies in cities and towns should be brought about. This can only be done by presenting the cause of helpless children to the community and pointing out the facilities provided by the Act for their rescue and protection. It then rests entirely with the Christian and philanthropic people whether or not they will engage in the work, since there is not, and could not in the nature of things be, any compulsion in forming an organization which depends so entirely upon volunteer service, actuated by the very highest motives of compassion and benevolence. During the past three months I have visited and explained the provisions of the Act to those interested in Ottawa, Peterborough, London and Guelph, and I hope to continue this work in other centres as opportunities may arise.

For the guidance, of those wishing to know how to proceed with the formation of a Society the following circular was issued, under date of September 25th. This constitution, with slight modifications, has been adopted by the Toronto, Ottawa and Peterborough Societies:

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, INCLUDING FORMS SUITABLE FOR INCORPORATION AND RECOGNITION, CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, ETC.

Circular-letter to Friends of Neglected and Orphaned Children throughout the Province:

No city or town in Ontario should be without an active and vigilant Children's Aid Society, well organized and equipped, to look after the interests of ill-treated, neglected or orphaned children, thereby seeking to stay the curse of evil which is so often perpetuated by the failure to apply simple remedial measures in the period of childhood. To all friends of friendless and ill-treated children this circular-letter is therefore sent, in the hope that they will be led to unite in this most essential and important charitable work. There is no grander movement in which benevolently disposed persons could engage, and there is no work which offers more certain hope of success. To be able to rescue a little child from surroundings of vice and wretchedness and to place it in a well-ordered Christian home with opportunities for development is indeed to be a co-worker with Him who is pre-eminently the friend of children, and the reward must surely be great. Two years ago

when the first Society was organized in Toronto, it received the hearty approval of many representative men and women, who, in their philanthropic work recognized the need of a society to devote its entire energies to the cause of destitute children.

Under the Children's Protection Act of 1893, special encouragement is given by the Ontario Legislature to the formation of Children's Aid Societies, and when duly organized the Societies are strengthened in their work by being created semi-official bodies, their executive officer being invested with constabulary powers in rescuing children from evil surroundings, and in searching for and apprehending parties guilty of ill-treating children.

With a view to assisting those who may be disposed to inaugurate a Children's Aid Society in their city or town, some information might be given: In the first place an effort should be made to secure the sympathy and active aid of leading citizens, clergymen, directors of orphanages, aldermen, school trustees, etc. After a few private conferences, a public meeting might be arranged at which the subject could be brought prominently before the community and officers chosen. When duly elected the Board of Management should carefully consider the selection of an executive officer, as much of the success of the Society's work will depend upon the zeal, judgment and discretion of their agent. A competent and specially qualified man will accomplish untold good; one lacking in judgment will alienate friends and greatly retard the progress that might otherwise be made.

The following Constitution, with any slight modifications or additions might be adopted by Children's Aid Societies in Ontario.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.

This Society shall be called the Children's Aid Society of

Article II.

Objects.

Its object shall be to protect children from cruelty, to care for and protect neglected, abandoned or orphaned children; to provide such children as may be lawfully committed or entrusted to the Society with suitable homes in private families, and to watch over and guard their interests and promote their happiness and well being; to secure the enforcement of laws relating to neglected and dependent children or juvenile offenders; and to take the part of a friend toward any child accused of offences against the laws of the Province or the Dominion; to provide free summer excursions, temporary residence in the country, or other means for benefitting poor children; and, generally, to advocate the claims of neglected, abandoned or orphaned children upon the sympathy and support of the public.

Article III.

Membership.

Any person paying the sum of $1 annually shall be deemed a member of the Society, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Honorary members may be elected in recognition of distinguished services to the Society or to the cause of friendless children. Persons paying at any one time the sum of $50 shall be eligible for life membership.

Article IV.

Officers.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, two Honorary Solicitors and a Council composed of ten ladies and ten gentlemen—to be elected at the annual meeting of the Society in each year, who shall constitute the Board of Management and who shall hold office till their successors are appointed.

ARTICLE V.

Vacancies.

Vacancies occurring during the year may be filled up by the Board of Management.

ARTICLE VI.

Meetings.

Meetings of the Board of Management shall be held at least quarterly. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President and Secretary, or upon the request of five members of the Board. Seven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII.

Other Officers.

The Board of Management shall have power to appoint such officers and agents as they may deem necessary to further the objects of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

Powers.

The Board of Management may enact by-laws for the transaction of their business, for the regulation of paid officers, and for all other purposes, and, generally, shall—during their term of office—have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society.

ARTICLE IX.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be held on the second Thursday of October in each year. Other general meetings may be called at any time by the Board of Management. On the requisition of twenty members the President shall call a meeting.

ARTICLE X.

Amendments.

No alterations of or additions to this Constitution shall be made except at a meeting of the Board of Management, at which there shall be at least twelve members present, and provided written notice of the proposed change shall have been given at least one month previous, the same to be submitted for confirmation or otherwise to the next general meeting of the Society following such change.

BY-LAWS.

PRESIDENT.

No. 1.—The President or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Management, or in their absence a Chairman shall be elected by the meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

No 2.—The order of business at the meetings of the Society and Board of Management shall be as follows :

1. Prayer.
2. Reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting.
3. Business arising out of the Minutes.
4. Reading communications.
5. Reports of Officers.
6. Reports of Committees.
7. Transaction of unfinished business.
8. New business.

SECRETARY.

No. 3.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep minutes of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Board of Management, and to record the same in the books provided for that purpose ; also conduct all correspondence, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Management.

TREASURER.

No. 4.—The Treasurer shall have charge of all funds belonging to the Society, and shall disburse the same only upon the order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary ; shall report to the Board from time to time as may be required, and shall, prior to the Annual Meeting, submit a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures made up and audited to the 30th of September in each year.

COMMITTEE.

No. 5.—There shall be the following standing committees to be appointed at the first meeting of the Board of Management following the Annual Meeting : Finance and Audit Committee, Temporary Home Committee, Foster Home Committee, and Poor Children's Outing or Entertainment Committee. These Committees shall, so far as possible, report to each regular meeting of the Board of Management.

The Board of Management shall also have power to appoint any other Committees necessary for the advancement of its work.

In the appointment of Committees the Board of Management shall not be restricted to members of the Board, but may appoint members of the Society who may not be on the Board of Management.

ALTERATIONS.

No alterations of or additions to these by-laws shall be made except at a meeting of the Board of Management at which there shall be at least twelve members present ; and provided notice of the proposed change shall have been given at least one month previous ; the same to be submitted for confirmation or otherwise at the next general meeting of the Society following such change.

INCORPORATION.

To secure incorporation the following form might be used :

DECLARATION,

For incorporation under chapter 172, Revised Statutes of Ontario :

We, all of the city of , in the County of , do declare that—

1. We, in conjunction with others, have formed a Society for benevolent and provident purposes and desire to obtain incorporation under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Cap. 172, being an Act respecting benevolent, provident and other Societies.

2. The corporate name of the proposed Society is to be "The Children's Aid Society of ."

3. The objects of the said Society are to protect children from cruelty; to care for and protect neglected, abandoned or orphaned children; to provide such children as may be lawfully committed or entrusted to the Society with suitable homes in private families, and to watch over and guard their interests and promote their happiness and well-being; to secure the enforcement of laws relating to neglected and dependent children or juvenile offenders, and, generally, to advocate the claims of neglected, abandoned or orphaned children upon the sympathy and support of the public.

4. There shall be a Board of Directors of the said Society, not exceeding thirty in number, including the officers of the said Society hereinafter named.

5. The names of the officers of the said Society are as follows:—(names) President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, Agent, Counsel. The officers shall continue in office until their successors are appointed as required by the rules of the Society set forth in the copy of the constitution and by-laws of the said Society, hereunto annexed.

6. A general meeting of the members of the said Society shall be held every year, or as often as the Board of Directors shall deem advisable, for the appointment of officers and directors, and for other business in connection with the said Society as provided by the constitution and by-laws thereof.

7. The members of the Society shall consist of life, honorary and ordinary members, to be elected as provided by the constitution and by-laws of the said Society.

Dated at , this day of , 189 .

Signed in the presence of }

APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION AS A CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY UNDER THE CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT OF ONTARIO, 1893.

, Ont., , 189 .

To the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario:

The Children's Aid Society of having been duly incorporated under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Cap. 172, for the purpose of protecting children from cruelty, protecting and caring for neglected, abandoned or orphaned children, and for otherwise engaging in work on behalf of children, hereby makes application for recognition as a Children's Aid Society under the "Children's Protection Act, 1893."

In consideration of such recognition we agree to adopt the forms and be amenable to the regulations issued from time to time from the office of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

Signed }

SOCIETIES ORGANIZED.

The Children's Aid Societies so far organized are as follows:—

OTTAWA.—Before the present Act was adopted the need for better legislation in dealing with children was fully realized in Ottawa. Reports containing an account of the Australian system of caring for neglected children fell into the hands of Lady Ritchie, then President of the Woman's Humane Society, and she at once instituted an agitation for a similar law in Ontario. In presenting the subject to the public she was ably assisted by Miss Seymour, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Frechette, and other ladies, and their efforts were ultimately crowned with success. I had the pleasure of visiting Ottawa on September 27th last, and of explaining the provisions of the new law to those interested in the protection of children. A committee was appointed at that time to arrange for united action, and so well did they discharge this duty that on December 8th, I again visited Ottawa, on invitation, to participate in the successful organization of the Children's Aid Society of Ottawa. The chair was occupied by Dr. Sweetland, and the occasion was graced by the presence of Their Excellencies, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. His Excellency gave an address warmly endorsing the movement, and predicting many good results, not only to the children, but to the community, from the formation of the Society.

The officers elected were as follows:—

Patron.—His Excellency the Governor-General.

Hon. President.—Lady Aberdeen.

President.—John Sweetland, M.D.

Vice-Presidents.—Lady Ritchie, Hon. Mrs. Ivor Herbert, Rev. H. H. Pollard, Rev. M. J. Whelan, A. Gobeil and John Gorman.

Treasurer.—J. R. Armstrong.

Secretary.—J. Hervey Spencer.

Honorary Solicitors.—F. R. Latchford and A. W. Fraser.

Council.—Rev. J. J Bogert, George S. May, F. R. E. Campeau, J. A. McCann, J. A. J. McKenna, F. R. Mercer, F. X. Deloges, Thos. Workman, W. L. Scott, Mrs. McLeod Stewart, Mrs. Frechette, Mrs. F. McDougal, Mrs. Beauset, Mrs. Cote, Mrs. E. A. Mara, Mrs. J. P. Featherston, Mrs. Tilton, Miss Seymour, Miss Nicholson and Miss Wright.

TORONTO.—The Children's Aid Society of Toronto, was the first organization of that name to be formed in Canada, and it did much valuable work in preparing the way for the legislation of to-day. It was called into existence at a public

meeting held on July 3rd, 1891, and at once engaged in the agitation for more comprehensive laws dealing with neglected children. When the Act was passed it was the first Society to receive letters of recognition, and as an earnest of its determination to take full advantage of the increased facilities for protecting friendless children, it made an arrangement with the Rev. J. E. Starr, whereby that gentleman should superintend its work. As the leading Society in Ontario it will have an important influence in stimulating and encouraging other organizations throughout the Province.

The officers of the Society are as follows :—

Patron.—His Excellency the Governor-General.

Patroness.—The Countess of Aberdeen.

President.—J. K. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents.—Wm. Oldright, M.D., A. M. Rosebrugh, M.D., Beverley Jones, W. Harley Smith, M.D.

Treasurer.—A. M. Campbell, Room 25, Confederation Life Building.

Agent and Secretary.—J. Edward Starr.

Assistant Agent and Secretary.—J. Stuart Coleman.

Office.—Room 32, Confederation Life Building, Telephone, 911.

Committee.—C. P. Smith, Rev. James Grant, R. S. Baird, E. E. A. DuVernet, Robt. Hall, C. J. Atkinson, A. MacWillie, W. D. Raymond, J. J. Kenny, Alexander Mills, Mrs. Wm. Oldright, Mrs. E. G. Helliwell, Mrs. J. J. Follett, Mrs. J. K. Macdonald, Mrs. C. C. Dalton, Miss W. M. Wills, Miss Anna Cull, Mrs. John J. Davidson, Mrs. C. E. Bateman, Miss M. Robinson.

Regarding the work of the Society under the Act, Rev. J. E. Starr, writes :—

" I have the honor to report that on the 12th day of October, 1893, The Children's Aid Society of Toronto, received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the " Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to and better Protection of Children," passed at the last Session of the Ontario Legislature. The Society therefore has only been about ten weeks in existence and much of the work done has, necessarily, been preparatory and consisted in preparing the forms and determining the procedure to be used before the Courts, in order properly to enforce the new Act.

" At the same time there has been no lack of material with which to deal. Even in the short time since the Society received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, there have been lodged at the office of the Society, complaints in 32 different cases, involving the interests of 76 children.

" Upon investigation, a few of these cases, it is almost needless to say did not warrant the intervention of the Society, but the number of additional cases which has come under the Society's notice, at the Police Court, and in which

children are concerned, warrants the assertion that the Society has within knowledge the cases of upwards of 100 children who ought to, and could almo immediately be dealt with under the new Act, were it not for—

"1. The doubt, if the Commissioner appointed for the trial of Juvenile Offenders, has the power to try children charged with indictable offences—and

"2. The want of a "Shelter," or place of safety.

"The first-named difficulty it is trusted may be overcome by legislation secured at the ensuing session of the Dominion Parliament; while in regard to the last-named, notwithstanding that application, in accordance with the provisions of the new Act, was made during the latter part of last October, to the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, the matter still remains in abeyance, and meantime the Society has been able only to a very limited extent to avail itself of the provision of Sub-section 2, Sect. 10, of the Act, owing to the fact the existing institutions for children are taxed to their utmost capacity. The chief difficulty of course is the apparent expense and, possibly, there may be necessary a process of education before municipalities come to learn that the old system of allowing children to be loaded upon them into institutions at continual expense, and the children themselves thereby pauperized, is more expensive and less conducive to national well-being than the new policy of placing them out in well-ordered homes, to go forth at their majority a credit to themselves and a source of strength and wealth to the State."

Peterborough.—As I have received from Mr. J. W. Bennet, Assistant Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Peterborough, a report covering all the work in that city, comment is unnecessary. The report reads:

"This Society was incorporated by Order in Council of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 8th Dec., 1893, and consequently at this date (20th Dec., 1893,) can have but little to report.

"It might be well to state, however, the origin of the Society and the character of the work already done by 'The Peterborough Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.'

"Upon the 13th January, 1892, a meeting of the clergymen and other leading citizens of Peterborough was called, and the last-named society was formed, with His Lordship the Bishop of Peterborough as President, and Mr. Hampden Burnham, the father of the Society and its most ardent supporter, as Secretary-Treasurer.

"This Society carried on its work upon the lines laid down by the English Society, of which it was a branch for about two years and until the present Society was formed pursuant to our own statutes, and recognized as a Children's Aid Society under The Children's Protection Act, 1893. During these two years many striking examples of the necessity for such a work came before the Society,

and many poor, neglected children were cared for and protected from the threats and ill-treatment of cruel parents through the vigilance of the police under the direction of the officers of the Association. But all was not done that it was necessary or desirable to do for the want of the proper machinery to control the parents, remove the children and prevent litigation. This, we are happy to say, has been abundantly provided for in the admirable Act of our own Legislature, entitled, "An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty To and Better Protection of Children," which a short time ago became law.

"On the 2nd November, 1893, a meeting of the National Society was convened by Mr. Hampden Burnham, at which Mr. J. J Kelso, Superintendent under the new Act, was present.

"After hearing Mr. Kelso's statement, it was unanimously resolved to form a new society which could take advantage of the statutory enactments in favor of the Society, and incorporation was at once sought.

"The following are the officers of the new society:—

President.—James A. Hall.

Vice-Presidents.—A. C. Dunlop, Miss Roger.

Secretary-Treasurer.—Hampden Burnham.

Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.—J. W. Bennet.

Honorary Counsel.—E. B. Edwards.

Agents.—Geo. I. Roszel, George Cochrane.

Members of Committee.—Mrs. Thos. Kelly, Mrs. Dr. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Wm. Walsh, Mrs. James Kendry, Mrs. Dr. Bell, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. John Burnham, Miss Chamberlin and Miss Nicholls, Rev. E. F. Torrance, Rev. J. C Davidson, Rev. Father Scollard, Rev. H. Symonds, Messrs. John Burnham, J. C. Turnbull, E. Pearse, Thos. Cahill, Dr. Brennan and E. Phelan.

"The first and only meeting, so far, of this Society was held on the 14th December, 1893, and the following committees were appointed:—Finance Committee, Temporary Home Committee and Foster Home Committee. The constitution and by-laws adopted by the Society are practically a copy of the forms issued from the office of the Superintendent, Mr. Kelso.

"The Society is now in good shape for carrying on the good work which it is calculated to do, and it is hoped when called upon to report one year from this, that marked progress will have been shown."

LONDON.—On November 6th last I visited London to explain the provisions of the Act to those interested in such work. On the afternoon of that day I had the pleasure of meeting and addressing the Board of Management of the Protestant Orphan's Home, having received a very kind invitation from the President, Mrs. Morphy. I also arranged for and spoke at a meeting held in the City

Council chamber on the evening of the 13th, at which a committee was appointed to nominate officers and arrange for organization. This committee, at a subsequent meeting, nominated the following ladies and gentlemen :—

President.—Mr. J. R. Shuttleworth

Vice-Presidents.—Judge Wm. Elliot, Mr. Samuel Grigg, Mr. J. H. Flock, Q.C., and Dr. Arnott.

Treasurer.—Miss Elliot.

Secretary.—Miss K. Hutchinson.

Executive Committee.—Messrs. F. Matthews, J. W. Jones, W. J. Imlack, James Magee, Dr. Niven, Dr. Hutchinson, Messrs. Southam, Hungerford and Harrison, Mrs. Carfrae, Mrs. Chas. Hutchinson, Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. Gregston, Mrs. T. Macbeth, Mrs. Darch, Mrs. Hyman, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Fowler.

Several of these, however, declined to accept office, and in the meantime the organization is at a standstill. During the coming year it is to be hoped this important work of rescuing and caring for ill-treated and neglected children will be taken up with enthusiasm, so that London may become a bright example in its fostering care of this most helpless class in the community.

GUELPH.—On November 17, in company with Mr. W. R. Brock, of Toronto, I visited Guelph and took part in the organization of a Humane Society in that city. For some time previous the need of such a society had been agitated by leading citizens of Guelph, and as it was extremely doubtful that the city could efficiently maintain both a Humane Society and a Children's Aid, it was considered advisable to amalgamate the two movements. The meeting, which had been called by Col. Higinbotham, was well attended, the chair being occupied by Mayor Smith. After a number of addresses the following resolution was unanimously adopted on motion of Rev. J. C. Smith and Mr. E. R. Bollert :

Resolved, That having heard the various addresses, and being impressed with the need of organized work of this kind, it is desirable in the opinion of this meeting that a Society be organized to engage in humane work, and also to work under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario ;

Resolved further, That the said Society be now organized, to be known as the Guelph Humane Society, and that the following be its objects : The prevention of all cruelty and the formation and development of a humane public sentiment. The care and protection of neglected, abandoned or orphaned children. The providing of such children as are lawfully committed or entrusted to the Society with suitable homes in private families, and to guard their interests and promote their happiness and well-being.

The officers elected were as follows :—

President.—Col. Higinbotham.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. James Goldie and Miss Keating.

Treasurer.—Mr. Wm. Tytler.

Secretary.—Mr. F. W. Galbraith.

Honorary Solicitor.—Mr. A. H. Macdonald, Q.C.

Executive Committee.—Messrs. J. E. McElderry, J. M. Bond, Capt. Clark, Dr. Brock, D. Scroggie, G. B. Ryan, W. H. Peterson, Maurice O'Connor and Mayor Smith, Mrs. T. Goldie, Mrs. J. C. Chadwick, Mrs. J. C. Kelcher, Mrs. D. Guthrie, Miss Robertson, Miss Burton, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. A. Dixon, Mrs. R. J. Beattie, Mrs. W. M. Foster and Miss Girdwood.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

Foremost in good works in Great Britain, it was natural to expect that the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen would continue their interest in philanthropic work in Canada. This expectation has not been disappointed, for they have since their arrival, shown the deepest sympathy with all effort for the uplifting of humanity. In the cause of neglected and dependent children they have taken an especial interest. On October 27th last, His Excellency presided at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, and on December 8th he attended the organization meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Ottawa, delivering an address in which he warmly commended the proposed work. Of both societies His Excellency has consented to become patron.

CHILDREN'S VISITING COMMITTEES.

One of the most important features of the Act is the provision made for the appointment of a Children's Visiting Committee in each electoral district. The Act expressly states that all children coming under the guardianship of a Children's Aid Society are to be placed in family homes, and this is in accordance with the prevailing opinion and experience of the leading workers in other countries on behalf of dependent children. In Australia the foster home system is officially recognized in all the colonies as the only satisfactory solution of the problem, and on this continent, Massachusetts, Michigan and other states are in the vanguard of this great reform. Common sense teaches that to have the children mingle with the world, take part in the daily strife and face the problem of true living early is the only way to develop sterling, self-reliant men and women, and it is important to note, from an economical standpoint, that the substitution of the foster home for the institution has had the effect of checking immensely the throwing by parents on the state the maintenance of their children. Numerous authorities might be quoted showing the advantages of family training over institutional life, were this the place to do so. Having adopted this as the most desirable plan, it was necessary to provide machinery for ascertaining suitable homes and for maintaining some degree of oversight when children are placed out. In Australia the appointment of committees of ladies and gentlemen, interested in this cause and desirous of aiding in the alleviation of the misfortunes of the children, proved very effective, and this plan has been incorporated in the Ontario law. When fully organized, it is easy to see what a powerful network agency these committees may become, for the placing of the homeless children of the Province in homes where they will be willingly received and lovingly surrounded with good and helpful influences. No longer need it then be laid at the door of any community that it allowed its unfortunate waifs and unloved children to drift into crime, rather than provide them with a happy home life, where they might develop the best instincts of their nature and go out fully equipped to take their full share in the great work of life. The Children's Visiting Committee is the most natural, effective and at the same time economical plan of performing such work, since it enlists the active sympathy and co-operation of people in all parts of the Province, and in a cause that justly claims the sympathy and aid of the whole community When the work is properly understood and developed, two or three postage stamps will often accomplish as much in the way of finding good homes as could be accomplished by a salaried official travelling at considerable expense. There can be no more Christian work than that of happily placing friendless and orphan children, and I have no doubt but that in this enlightened Province many good people will freely volunteer their services.

The homes wanted for boys and girls whose parents have been false to their trust is a place where their dispositions may be studied and their capabilities gauged; where the wounds and the bruises received in too early contact with a cruel and heartless world may be healed; where the feeling of homelessness and perhaps disgrace may be supplanted with the courage born of new hopes, good prospects and worthy aims; where ambition may be quickened, pride aroused and the humbleness of self help shown and made intelligible. There are, it is safe to say, many people who will take these children with just such motives, and it is the duty and privilege of the Children's Visiting Committee to find them out and forward particulars to this office, so that the children who are now waiting may enter upon this new and brighter experience.

Another important work which these committees might undertake and perform satisfactorily, if it were assigned to them, is the visiting of children who are placed out by the various juvenile institutions of the Province. At present none of the orphanages employ a travelling agent, and when placing out children they have to rely almost entirely on correspondence in deciding whether or not the home is a suitable one. Afterwards the children are rarely visited, and while appearing from the correspondence to be happy and comfortable, they may be suffering from unjust treatment and fretting from loneliness and lack of affection. Such cases may not be the rule but they do occur, and it is from a knowledge of the silent misery of some of these children that I would plead for more frequent visitation and more kindly consideration for their wants and their aspirations. The reason why the children are not periodically visited in their new homes by a representative of the orphanage is on account of the expense. Now, as already indicated, why should not the Homes avail themselves of the services of the Children's Visiting Committees? Should the trustees of any orphanage pass a resolution to that effect, and place in my hands a list giving full particulars of each of their children placed out, I will spare no pains until there is provided for every such child a local visitor or friend to whom they could learn to look with confidence for sympathy and encouragement.

As illustrating the need for careful local enquiry before sending forth a young child, the following case might be mentioned: Some time ago I received an application from a north-eastern county for a girl of 12 or 13, there being the usual promises of a good home. It happened, however, that I was well acquainted with a resident in the neighborhood, and on writing to him for a report I learned that the family consisted of four persons—an old woman of over seventy, a crazy daughter, and two sons about 35 and 40 years of age, the latter of whom was also of weak intellect. A child sent to such a place would in all probability be made a household drudge, doomed it might be to years of wretchedness, and the party sending her would be guilty of almost criminal negligence. Such errors may be avoided with the assistance of members of the Children's Visiting Committee.

With a view to getting these committees appointed as speedily as possible, the following circular letter was issued on August 9th, and sent to the County Judges, Sheriffs and Wardens of the Province:

CHILDREN'S VISITING COMMITTEES.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you herewith a copy of the bill adopted by the Ontario Legislature "For the Prevention of Cruelty to, and the Better Protection of Children," and I beg that you will carefully peruse it in order that you may be familiar with its provisions. The chief object of the measure is to encourage the placing of dependent children in foster homes rather than in institutions, in the belief that they will in this way become more rapidly and satisfactorily absorbed into the community. You will observe that provision is made for the appointment of a "Children's Visiting Committee" in each electoral district, the principal duty of which will be to make enquiry regarding available homes, and to act as local guardians or "friends" of children placed out. The appointment of these committees is placed in the hands of the county judge, the sheriff and the warden of the county, and as the successful working of the Act will depend very largely on the enthusiasm and zeal of the committee, it is very desirable that the selections should be carefully made. What is aimed at is the organization in every district of the Province of committees of men and women who, taking a loving interest in this class of children and earnestly desirous of promoting their welfare and happiness, will co-operate with this Office in seeking to restore them to home influences and affections. These committees would give their services voluntarily, and would seek to interest others in the work of child-saving. They should be representative of the different denominations, so that no friction may arise on this point.

May I ask you, therefore, in making appointments to have regard, as far as possible, to the following qualifications: He or she should be interested in the cause of homeless children; a church-member, well known in the district and possessed of some influence among neighbors. If you do not already know of suitable persons, a little enquiry among the local clergy or philanthropic associations will no doubt greatly assist you in making a choice.

The appointments might be made as soon as convenient to yourself and colleagues, and when the parties are appointed and they have duly accepted, full particulars should be forwarded to this Office, in order that they may be supplied with information. No chairman or secretary of the appointing committee is named, as it has been thought better to leave the date of meeting to mutual arrangement. If, however, at the time of meeting, each member came prepared to nominate two persons, matters might be facilitated. Kindly let me have the name, especially of a leading member of a committee who would act as correspondent, and to whom communications and literature could be addressed.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO, Superintendent.

A copy of the Act was also sent with each letter. In this way the subject was brought prominently before a class of men who may be of great assistance in advancing the work, and in several cases I received replies giving assurance of cordial co-operation. Only a small proportion of the committees have, however, been appointed so far. This is due to several causes, among which might be mentioned doubt as to the proper procedure and the difficulty of speedily ascertaining just the right parties to appoint. The latter cause is a reasonable one, and the

interests of the work will be best conserved by careful selection of those most likely to give a whole-hearted service. The admirable spirit shown by some of the judges in taking up this work deserves high commendation, and I would especially instance the following circular drawn up by Judge W. S. Senkler, of Lanark, and sent out to prominent residents of that county :

PERTH, 19th Aug., 1893.

DEAR SIR,—By the Act of the last session of the Ontario Legislature "For the Prevention of Cruelty to, and Protection of Children," a scheme is developed for bettering the condition of neglected and dependent children. The effectual working of this scheme is largely dependent on the zeal with which it is undertaken and carried out. Among many other steps for that end, provision is made for the appointment of a "Children's Visiting Committee" for each electoral district, consisting of six persons, not less than three being women. As provision is made for the access by clergymen to all children of their own denomination, I infer that the intention is that the committee should be lay. The appointment rests with the County Judge, Sheriff, and Warden. I propose to take up the matter on the 15th Sept., and shall be much obliged for any information as to suitable persons a reasonable time before that date. It is of the highest importance that the persons appointed should be genuinely interested in friendless children, willing to accept the office and able to devote some portion of their time to this object from philanthropic motives. The appointment holds good for three years. A careful perusal of the Act shows that the intention is to procure foster homes for the children rather than their rentention by societies and institutions, and thus have these children put in the way of becoming useful citizens. I hope to hear from you before the date mentioned.

Yours very truly, W. S. SENKLER, Co. Judge, Lanark.

Judge Ardagh, of Barrie, issued a similar circular, and also addressed the Simcoe County Council, explaining the proposed work of the committee. Judge Macdonald, of Brockville ; Judge Lacourse, of Berlin ; Judge Robb, of Simcoe ; Judge Muir, of Hamilton ; Judge Pringle, of Cornwall ; and Judge Ermatinger, of St. Thomas, also assisted materially in the work. I would respectfully urge the various County Judges to give this matter consideration at an early date, and seek out and appoint suitable persons willing to act on these committees.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The committees appointed, to date, are as follows :

NORTH NORFOLK.—Mrs. John Hayes, Mrs. Harvey Widmer, E. C. Carpenter, M.P.P., Simcoe ; John Gibbons, La Salette ; D. W. Parsons, Delhi ; Mrs. Louis L. Sovereign, Waterford

SOUTH NORFOLK.—Mrs. James Stewart, Port Rowan ; W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., Lynedoch ; Mrs. H. Holden, Port Dover ; Miss Florence Bingham, Langton ; Mrs. John Smith, Nixon ; Calvin Yates, Houghton.

NORTH BRANT.—Charles Whitlaw, J.P., Paris ; Wm. Simpson, J.P., Onondaga ; W. B. Wood, M.P.P., St. George ; Mrs. James Cowie, Caledonia ; Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, Mrs. E. Cockburn, Paris.

South Brant.—Stewart M. Thomson, Brantford; Henry Cox, J.P., Burford; Hon. A. S. Hardy, M.P.P., Brantford; Mrs. Duthie, Burford; Mrs. Dr. Cochrane, Mrs. R. M. Fullerton, Brantford.

South Waterloo.—T. B. Allan, Galt; John D. Moore, M.P.P., Allen Goodall, Mrs. Wm. Graham, Mrs. Andrew Cavers, Mrs. John Goldie, Mrs. Robert Alexander.

North Waterloo.—E. W. B. Snider, M.P.P., Waterloo; Frederick Colquhoun, Mrs. Colquhoun, Waterloo; Mrs. Hugo Krauz, Mrs. John Motz, Mrs. Dr. Lackner, Alex. Miller, Berlin.

Elgin.—Mrs. A. Burns, John Baird, D. McColl, M.P.P., Judge Ermatinger, Miss King, Mrs. John Risdow, St. Thomas.

East Simcoe.—Hon. Chas. Drury, Crown Hill; Andrew Miscampbell, M.P.P., Midland; John Cuppage, Orillia; Mrs. S. L. Montgomery, Victoria Harbor; Mrs. Dr. John Hanly, Waubaushene; and Mrs. Thos. Kitchen, Lovering.

West Simcoe.—Dr. Wylie, M.P.P., Toronto; Henry Baycroft, Everett; Wm. Robinson, Stayner; Mrs. Bernard and Mrs. Sykes, Collingwood: and Mrs. Robert Gallagher, Everett.

Centre Simcoe.—Robt. Paton, M.P.P., New Lowell; Dr. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Thos McKee and Miss Annie McConkey, Barrie; Thos. Lawson, Elmvale; and Miss Bella Sneath, Midhurst.

Cardwell.—W. H. Hammill, M.P.P., and Mrs. Thos. Gaviller, Beeton; Mrs. Tyrwhitt, Bradford; Mrs. Haughton Lennox, Barrie; Mrs. Thos. Greenaway, Tottenham; and D. K. Ross, Cookstown.

Brockville.—Hon. C. F. Fraser, M. P. P.; Mrs. E. J. Reynolds, Brockville, Miss McGannon, Brockville; Mrs. G. W. Grout, Lyn; Mrs Duncan Fisher, Athens; Mrs. A. W. Mallory, Mallorytown.

Leeds.—Robert H. Preston, M.D., M.P.P., Newboro; Mrs. Isaac Read, Westport; Mrs. John R. Dargavel, Elgin; Mrs. Truman Russell, Seeley's Bay; Mrs. Wm. Byers, Gananoque; Miss Julia Thompson, Gananoque.

Grenville.—Orlando Bush, M.P.P.; Mrs. Thomas Fraser, Kemptville; Mrs. Percival, Merrickville; Mrs. G. Metzler, Cardinal; Mrs. Patrick McCrea, Prescott; Mrs. Henry Freeland, Augusta.

Stormont.—Mrs. Geo. Bigelow, Aultsville; Mrs. R. C. McGregor, Sandringham; Rev. J. W. McLeod, South Finch; Dr. Alguire, Cornwall; Donald McIntosh, Strathmore; Wm. Mack, M.P.P., Cornwall.

Dundas.—Wm. Sharra, Brinston's Corners; Wm. Barr, Winchester; J. P. Whitney, M.P.P., Morrisburgh.

Glengarry.—Mrs. Dr. Munroe, Mayville; Mrs. James Train, Lancaster; Miss Hannah Chisholm, Alexandria; Geo. H. McGillivray, Williamstown; James Rayside, M.P.P., Lancaster.

To Members of Committees.

On receiving notification of the appointment of these committees, I addressed to each member the following circular-letter:

TO THE MEMBERS OF CHILDREN'S VISITING COMMITTEES.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, September 15th, 1893.

In the adoption by the Ontario Legislature of the Children's Protection Act of 1893, we have what has long been hoped for by philanthropic workers—the union of State aid and private effort for the amelioration of the condition of neglected and dependent

children. The Province does not assume the difficult if not impossible task of carrying on a work of this kind unaided, but it offers advice and countenance to all benevolently disposed persons, who, from love of their fellows and inspired by Christian precept, desire to do something to advance the common interest. The Act recently adopted outlines a scheme whereby homeless children may be rapidly absorbed into the general community and provided with what they need more than anything else—a family home, with its joys and salutary experiences. It provides for the complete separation, by due legal process, of parent and child, where the welfare of the latter demands such a course: and these children, innocent themselves, and more to be pitied than orphans, are to be consigned to the legal guardianship of a Children's Aid Society, and as speedily as possible placed out in foster homes. The duty of finding proper homes and supervising the children when placed out is entrusted under the Act to committees of six members in the various electoral districts, acting under the direction of the Toronto Office.

The object and duties of the committees are defined in the Act as follows:

"For each electoral district in the Province of Ontario there shall be appointed a committee consisting of six persons, not less than three of whom shall be women, who shall be known as the 'Children's Visiting Committee' for such electoral district. The said committee shall co-operate with the Children's Aid Societies, and shall serve without compensation. They shall have the right at all times to visit any temporary home or shelter in the electoral district, and to suggest from time to time such provisions, changes or additions, as they may think desirable. They shall also assist, under the direction and advice of the Superintendent, in the careful selection of foster homes for the children in the temporary homes and shelters, and in the visitation of children when placed in selected families, and such visitation shall be made for each child at least once in every three months; and the said committee shall have power to remove any child from the family in which it may be placed to a temporary home or to another family, at their discretion, subject to any rules or regulations in that behalf, to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The said committee shall also have the right at any time to visit and inspect any house registered under the Act for the Protection of Infant Children, and to exercise the powers given by section 9 of said Act.

"The said Children's Visiting Committee for each electoral district shall be appointed by the County Judge, the Sheriff and the Warden of the county of which such electoral division forms a part, and in the case of a city forming a separate electoral division, by the County Judge, the Sheriff and the Mayor of such city, and such committee shall hold office for a period of three years. The Member of the Legislative Assembly for each electoral district shall be one of the said Visiting Committee for such electoral district.

"The said committee shall, in the selection of homes, endeavor to secure homes where children may be received to be cared for without remuneration, and shall aim at promoting and encouraging a philanthropic sentiment on behalf of neglected, abandoned and destitute children, and adopt such methods as they may think best for securing voluntary subscriptions of money to be devoted to the effective carrying out of the objects of this Act.

"The said committee shall from time to time report to the Superintendent the homes which they select and recommend for the care of children, with full particulars in each case; and shall also annually report to the Superintendent as to their visitations and as to each child placed out in their district, and as to all other matters coming within their sphere of duty as such committee. They shall also from time to time report to Children's Aid Societies with reference to children placed out by such societies respectively, to the end that such societies may at all times have accurate knowledge regarding the care oversight, education and general welfare of such children."

From the foregoing it will be seen that the members of the Visiting Committee are practically the local guardians of dependent children, and are empowered to take whatever steps are necessary to protect them from ill-treatment or injustice, as well as to give them that kindly encouragement and counsel which their youth, inexperience and friendless condition calls for.

At first the duty of the committee will be more to enquire for homes where children would be received, and to encourage a philanthropic sentiment on their behalf. The formation and objects of the committee should be given publicity through the local newspaper and the churches, and if one member is specially mentioned as the secretary or correspondent, applications no doubt would soon come in. Printed forms of a general character will be supplied to the committees, so that the work and correspondence may be made as simple as possible. The various orphanages and placing-out agencies will doubtless be glad to avail themselves of the services of the committee for the more complete supervision of their proteges, and in this department alone valuable aid will be rendered by the committee.

Homes should be sought where the child would be received and cared for from motives of love and compassion. It is not essential that the children should be adopted, nor is there any obligation to keep them for any length of time. The committee has power to recall the child for reason, and in the same way a foster parent can return the child after giving notice of his or her desire to do so. Arrangements for the care of one of these children should be made with the mother, the father or other male head of the household signing as a consenting party. In this way the comfort and happiness of the child is better ensured.

When suitable parties are found who could not take a child without some compensation, a small payment might be arranged to cover actual expenses, say $1 per week for an ordinary healthy child. It is hoped, however, that payment will only be necessary in the case of children laboring under some disadvantage. While some may claim this figure to be too low, it must be borne in mind that the purpose of the Act would be defeated if persons were led to seek the care of children for the sake of revenue. There must be some sacrifice on the part of foster parents, and they should be constantly reminded that in providing home comforts for a forlorn and helpless child they have their part in the promise: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

It is desirable that the right class of homes should be found for these children, and where after a short time a child is found not to be contented, it is better for all concerned that a change should be made. A boy or girl who would be unhappy or perhaps uncontrollable in one home would often be quite satisfied and amenable in more congenial surroundings, and occasionally cases will arise calling for much patience and thought on the part of the committee. As these children are taken in nearly every case from the poorer classes, they will be more at home and more likely to thrive among working people of modest pretensions. It is very essential that in the homes of foster parents habits of cleanliness and tidiness should prevail, that truthfulness should be strictly observed and bad language be forbidden. With such conditions, and a genuine love for the child, the lack of a bank account is of small importance.

Children placed out in foster homes must in all cases be treated as equals, dining at the family table, attending day and Sabbath schools, and afforded opportunities of enjoyment and recreation in common with other children. They may be employed in household errands and service to a reasonable extent, and the faithful foster parent will assist them in acquiring a knowledge of suitable domestic and out-door work. Care must, however, be taken by the committee to see that they are not used or treated as servants—a practice altogether too common among those who apply for the care of dependent children.

Later on, when children have been placed out, and it becomes the duty of the committee to visit them and inspect their surroundings, a great deal must be left to the tact and discretion of the visitor. An effort should be made to establish a friendly feeling between the foster mother and the visitor, so that the visits may not be regarded as an intrusion, and in the course of a conversation many little facts will come to light that will materially ass'st the visitor in arriving at proper conclusions. By cultivating the powers of observation, and especially noting the looks and manner of the child, a fair idea will usually be gained of how matters stand. While seeking to fully ascertain if the child is well treated and happy in his or her surroundings, it will be necessary to avoid creating in the mind of the child, by injudicious questions, distrust of the foster parents. Also, where the visitor finds a thoroughly satisfactory state of affairs, the heartiest recognition of the invaluable service rendered should be accorded. The aim of the visitor and of the committee should be to establish such a relationship that both the child and the foster parent will regard them as friends, and be mutually interested in the visits. All matters of doubt, or any difficulty that may arise, and which cannot be disposed of by the committee, should be at once referred to the Central Office, and when the circumstances warrant it, there should be no delay in at any time removing a child.

It has been thought—and it is so set forth in the Act—that girls at twelve years of age, and boys at fourteen, should become self-supporting. This is a matter in which the committee may be of great service, assisting the foster parents in obtaining suitable employment for the children, and arranging such agreements as will ensure the training of the boys and girls in congenial occupations, at such remuneration as their s rvices entitle them to. It is important that as far as possible the tastes and inclinations of the child should be considered in the selection of employment.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to again refer to the supreme importance of the work, and to urge upon the committee the need that they should be faithful to the children before any other consideration. Th's is a new work in Ontario, and its success in large measure depends upon the Visiting Committees. The task is at once a sacred and a delicate one, and members of the committees should realize themselves as occupying the position of parents towards these children of the State. Remember that these little ones have been wronged, that their forlorn condition does not arise from any fault of their own, that they crave affectionate and forbearing treatment, and that they have a right to receive at the hands of the community a home and a chance to develop their capabilities. Seek for them an entrance into a warm motherly heart—and into a home where morality, temperance and industry prevail. Where these prime conditions are found all minor rules to ensure the best welfare of the child will be easily and pleasantly adjusted—without them success can only be regarded as doubtful. Frequent correspondence with the Central Office is solicited, and any advice or assistance possible will always be cheerfully offered.

J. J. KELSO, Superintendent.

With many of the members I opened a correspondence, which will ultimately lead to important results. In the villages and country districts there is reason to hope that the visiting committee will find many good homes for the little ones who are now waiting in our orphanages and shelters. If each member could only realize the great service he or she may render the community and the children, by searching out and reporting to me approved homes and the age of the child desired, a great work might begin without further delay. In all our cities there are needy children for whom these homes are wanted. One of the city refuges recently reported having two bright children for disposal, whose misfortune

was illegitimacy, and there are also orphaned and deserted children, wronged and injured beyond repair, in the shelters and public institutions of the Province waiting for homes. If only given a chance in life, with good surroundings and some share of human love and kindness, why should they not become useful and honorable citizens, a credit and a joy to faithful foster-parents! I repeat that there can be no work more Christ-like than that of saving these young children—the innocent sufferers from misfortune and injustice. Some of the members of the committee do not as yet understand their duties, being under the impression that they are expected to rescue abused and neglected children. Now, they are not asked to do this, but rather to help find homes for the little ones already rescued and now in the shelters of the children's aid societies.

For the guidance of those wishing to obtain children I issued the following application form:

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A FOSTER CHILD.

NOTE.—This form is for parties desirous of receiving children as members of their family and not for service. It should be made out by the mother of the household, the husband signing as a consenting party.

Ont., 189

To J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto:

I, hereby make application to have the care and training of a aged about . I am a resident of in the County of . My husband's name is , and his occupation . Our nearest railroad station is , and post office address

The following is a description of our home:

Our family consists of the following (*give ages*):

Others living with us are:

I belong to the Church, and can refer you for references to the following three gentlemen:

If entrusted with the care of a child, I would give it a good home, treat it kindly and be willing to agree to any rules laid down for its care and protection.

(Signed)

HUSBAND'S AGREEMENT.

I, have read over the application made by my , and I fully agree with her in this matter. If a child is entrusted to us, I hereby engage to use my best endeavors to protect it from harm, either moral or physical, to advance its welfare and happiness and to train it up as a good and useful citizen.

(Signed)

CLERGYMAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I am acquainted with the above-named applicant, her husband and family. I have read over the foregoing statement and believe it to be true, and I believe the family to be one to which may safely be entrusted the physical or moral training of either male or female children. I shall be glad to exercise pastoral supervision over any children placed in their care.

Clergyman of the

To

(Date)

It will be observed that in the foregoing form the application is to be made by the mother or female head of the household. This is following the experience of Australia, and as the application concerns children under ten years of age it will readily be seen that the woman with whom the little ones will have most to do should be the applicant. To give the agreement all necessary legal significance, and in order that harmony may be known to exist, a clause of endorsation is signed by the husband. In order that no opportunity may be lost it might be well to know that any intending applicant may send the information asked for in the foregoing without waiting for the printed form.

The application for a boy or girl for service is slightly different in wording, as follows :

APPLICATION FOR A BOY OR GIRL FOR SERVICE.

Ont., 189

To J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

I, , hereby make application for a aged about to live in my home and assist in . I am a resident of and my occupation is. Our nearest railroad station is , and post office address

The following is a description of my home : (State whether property is owned or rented).

Our family consists of the following (*give ages*) :

Others living with us are :

I belong to the Church, and can refer you for references to the following three gentlemen :

If entrusted with the care of a child, I would give it a good home, treat it kindly and be willing to agree to any rules laid down for its care and protection. I would also pay such sum for its services as may hereafter be agreed.

(Signed)

NOTE.—If applicant has had any children of this class in the past, full particulars must be given.

For the assistance of members of visiting committees in reporting on the suitability of homes offered in their neighborhood the following form was drawn up:

VISITING COMMITTEE'S CERTIFICATE.

District of Date

The Visiting Committee for have, by of their number, made due enquiry concerning the applicant, Mrs. of and her family, and have inspected her home and the accommodation she proposes to provide for the she applies for. We are satisfied that she and her husband are suitable persons to be entrusted with the care of children, and that they and their children are of good moral character. We therefore recommend that the application be granted. We also undertake, should any children be entrusted to the applicant, to exercise supervision over them in accordance with the conditions and the regulations that may from time to time be in force; to endeavor by counsel, and when necessary, by the exercise of the authority conferred upon us, to preserve them from evil and immoral influences and example, and to report regularly to the Superintendent of Dependent Children, and also to the Children's Aid Society of , concerning their physical and moral welfare.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

Material assistance by members of the visiting committees has as yet only been given in a few instances, since the appointments have been recent and the work but imperfectly understood. I shall, however, call into requisition the services of the members when cases are reported from rural districts, and in furnishing information as well as in ascertaining available homes, they will be able to give much valuable aid.

The question may be raised by some that such a system will give rise to espionage, and will be objectionable to those disposed to receive and care for children. To guard against this, much will depend upon the tact and discretion of the visitor. In my circular-letter I endeavored to point out this danger, and all sensible people will see the wisdom of performing work of this kind in a friendly and reasonable spirit. On the other hand, no one should object to a child being visited and its condition enquired into, and if they are endeavoring to do what is right they will have nothing to fear from the closest scrutiny. To place a child in a strange home and leave it unvisited is a great wrong to the child, and in some cases it may prove so to the foster parents, since a friendly visitor could settle any little points of difference and express appreciation of kindness shown to the child.

The following cases indicate to some extent the important service that might be rendered by the children's visiting committees should the various orphanages and children's homes desire to avail themselves of such assistance:

In July I received a complaint from the secretary of one of the homes that a girl, placed out with a farmer in Wellington County, had not been properly treated, and they desired her return to Toronto. The farmer had been advised

to this effect, but he took no notice of the communication, and the girl herself was so dissatisfied that she wrote threatening to run away. The matter seemed to require prompt action, and I volunteered to go up at once and bring the child to Toronto This offer was accepted and I left the next day. I had no difficulty in securing possession of the girl and returning her to the home, and as the farmer was clearly in the wrong, I charged him $10 for expenses, which amount he paid The girl was provided with a situation where she is doing well. An active member of a Children's Visiting Committee residing in the neighborhood, could, I think, have fully attended to this case without difficulty or friction arising.

A short time ago I undertook a somewhat similar mission for the same Home. One of the wards of the Home had been placed out with a farmer in Simcoe County when 11 years of age. She remained there until past her 15th year, and then, alleging ill-treatment, ran away to a neighbor, who, it seems, had taken a fancy to her and held out an inducement of higher wages. The Board of the Home decided that she would have to return to Toronto, as they were not prepared to sanction the second arrangement, made without their knowledge or authority, and setting, as it undoubtedly would, a bad example to all other dependent children. I visited the place and interviewed all the parties concerned. When informed that she would have to return to Toronto the girl broke into hysterics and refused to move. When, after a great deal of delay, she was threatened with force, she made an excuse, slipped out the back door and disappeared. As her footprints were plainly visible in the deep snow, there was no difficulty in tracing which way she had gone, and, accompanied by the farmer, I followed the tracks, until, coming to a hill, we saw her a long way ahead fleeing swiftly along the road. We then returned and got out the horses, but did not overtake her until she was six miles away, and just at the door of some relatives of the people from whose house she started. Another scene ensued, and after losing a couple of hours endeavoring to persuade her to return, I was compelled to leave without her. Before doing so, however, I sought to protect her interests by drawing up and securing the proper signatures to an agreement, by which she was to be paid $2 per month and partly provided with clothing. This action I reported to the Home for their consideration, but they decided in favor of putting all necessary legal machinery into force to compel the girl's return, on account largely of the danger of establishing a precedent which would wrongfully guide other girls to take the law into their own hands. In this case also a member of aVisiting Committee could by an acquaintance with both parties have adjusted matters long before they came to a crisis, and I am sure this young girl might easily have been saved several unhappy years.

In this connection it is pleasing to mention that a lady residing at Thorold, Ont., called and very kindly volunteered to give any assistance possible in her neighborhood. The offer was most opportune since I had but recently placed

out a child in that locality, and was in need of someone residing near by to pay an occasional friendly visit. This mission was accepted, and the service thus rendered will be of great value. Other ladies residing in the smaller towns and villages of the Province might follow this good example, and if those who are interested in this work will write to me I think I can show them how they can give important aid.

Homes Provided for Children.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the work was an application received from a well-to-do farmer, residing in a western county. Having lost two children by diphtheria, he and his wife were anxious to secure a little girl to fill the vacant place and wrote to know if I could aid them. He was to visit Toronto shortly and would then see the child if I could find him one. I wrote that I would be pleased to assist, and, with the sanction of the management, selected a bright little girl, eight years of age, from one of the Homes. A new dress was made for her, and it was arranged that she should meet her proposed guardian at the residence of the Corresponding Secretary of the Home. The farmer called, was delighted with the child, and willingly signed an agreement, not only to give her a good home, but also to make an annual payment, so that on the attainment of her 18th birthday she should have $100 in cash. The little girl seemed quite pleased with the arrangement, and, from his general reputation and manner, the farmer is one in whose hands the future of the child may safely be entrusted.

About the same time I had some correspondence with a lady in the Niagara district, which led to a family home being provided for another little girl.

Demand for Growing Children.

From the farming district, within a radius of fifty to seventy-five miles, I received a number of applications for children from 11 to 15 years of age to assist in house and farm work. I found, on enquiry at the various institutions, that children of 11 or 12 years of age were very scarce, since the managers of the institutions had no difficulty in finding them situations. In all the institutions there are many intelligent, good-looking and healthy children from infancy up to eight years of age, for whom foster homes would be very acceptable, and if taken young, so that they might grow up in the family and assimilate themselves to new conditions, these children would, in the majority of cases, turn out wel and prove a comfort and blessing to those who cherished them in youth. But these are not sought after as they might be and are consequently compelled to lead a somewhat artificial existence until ready for the market.

The letters I have received and the intercourse I have had with farmers and with those connected with the various juvenile emigration agencies, prove beyond doubt that there is a real and important demand throughout the country for

juvenile labor. Adult labor is scarce, and even when attainable it is expensive, while growing lads, after a little experience, can do much of the required work for half the pay. When treated kindly and not overworked they usually enjoy their occupation and develop a healthy and robust physique. A great evil, to which public opinion has frequently been directed, is the steady gravitation of population to large cities, robbing the smaller towns of their importance and business activity, and leaving the rural districts with a force insufficient to develop the resources of the soil. If this be true, should it not be the constant aim of those engaged in juvenile rescue work to deport to rural districts as many dependent children as possible, at such an age as will enable them to acquire a taste for their new surroundings, and if we are not ourselves able or willing to meet the demand, should we exclude other children from these benefits?

Juvenile Immigration.

I venture to touch upon the much-discussed question, whether or not the importation of English children should be prohibited. During the past six months I have given some attention to the subject. In addition to closely following the newspaper comments, I wrote to each of the agencies bringing children to Ontario—seven in number—and obtained full statistics and reports of their work. I also talked the matter over with leading farmers when opportunity offered and sought to bring an unbiased judgment to a decision. The conclusion I arrived at was that the benefit to the Province, generally, far outweighs the attendant evils. The comparatively few cases where these children have found their way into the police court, and the wide publicity given to such events, have blinded the eyes of many people to the immense number of children who have done well and are now useful and respected members of society, saved from the degradation in which they were born and lifted to self-respecting citizenship. During 1892, the number of children brought to Ontario from England and Scotland by the seven agencies was 1,574, while in 1893 the number was 1,807. In the past fifteen years nearly 10,000 children from the old country have found homes in this Province, and there can be no doubt but that the great majority of them have done well. It must be remembered, too, that those who succeed in life are not anxious that their antecedents should be publicly known, and their benefactors are thus deprived of incontrovertible testimony as to the good work accomplished. The weakest point in this work from a Canadian standpoint is the fact that the supervision of the children imported is exceedingly loose. There cannot avoid being occasional children who will develop evil tendencies, and these should not be allowed to become a burden upon the tax payers of this country. If suitable regulations were adopted, many of the objections now raised would be met, and I am sure the various agencies would be willing to comply with any reasonable conditions imposed upon them.

Probably the strongest argument would be that the importation of these children interfered with plans for the amelioration of the condition of our own children. But so far there has been no clashing. In the past work of this kind has not been taken up in Canada. It should and will be in the future, and when the two interests come into collision it will be time to seek a remedy. No one doubts but that Canadian children have the first claim upon our consideration, and when their interests are clearly shown to suffer I trust I shall be foremost in their advocacy.

ILL-TREATED CHILDREN.

It would be impossible, even in a report calling for the fullest details, to mention the thousand and one matters attended to, small in themselves, but having an important bearing upon the successful carrying out of the Act. No. opportunity has been lost of advancing the cause of the children, yet the field is so vast one can never feel that enough has been accomplished. The following might be cited as sample cases of those receiving attention:

An Unwanted Boy.

Some time ago, I received a letter from a clergyman, calling attention to the case of a boy who was grossly neglected and ill-treated by his parents. This case occurred at a village some twenty miles from Toronto. The lad was about 11 years of age, and his ill-treatment was due to a slight mental deficiency and to the fact that his mother was dead and the father had married again. It was charged by neighbors that the boy was compelled to sleep out of doors, his food being left on the back steps for him, and that his clothes were sewed together, so that he could not take them off. At the time of writing he had been for two months a wanderer in the village, getting a meal where he could and sleeping in stables and outhouses, his father not taking trouble to ascertain his whereabouts, or his mode of living. I wrote to the reeve of the village, and receiving a full confirmation of the ill-treatment, visited the place and interviewed the parents. After talking the matter over, I informed them that unless they were prepared to sign an agreement to pay the boy's board I would prosecute them for cruelty. I then drew up this agreement which both the man and his wife accepted and signed, the reeve attaching his signature as witness:—

Aug. 3rd, 1893.

We, A. B. and C. B. agree to pay for the support and care of D. B. at the rate of $8 per month, for the next six months, dating from the 1st of August, 1893, and we agree not to interfere with the said boy, or seek to remove him from the home in which he may be placed by the Superintendent of Neglected Children of Ontario. The said money will be paid monthly, at the end of each month to Reeve of

I then called upon an elderly couple who had been very kind to the lad in his extremity, and finding them good, honest people, well spoken of in the neighborhood, made the following agreement with them, which was duly signed and witnessed :—

I, Mrs. do hereby engage in consideration of my receiving the sum of $8 per month, to receive and care for D. B. as my own child—to provide him with proper food, clothing, lodging and washing, and to endeavor to train him in habits of truthfulness, obedience, personal cleanliness and industry ; to take care that he shall attend church, day school and Sunday school, unless prevented by sickness or other urgent cause, and that he shall have every opportunity for improvement mentally, both myself and my daughter agreeing to take special pains with him to this end. I agree to be guided by any rules laid down by the Superintendent of Neglected Children, and to deliver up the said boy to anyone authorized by him to receive it.

I, T. C., having read over the above agreement entered into by my wife, am prepared to assist in carrying it out.

The boy was very happy in the new arrangement and the reeve undertook to act as local guardian. When this report closed the boy was still in the foster home, progressing favorably and receiving kinder treatment than he had known previously. The payment in this case may seem large, but it has to be remembered that the lad is mentally defective.

Dependent Children and Rural Municipalities.

I desire to call attention to the great hardship and injustice imposed upon children by municipal authorities seeking to avoid responsibility for their maintenance. When a child through the defection of its parents is thrown upon the care of the municipality, every effort seems to be made to prove it a fit subject for an idiot asylum or a reformatory—so that it may be supported at Government expense. Frequently in the past comparatively innocent children have been committed to reformatories simply that the municipality might shirk its plain duty to care for and maintain its indigent children. This is a great wrong to the children and it must have a blighting influence on their career, turning them in the direction of crime and pauperism. A few days ago, I received a letter from one of the sheriffs, stating that two children, one six and the other nine years of age, had been committed to the county gaol as vagrants, simply because they were homeless and the municipality in where they had lived was unwilling to do better for them. If this were an isolated case it would not require comment, but it unfortunately is typical of the general indifference that has prevailed. One municipal council on learning of the adoption of the new Act imagined that the Government had established a large institution for the maintenance of the unwanted children of the Province. I received a letter from the clerk asking me if I would be kind enough to let him know if there was such an institution kept up by the Government. I answered as follows :—

Toronto, Nov. 15, 1893.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your enquiry I would say : An Act was passed last session by the Ontario Legislature for the better protection of children, the chief feature of which is

that it provides for the placing or boarding out of all dependent children in private families. If there are any dependent children in your district who have lived there for a year past and there are no relatives who can be made to support them, it is clearly the duty of the municipality to board them out and see that they have opportunities for growing up as good and useful citizens. The community in which they live should surely protect and care for little ones unable to look after themselves. I send you a copy of the Act and if I can be of any further service kindly command me.

Is is to be hoped that with a more enlightened public sentiment on the treatment of dependent children and with Children's Aid Societies actively engaged in various parts of the Province, such cases will become of rare occurrence.

A Young Girl's Danger.

As illustrating the need of protecting children, sometimes even from their nearest relatives, the following case might be mentioned:—On September 29, I was called upon by a well-known city mission worker who asked my intervention in the case of a little girl whose term of commitment to the Girls's Home was about to expire, but whose parents and relatives were of such a character as to mean almost certain ruin were the child again placed under their control. Ascertaining from other sources the correctness of this report, I wrote to the lady managers of the Home requesting that the child be detained until suitable action could be taken to have a proper guardianship declared by the court, as provided for in the Act. This was readily agreed to, but a short time after a respectably-dressed woman called at the Home and demanded the girl, claiming to be her sister and stating that she was the wife of a druggist in Detroit. She was referred to me, but as I happened to be out of town, she waited upon Judge McDougall, who in turn referred her to Staff-Inspector Archibald's department. A correspondence was opened with the Detroit authorities and information was received that the woman was of evil character and resided in a well-known house of ill-repute. The child still remains in the Home.

Neglected Children.

The following is an instance of a class of cases which I find likely to be of frequent occurrence:—At the time of writing I have in hand for investigation the case of two little girls in a country district some twenty miles north-east of Toronto. The children are ten and twelve years of age respectively. They are living with a step-father and the mother is said to be of weak intellect. The charge is made by a number of very respectable people that the children are kept in great misery and ignorance; not allowed to attend school, but sent to beg, and that they are in constant danger of ill-treatment and moral contamination. An older sister, when a little over fourteen years of age disappeared, and none of the neighbors know what became of her. The twelve-year old girl had for a time been taken in and cared for by a lady in the district, but on receipt of a threatening letter from the step-father, sent through a lawyer, gave her up, and the child was once more sent out begging in rags and dirt. The correspondents state that good homes can be found for the children if they can be legally separated from the step-father. I have written to the Reeve and other local authorities and hope to arrange a solution that will ensure better treatment for the children.

KINDRED SUBJECTS.

During the month of October I had the privilege of attending two World's Congresses at Chicago, interested in work on behalf of neglected children—the Humane Congress and the Waif-Saving Congress. Both conventions were held in the same week, and at each I had the honor of explaining the Ontario law. Many enquiries on particular points were made by delegates at the time and since, and much good will, I hope, result. The interchange of thought at such gatherings cannot fail to be helpful to all participating, and as the majority of the delegates were representatives of large local movements, the far-reaching effects of the Conference can hardly be estimated.

Since my appointment, also, I have corresponded with a number of societies and departments engaged in children's work in the United States, Great Britain and Australia, and have received some useful reports and sample copies of forms used by them in carrying on the work. These are very much appreciated, and I shall at all times be glad to receive any literature bearing upon the neglected children problem. Such favors will always be reciprocated.

The Curfew Law.

Although entirely optional with municipalities, the provisions of the Act relating to the Curfew bell have been put into operation in several of the towns and villages of the Province. It has existed for some time in Berlin, Waterloo, and Owen Sound, and during the past two months has been taken advantage of in Cornwall, Barrie, Georgetown and Rat Portage, and, it may be, in other places from which I have not heard.

Trial of Children.

Although not directly a part of this work, I take the liberty of referring to an evil of long standing, and one to which public attention has frequently been called, namely, the trial of young children in the same court and under the same procedure as old and hardened offenders. Although the degrading influence of such a system has been recognized on all hands, the law necessary to secure a change is still delayed. Two years ago Sir John Thompson was interviewed on the subject, with the result that the following clause was inserted in the revision of the criminal code:

"The trials of all persons apparently under the age of sixteen years shall, so far as it appears expedient and practicable, take place without publicity, and separately and apart from that of other accused persons, and at suitable times to be designated and appointed for that purpose."

This clause has proved absolutely valueless, since in no case has a magistrate considered it either expedient or practicable. The appointment under an Ontario law of a Commissioner in Toronto, to try juvenile offenders, has also proved of no service, it being held that such a Commissioner could not proceed under federal laws. As the chief offence for which children are arrested is that of larceny, it

is plain to be seen that no improvement can be effected until an explicit law is enacted by the Dominion Parliament. This, it is hoped, will be obtained at the approaching session, and it is safe to predict that such a law, properly carried out, will accomplish very important results in checking crime in its incipient stages. In the Ontario Act the fullest possible provision is made for the separate confinement and trial of all children guilty of offences against provincial laws, but unfortunately the chief offence committed by children—that of larceny—comes within Dominion jurisdiction. The Ontario law on this point, would, if enacted by the Dominion Parliament, meet the case.

Sample Cases of Neglected Boys.

In conversation with Mr. Charles W. McKim, Superintendent of the Toronto Newsboy's Home, that gentleman mentioned several striking instances of the need of rescue work among children. At my suggestion he wrote the two following accounts, both of which are very similar to many cases I have myself known:

Bad Home Influences.

As Superintendent of the Newsboys Lodging and Industrial Home, I became interested in a little boy of eight years, living on Edward Street in this City.

I called at that address and was soon in possession of facts which made me anxious to remove the boy from his present surroundings.

The mother of the lad is an abandoned woman, frequently intoxicated, and up to the time I called, had kept the boy with her in a house of ill-repute. She was willing to dispose of the boy as he had become a nuisance to her and accordingly I brought him to this Institution.

She also told me that she was a widow having lost her husband in the Humber accident, and that the boy was beyond her control. I brought the boy away with me at once, and started him at school, where for some months during the winter, he did very well.

Occasionally, however, he would absent himself and return to his mother, and on going after him on one occasion, I found him among a lot of women who were all drinking; his mother being one of the number.

As he contracted the habit of stealing, and as the weather became warm, would remain out for several nights at a time, sleeping in sheds, etc., I made application to the Morality Department to have him committed to the Industrial School; having first obtained the consent of his mother, who promised to be on hand to sign the papers at the proper time. These arrangements were all made without the boy's knowledge and when the day on which he was to be committed arrived, I brought him to the office. When his mother came she was in a drunken rage, and demanded her boy, and, as the officer then in the office did not know anything of the case, she was referred to me. She came to the Home and stated that her husband had returned to the city and that she would not have her boy committed as they could now support him. I gave her no satisfaction and immediately informed the police of her conduct, so that they would be prepared for her when she returned to the office. When next I called at the Department I found that she had obtained her wish and taken her boy away with her.

Since that time (now some weeks ago) the boy has been running wild on the street all day long and has not spent one day in school.

He is living with a disreputable character on Centre Avenue, who has been obliged to seek charity herself. I again reported the case to the Department and they have promised to deal with it.

The keepers of the house on Edward Street, from which the boy was originally taken, are now on remand charged with keeping a house of ill-fame. The boy is now in the Industrial School.

A Young Lad's Career.

About seven weeks ago a little boy of eleven years was sent to me from the Morality Department to see if I could do anything for him. I knew the little fellow well, for he had been convicted for larceny twice and had just been convicted of shop-breaking. I was convinced that I could not do anything with the boy as he had been running wild with a gang of young criminals for years and had been educated to everything that is bad, and so I urged that he be sent at once to the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico. I was told that he would be sent in a few days, but that it was desirable that I should keep him for some days at least. I did so and had no end of trouble with him as he would defy all rules and go and come, and do as he liked. One Sunday he jumped the fence and made off when I had forbidden him to go out, and that night I discovered him sleeping in a neighbouring vacant lot. I thought it best to have the boy taken to the station by the officer on the beat and charged with being a vagrant, hoping that that would be the means of sending him more quickly to the Industrial School. I did this and when he appeared in the court next morning I told the Staff Inspector (who was present), and asked him to push the matter, but on no account to send the boy back to me. Through some mistake the name of the boy was not entered on the calendar and he was let out, and nothing done in the matter. He returned to the Home that night and I decided to lay information against him myself, and have him tried for being a vagrant, and accordingly did so.

The magistrate then ordered him to be sent to the Industrial School.

As the boy's father was leaving the city a few days before, I got him to sign a paper to the effect that he was anxious to have him committed. I showed this paper to the magistrate, and he said that it was all right. It happened, however, that a brother of the boy, about eighteen years of age, was present in the Police Court when this boy was arraigned, and, as he was remanded for some days to have the necessary arrangements made for his being sent to the School, the brother concocted a scheme to get him off. He secured the services of a woman to come and personate the boy's mother and employed a lawyer to defend the boy. This was done aside from the magistrate while the boy was on remand and so he was let off.

The following day these brothers broke into and entered a store on Jarvis Street and stole a number of medals and coins valued at about $300. The older one was caught, but not the younger, and I was asked to assist in finding him. I discovered him some little time afterwards and had him arrested, feeling sure that now at least he would be properly disposed of. He was again arraigned on this charge, and what was my surprise when he was *discharged because he was considered too young to understand the nature of the offence.*

He is now running wild on the streets and going to the bad as quickly as he can. His father was in a state of intoxication when last I saw him, and spoke in such foul language that I was obliged to leave him, and it is with this father the boy is now living.

LITERATURE ISSUED.

For general distribution I recently had 5,000 copies of the following circular printed, and it has already proved very useful:

NEGLECTED!

If not Rescued what will His Future be?

In the person of this neglected child is presented the type of many such children, who are growing up to be burdens to themselves and the community, because unloved and uncared for in early childhood.

In the wage-earning ranks there is room for this boy, if only a friendly hand will guide.

[Picture of Neglected Child.]

Can we afford that these boys should be lost to honor, virtue and usefulness?

In Ontario there is now a law under which benevolent people may unite to rescue and protect all ill-treated or neglected children. Is there such an organization in your city? If not, every moment lost means a suffering child left without protection, or neglected children allowed to drift on to wretchedness and crime. This noble work should appeal to the charity of everyone. Of all philanthropic efforts, child-saving is the most hopeful, and in the end the most economical.

Note.—For further information write to J. J. Kelso, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

[REVERSE SIDE.]

The presence of large numbers of neglected children in every centre of population is a satire on our civilization and a sure indication of a selfish and predatory social system.

The question of child-saving—that is, the true training and teaching of all children, is the first step towards laying the foundations of a permanent and perfect social fabric.

The age is advancing morally and socially, and by the adoption of practical preventive measures it is hoped to stay the cultivation of evil.

To remove destitute, neglected or abandoned children from evil guardianship and surroundings and place them in virtuous family homes is a duty we owe to ourselves, to the children, to humanity, to God.

In this question of child-saving we have the key to every social problem, for it is at the back and beginning of every one. It affects every condition of life and our individual and national well-being, and it will decide the destinies of two worlds—a world of happiness and a world of woe.

No investment gives a better return to-day on the capital put out than work among the children of the poor. It will pay any community twice over to rescue and protect its helpless and friendless children—assisting them to become self-supporting and self-respecting—rather than to provide reformatories, prisons, asylums, and other institutions at immense cost.

This is a work in which every citizen may have a worthy part. No defenceless child should be allowed to be systematically ill-treated or neglected. There is a law to punish every wrong-doer, and parents who fail to love and protect their offspring forfeit thereby their right to consideration. To secure justice for every child, it is necessary that citizens

generally should realize their responsibility in this matter. When you know or hear of a child being ill-treated or wronged, either by parent or anyone else, report the case at once to some one in authority. Do not fail in this. Report to the Children's Aid Society, or if none yet exists, apply to the chief constable, the crown attorney or the county judge. No one can escape responsibility by claiming it is not his business. It is everyone's business. A suffering child has an irresistible claim on the heart and conscience of every man and woman in the Province; in its weakness and helplessness it presents a plea that none should seek to resist.

Neglected and Friendless Children.

Following is an extract from an article recently published in the *Canadian Magazine*:

In this latter part of the nineteenth century, more attention is being paid to the causes and sources of crime than ever before. Every day it is becoming more evident that in the past, much effort has been wasted in dealing with effects rather than causes, and the most advanced thinkers now fully acknowledge that to effectively grapple with crime and vice, thought and effort must be concentrated on the children of the poor. The governing power must come to regard the child as a future citizen, and must see that it has opportunities for education and for development along the lines of industry and morality. A child's education begins from its earliest infancy, and the State has a right to insist that its training shall be such as to fit it ultimately for the proper discharge of its duties and responsibilities. We all know the difficulties experienced in influencing for good the inmates of reformatories and penal institutions, the years of labor that have been exhausted in seeking to break the chains that bind the drunkard. How much more hopeful the outlook when we deal at once and directly with the little children, and implant in their young minds aims and aspirations that shall carry them safely through life!

Very little thought has been given to these children. They have been neglected by parents, neglected by law-makers, neglected by school boards, and only thought of by the faithful mission worker, who, in the absence of suitable laws and the lack of public recognition, could accomplish but little of a permanent character. It would not be too much to say that seventy-five per cent. of the criminals of to-day were made such in early childhood. It is true that occasionally a young man of good family and occupying a position of trust gives way to temptation and falls to the criminal ranks, but he seldom remains there, usually returning after a short time to law-abiding citizenship.

The habitual criminal is made such in childhood, and he continues to live by crime, not voluntarily so much as necessarily. His actions indicate the early training working to its logical conclusion. There are children on our streets at this moment who will almost surely be criminals. It is their hard and cruel fate. They are consigned to it by neglectful and vicious parents, and by the indifference and shortsightedness of the community, through its authorized representatives.

Are we justified in expecting otherwise than that evil training shall bear evil fruit?

Consider the case of a child born of drunken and degraded parents growing up in a hot-bed of vice; hearing nothing but profanity and obscenity; learning nothing of the difference between right and wrong; no prayer whispered over its cradle; no pure thoughts of a better life instilled into its budding mind; its playground the street; its companions equally benighted with itself. It cannot attend school; it has no clothes; it is not kept clean; the mother would not take the trouble to send it, and school boards are not always sufficiently interested to provide accommodation and enforce attendance. Growing up

untrained, except in evil and sharp, cunning ways, the child at seven or eight years of age is sent out to sell papers or to beg, sometimes to steal, on the streets constantly, and with companions older in vice than himself. The boy learns rapidly, until at fifteen or sixteen he becomes a thief when opportunity offers. and trusts to luck to escape detection and retain freedom.

With the girl the downward course is somewhat different, though the result is essentially the same. Escape from the family quarrels and squalor is sought on the streets, where vice is easily learned, and the road to comfort and luxury made to appear comparatively easy, until by stages she sinks into a common outcast, unpitied and unloved.

Thus are the ranks of the criminal classes supplemented, and thus is perpetuated the curse of evil that stands as a constant menace to life and property, and continues to hold over every community a sense of insecurity. And where, we may well ask, lies the blame for this state of things? Not with the helpless victim of untoward circumstances, but with the parents, and with the community which failed to step in when the parents proved false to their duty.

In proposing a remedy, the first essential is education. Not education in the narrow sense of mere intellectual instruction; but education which cultivates the heart and the moral nature, which inculcates truthfulness and gentleness and modesty and calls out the purest and noblest instincts of humanity. In providing such an education it may, and often will, be necessary to remove the child from its natural parents. In this enlightened age it is a recognized principle that no man or woman has a right to train a child in vice, or debar it from opportunities for acquiring pure and honest habits; and if parents are not doing justly by by their children, they forfeit their right to continued guardianship. This principal is now a legal enactment in almost every Christian land, and it is only in the careful yet unfaltering use of this power that we can hope for a noticeable reduction in our prison population. It is a duty we owe to ourselves; it is far more a duty we owe to the children who are thus unfortunately placed. Every resource of the law should be exercised to compel such parents to pay for the education of the children removed from their control. For the protection of the child the removal is made; for the protection of the community, the unworthy parent should be compelled to pay to the last farthing.

For all such children real homes should be sought where they may develop naturally and grow up in common with all other children. An institution is not a home, and never can be made such, though it may be useful as a temporary abode in which to prepare the little one for the family circle. No child should be kept permanently in an institution, however good, and this is something that cannot be too frequently pointed out, since there are orphanages that retain children for periods of from five to ten years. J. J. Kelso.

The Children's Act.

An article on The Children's Act, written by the Hon. J. M. Gibson for the January number of the *Methodist Magazine*, presents the subject so clearly that I venture to give here a few extracts from it:

After careful consideration of the Prison Reform Commissioner's findings, and of the subject generally, the Government decided that a broad and comprehensive measure, dealing with neglected and dependent children, would be of more permanent advantage than any piecemeal measure of partial Prison Reform. "Prevention is better than cure," and it is generally admitted that the criminal classes are constantly being recruited from the ranks of children who grow up amid unfavourable surroundings, which naturally qualify

for, and lead up to, criminal tendencies and habits. Remove the young from schools of crime, and place them under virtuous and benign influences, and almost in the same proportion do we cut off what, later on, will form a part of our criminal population.

. . . . . .

It is not merely by the infliction of physical injury and suffering that children are made the subjects of cruel treatment. The man who deliberately teaches his child to steal, whose home is a school of crime, and the mother who turns her apartments into a brothel, are practising the worst form of cruelty upon children whose natures are day by day being moulded under such immoral influences and surroundings.

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The provisions of the Act affecting neglected and dependent children contemplate the gradual introduction in Ontario of a new system of taking care of the unprovided-for orphans and waifs of the community. Instead of the crowded children's homes that are found in our cities and towns, the placing-out or foster-home system is provided for by the Act. This plan of caring for neglected and dependent children has for some years been in operation in the Australian colonies, and has been remarkably successful. The South Australia Act of 1872, authorizing the placing out of dependent children, is referred to by high authority as marking a new epoch in the treatment of children under government control throughout the Australian continent. The annual report of the New South Wales department for children show that that progressive colony is making haste to be quite abreast of the age in the matter of intelligent methods of reclaiming children.

Massachusetts has long had a system of this nature. The Michigan system is probably, as a state system, as complete and thorough in details as any in the world, and this system has been more or less followed by Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Minnesota and some other states.

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The Act contemplates that there shall be organized and incorporated Children's Aid Societies in the various cities, towns and larger villages: that these societies shall have for their object the putting into operation of the machinery and the enforcement of the provisions of the Act; and that an officer of any of these societies (who might well enough, at the same time, be a truant officer under the School laws) may be appointed and authorized to act as a constable. Such an officer would always be on the alert to direct cases of cruelty to children, as already mentioned, but would also be intrusted with a most important duty and authority as regards neglected children. The Act authorizes such officer of a Children's Aid Society to apprehend without warrant, and bring before the magistrate any neglected child under fourteen years of age.

The parents or custodian of the child are entitled to notice of the examination by the magistrate, and if the magistrate finds the child to be dependent or neglected within the meaning of the Act, or in a state of habitual vagrancy or mendicity, or ill treated so as to be in peril of life, health, or morality, by continued personal injury, or by grave misconduct, or habitual intemperance of the parents or guardian, he may order the delivery of the child to the Children's Aid Society, and the Society may send the child to their temporary home to be kept until placed in an approved foster home. The Aid Society then becomes the legal guardian of the child, and may place children in families under written contracts during minority, or for a shorter period, at discretion. Towards the expenses of caring for children in temporary homes or in foster homes where they are not taken without compensation, the municipalities to which they belong are required to pay one dollar weekly for each child. . . . . .

A visiting committee is to be appointed in each electoral division, consisting of six persons, not less than three of whom are to be women, who are to serve without compensation and co-operate with the Children's Aid Societies under the direction of the Provincial Superintendent. It is expected that these committees will prove effective agencies for the selection of homes where children may be received to be cared for, and that much may be done in the way of promoting and encouraging, even in the rural parts of the country, a philanthropic sentiment any interest on behalf of neglected, abandoned, and destitute children.

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An important function of the visiting committee is the supervision of children placed out. Each child is expected to be visited by some member of the committee for the electoral division where the child is placed at least once every three months; and in this way there is a safeguard provided against mistakes in placing out. Where a child appears to be unhappy, or for any reason not doing well, or where there appears a probability of the child being benefited by a change to some other home, the visiting committee have full power to make the change. The Superintendent will keep a record of each child, and the visiting committee are to report from time to time to the Superintendent as to their visitations and as to the care of each child placed out in their district. They are also to report to the Children's Aid Societies with reference to children placed out by these societies, so that the societies may have regular and reliable information regarding the care, oversight, education and general welfare of the children who have passed through their hands, and who still remain under the legal guardianship of these societies.

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In selecting homes for children, a very important responsibility rests with the visiting committee. The object should be to choose families who may be willing to take children for bringing up, not for the motive of obtaining cheap service from them, but because they like to have children in their homes. It remains to be seen whether or not an ample supply of homes may be found where children will be received without any remuneration for care and maintenance. There must, in this Province, be numerous cases where children, having grown up, have married and secured homes of their own, or have gone out into the world to do for themselves, leaving the old homestead childless and lonely, and where well selected children would be welcomed for their bright and gladdening presence and influence in the depleted family circle. Many homes have been blessed with children who have been removed by premature death, and others have never been brightened by their presence.

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With Children's Aid Societies in the centres of population, well organized and managed by earnest-minded people devoted to the work, searching out the children who are without parental care, neglected or abandoned, securing them from pernicious influences and surroundings, all tending in the wrong direction, and the voluntary committee throughout the Province seeking for desirable homes for these children, advising and assisting in the work of placing out and maintaining a watchful and kindly interest in the treatment they receive in their new homes and their education and progress towards independent, useful and honourable citizenship, a network agency can be established in our community capable of accomplishing wonderful results in reducing the number of those from whom the criminal classes are constantly being recruited.

. . . . . .

The system contemplates the gradual absorption by the community of the neglected and dependent children of the State. The process of absorption is more natural and more gradual, and consequently more successful, then can the result from the institution plan

of caring for these children. As far as possible, children to be dealt with, should be restored to these conditions under which all should be brought up. They should have the care of motherly and fatherly people, who, as their foster parents, may replace those they have lost, and under whose charge they may participate in the wholesome family influences, which afford the best training for a good and independent life. The matron of a Home cannot bestow her personal affection upon the large numbers under her control, and she should not single out a limited few to the exclusion of the others. The child's natural desire is for home life, for affection, and above all, parental love.

. . . . . .

There is no surer and more effective mode of improving society than the rescuing of neglected and dependent children from dangerous environments, wisely caring and providing for them during their early years, and giving them a good chance for a fair start in life. This is a busy world, and philanthropic work is too much confined to the few, but a movement of so vital importance to society should enlist the active co-operation and practical sympathies of all.

Report of an Australian Commission.

In Victoria, Australia, where the foster home system is in full operation, the adoption of that system was largely brought about by the report of a royal commission on Industrial and Reformatory schools. The institutions were growing so large and so numerous that a public enquiry was held to be a necessity. The Comission, after a careful investigation, condemned and protested against the continuance of the institutional system of caring for children on the following, among other grounds:

1. That the deprivation of all the natural domestic associations injuriously affected the health and spirits of the children.

2. That the bringing together of large numbers exposed them to dangers of contagion, both physical and moral.

3. That no opportunity was afforded for implanting in the mind those virtues which spring from the exercise of the domestic affections.

4. That the mere numbers prevented that attention to the peculiar disposition of each child (that individualization), which is the only effective means of bringing moral and religious influences to bear either on children or adults.

5. That the trades taught, even if efficiently imparted, which was often not the case, were of a kind to compel the children to take up their residence in towns, with their inevitable snares and temptations, when they might, and should be, dispersed throughout the rural districts where their labor would be in request.

6. That no family or domestic ties of any kind were being formed (an especially serious defect in the case of girls), no personal influences of "home" or "mother" or "father," or even of brother or sister.

The Commission further represented that the tendency of the system was to constantly increase the number of children thrown on the care of the state by reckless parents, so encouraging the growth of a permanent pauper element, and that its maintenance would involve an enormously and rapidly augmenting outlay, giving an average annual expenditure per child out of all proportion to the amount expended on the care and education of children of the same class outside the schools.

Responsibility of Parents.

One of the principal objections raised by those who look with doubt upon interference with the family relationship, is that parents will be glad to be relieved of the expense of bringing up their children, and will therefore neglect them purposely. The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Home Secretary of Great Britain, deals clearly with this point in one of his speeches before the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He says:

"Wherever a case is proved in which the child is thrown by the neglect or by the ill-treatment of its parents upon the public charge, there the state has a right which it ought unflinchingly to enforce, to come upon the parents and to get from them in the form of punishment or pecuniary indemnity, some return for the charge which they have thrown upon the community. The two processes must go hand in hand, and while it is important, where the necessities of the case require it, that you should seclude the child from the contaminating influence of a bad home and irresponsible parents, yet it is equally important that you should not encourage parents of that class to suppose that they will get a kind of premium or reward for the neglect of their natural duties. You should insist that wherever these duties are neglected they should make some adequate compensation to the state."

The Family Tie.

Probably no more delicate task could be intrusted to any individual or society than that of deciding when a child should be removed from a mother's control. The societies operating under this Act will, it is hoped, exercise great care in this respect, and only resort to such action when every other influence over the parents has been found of no avail. There is also an additional safeguard in the fact that all the evidence must be submitted to a judge, upon whom rests the responsibility of final action. In a speech delivered before the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said:

"There is one other principle I like to find is recognized by the Society. There is evidently no desire or intention to bring about a rupture of the parental tie where that can possibly be avoided. I attach a very great importance to that. I believe that really—where it can be shown that a child at home is unhappy, that its surroundings are not altogether satisfactory—that in fact in all cases where it is not possible to see danger either to the health or morals of the child, that it is better to try and improve the conditions than to rudely break them altogether. (Hear, hear.) I remember an incident which occurred to me some time ago, and which made upon my mind a great impression. I was being conducted over an industrial ship where there were a great number of children who had been committed for terms of years for slight offences. The gentleman who accompanied me pointed to the healthy condition of the children, to their happy looks, to the good food which was provided for them, and to the attention which was paid them. He said that they came in most instances from very miserable and unhappy homes, and, in fact, he said, 'I think the majority of them would much rather be here than where they came from.' There was a little boy standing by, a bright little fellow, and I said to him, 'How long have you been here?' He replied, "Two years and 133 days.' I turned to my friend and said, 'That child is counting the time. It does not look as if he preferred his home here to the home that he has left.' (Laughter.) I asked the boy some other questions, and he

told me he was very happy, that he liked his playmates, that the officers were very kind to him, that he had more food than he could eat, and many more satisfactory things. I said, 'Then you are better off here than you were at home.' 'Yes, sir.' was his answer. 'Do you want to go home?' 'Oh! Yes, sir.' 'But,' I said, 'if you are so happy here, if you tell me you are better here than you were at home, why do you want to go back?' 'Please, sir. I want to see my Aunt Fanny.' That was a very pathetic reply. (Hear, hear.) It showed that this child's affection—I heard afterwards that his parents were drunken, and that they treated him with cruelty and indifference—for the one person who stood in the place of his parents to him, who was the one blood-relation upon whose kindness he could rely, was nearer to him than the strongest sentiment or any appeal that you could make to his material comfort or welfare.'

CO-OPERATION SOLICITED.

In concluding this report it may not be out of place to urge upon all who read it, to give their assistance in carrying out this great work for the protection of all children from ill-treatment and neglect, and the providing of homeless or dependent children with family homes, where they will receive kind treatment and be given a chance of developing into good citizens. In the first place, no case seeming to require attention should be passed over unnoticed. If reported to the proper authorities and the negligent parent warned, the desired improvement may be effected and a child's life made much brighter and happier in consequence.

Another feature of the work is this: There are hundreds of bright children in the various institutions of the Province whose one great need is a family home. On the other hand, there are many good people whose homes are quiet and lonely, and whose hearts are drying up for lack of objects on which to lavish their sympathies and affections. Could they not try the experiment of one of these children in their midst? It might prove a great blessing to them, and if after a fair trial they did not wish to continue the arrangement, no difficulty would be experienced in returning the child.

For the better carrying on of this work, I would like to have the name and address of at least one child's friend in every village, to whom I might apply for information and assistance at any time. I would be glad if anyone reading this and desiring to volunteer would write to me.

Clergymen or others willing to present the claims of this work to their people will be supplied with any facts or literature at command, and their co-operation is solicited. This work on behalf of children should not be regarded as the work of one, or of a select few—it is the common cause of all—and only when this is fully understood and acted upon can the best success be looked for.

(No. 48).

Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

(No. 49).

Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes, 1887, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

(No. 50).

Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 24th day of April, 1893, for a Return giving the report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto appointed to inquire into the erection of the Biological Buildings, with the evidence upon which the said report is based; also, copies of all correspondence with the Government regarding the proposed Park Hospital, and all papers relating to the said Park Hospital, and all reports of any action which may have been or may be in contemplation by the Senate of the University of Toronto, the University Trustees or the Park Hospital Trustees, in connection with the lots leased to the Park Hospital Trustees; also, copies of any correspondence with the Government having reference to matters bearing upon Medical Education in Ontario and the relation of the University of Toronto thereto.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 19th, 1894.

Mr. Preston.

RETURN,

Giving report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, respecting the Biological Buildings and the evidence on which it is based; also, correspondence regarding the proposed Park Hospital Scheme, and correspondence with reference to Medical Education in Ontario and the relation of the University thereto.

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[Copy.]

60 Maitland St., April 13th, 1887.

To the Hon. Mr. Ross,
Minister of Education.

Dear Sir.—I herewith enclose a paper to which I respectfully ask your *earnest* attention, as from an experience as a Medical teacher of thirty-one years, I regard as very important. We went over all the ground in our conversation the other day, but the points are put together and appear to me to be very strong. We, as a body (Trinity Medical School), will feel much aggrieved if the power to create new teaching Medical power be given in the Act--for even if not carried out in the meantime it will lead to constant intriguing and planning and everlasting hot water—besides destroying our affiliation.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) W. B. GEIKIE.

To the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Senate of the University of Toronto:

Gentlemen,—At a meeting of the corporation of Trinity Medical School held a few days since, the report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto, was, in accordance with the letter of the Registrar, (Mr. Baker) accompanying it, laid before the corporation for consideration.

The report was very carefully gone over, section by section, and after mature deliberation regarding the scheme proposed in it the following conclusions were reached:

I. The proposal to form a new medical college to be called the University of Toronto Medical College, which shall be the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, is contrary to the policy of the Provincial University as established in 1853, and would practically destroy its character as a *Provincial University* so far as regards medical education, and would reduce it to the rank of *one*, amongst several, *competing Universities.*

II. The scheme submitted is also in the opinion of the corporation directly opposed to the Government scheme of college federation, which does not contemplate the amalgamation of the several federating colleges, but carefully preserves their identity, and secures self government to each—whereas the affiliation of several medical colleges with the University as at present, and for many years past, *is* in harmony with the college federation scheme, and this corporation cannot understand why there should now, in the department of medicine, be any departure from that policy.

III. That even if, as is not the case, the proposed scheme were practicable in all other respects, it has no satisfactory financial basis to rest upon—medical professors require to be adequately remunerated if they are to be expected to devote their chief energies to the duties of their respective chairs, and this would not be the case under the proposed plan, since it does not contemplate any provision for professors' salaries beyond the fees obtained from students. In the opinion of the corporation, so long as medical education is dependent for its support upon these fees alone, the present system is the best which can be devised, as it is eminently successful, does the country credit at home and abroad, and costs it nothing.

IV. The scheme as set forth in the report would not promote the interests of medical education in this Province—it would not tend to *decrease*, and would to a certainty *increase* the number of medical schools, while on the other hand the present system gives a healthy stimulus to exertion—encourages competition amongst the medical schools—begets an earnest desire on the part of the respective governing bodies of these, to be first

in efficiency and equipment—and a praiseworthy effort to educate men well, and thus fit them for success in their profession. This healthy rivalry between schools cannot injure the profession or the public, and benefits both, where, as in Ontario, all students wherever educated have to be examined by the Medical Councils' Examiners before being licensed to practise.

Experience has clearly shown that the institutions removed from competition, the teaching is not as a general rule progressive, nor is the management always characterized by energy and efficiency.

For the reasons above given, the corporation of Trinity Medical School is not willing to suspend its charter and enter into the scheme proposed in the Report.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the corporation of Trinity Medical School.

(Sgd.) WALTER B. GEIKIE,

Dean.

Toronto, April 6th, 1887.

No teacher, etc., in college to be a member except as a representative of his college.

No teacher, professor, or lecturer of any of the affiliated medical colleges or bodies shall hold a seat in the Senate of the University, except as a representative of the college or body to which he belongs;

The above is cut from the Ontario Medical Act, into which it was introduced for the express purpose, which it has served admirably of preventing the possibility of any *one* body or school acquiring by the election of a number of its acting staff to the Medical Council an undue influence on that body. But for this clause some bodies would have had several such members,and suspicion and heartburning and wrangling would have prevailed. Such has not been the case.

A similar danger will exist in the Senate unless a similar clause is added to guard against its occurrence. As a matter of fact for years past on the Senate this very state of things has existed—as many as four or five of one staff being members, and one only (the representative) representing his own school. This has acted powerfully in keeping students from going up for their degrees to Toronto University—for it has long been feared by candidates (without foundation as I believe), that all might not have equal justice done them.

The above clause would completely meet this danger.

[Copy.]

Toronto, 26th April, 1887.

Private.

My Dear Dr. Geikie,—Your note and enclosure reached me when I was too busy to reply. The session is now over and our decisions have become law. I hope nothing has passed that will prejudice any of the Medical Schools situated in Toronto.

Yours truly.

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Dr. Geikie,

60 Maitland St., Toronto.

[Copy.]

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, April 28th., 1887.

The Hon. The Minister of Education:

DEAR SIR,—I got your note marked "private" to-day. Our reasons for opposing the idea of a Toronto University teaching Medical Faculty were pretty fully given in the printed circular sent you. Another might have been added, that such a Faculty would not do anything to raise the standard of medical education which very properly is the work of the Medical Council—a body composed of medical men exclusively, and very anxious to do its full duty in this and every other respect.

Even a permissive clause in the Act we did not like—for it seemed likely to lead to continual efforts to obtain the required permission on the part of persons desirous of making places for themselves—and when our schools are as now, both satisfactory and successful it seems a pity to have them exposed to being kept in hot water needlessly. It might further have been added to the circular—that when a medical faculty existed in Toronto University as it did before 1853, and largely endowed too out of the University funds, it was the very reverse of successful, a little school held by Dr. Rolph in a stable, having given it opposition which led to its extinction—and with this warning before those of us old enough to remember these things, it seemed a pity to do anything likely to lead history in this particular to repeat itself, as it would most assuredly do—for our present schools, both of which by the bye are the offspring of that in the Queen street stable, are strong and vigorous, and we have had many years of hard work to give us a good, and a well deserved hold on the public.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd). W. B. GEIKIE.

Holyrood Villa, 60 Maitland Street.

P. S. I may further say that the weakened state of the University of Toronto income at present is in part, and some say in large part, due to the extravagance and gross mismanagement of the endowment at the time when the medical faculty existed, each member, and there were many chairs, being a member of the Senate. The report presented to Parliament about 1854 shews the mismanagement.

(Sgd.) W. B. G.

[Copy.]

60 MAITLAND ST., April 13, 1887.

Hon. O. MOWAT, M.P.P.,
Attorney-General, etc.

DEAR SIR,—I know you are more than busy, but the circular I enclose, is on a very important feature of the New University Bill affecting our medical schools, and as a medical teacher of 31 years' standing, I crave your earnest attention to its subject matter. We once in Toronto had a university medical faculty, which did much in the way of squandering the University Endowment and very little in the way of benefiting medical education. Ontario has now an abundance of good medical schools, and why add more? The present ones cost us nothing. A new one cannot be had so cheaply.

We do not want to be weakened after working for so many years. Although if needful we can, with an attendance of 300, stand our ground very fairly.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) W. B. GEIKIE.

THE PROPOSED NEW UNIVERSITY TEACHING MEDICAL FACULTY

With reference to the proposed establishment of a new medical teaching faculty in Toronto University, as provided for in the "University Bill," at present before the House, the undersigned begs to submit the following remarks:—

1. Are the ranks of the medical profession so greatly in need of recruits? Is the supply of medical men at present so inadequate as to call for, or justify, the establishment by Government of another new medical school? I think the response of ninety-nine out of every hundred of our people in Ontario would be a most emphatic "no," were this question put to them.

2 Affiliation with the Provincial University has been for more than thirty years, and is now, as much as ever, esteemed a privilege by every medical school which has applied for, and obtained it. The present charters of some of them were framed for the very purpose of securing this privilege in perpetuity, so that they have come to regard it in the light of a vested right. Under the existing University law, affiliations admit of being indefinitely extended, and the influence of the Provincial University is thereby largely increased; but, let a teaching faculty be established as the "Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto," and at once the affiliation of all medical schools is virtually at an end. The new teaching Faculty would, as a matter of course, do its best to attract as many students as possible—in other words, it would exert every influence in its power to belittle, to deplete, and if possible cripple other medical schools, which, however ably conducted, however widespread their name and fame, could not boast of being conducted under Government auspices. Is it desirable to bring such a state of things about?

3. It may be asked whether, even with such a new teaching body established, other schools less highly favored might not continue their respective affiliations with the University? The answer is "no," for as the proposed new Faculty would also be the University Medical Examiners, what students from other schools could be induced to present themselves for examination before a Faculty bitterly hostile to every school other than their own? With affiliation destroyed the University of Toronto, so far as medical education goes, would at once cease to be Provincial.

4. Would it be seemly or just in our Legislature to destroy at a blow—by retaining a few words in an Act—this vested right of affiliation, so long and so highly appreciated? I greatly mistake if any Ontario Legislature would consent to such a thing being done.

5. The existing Medical Schools, after many years of ill-remunerative toil, have been steadily improving year by year in attendance and equipment. The members of the Faculty of Trinity Medical School alone have spent, out of their own pockets, ten thousand dollars within a short time, in increasing the efficiency of their School. And other schools have been working in the same spirit, so that to-day, medical education in Ontario is second to none in the world, as is proved by our students holding their own in Great Britain or wherever else they go. And the schools themselves are stronger and better to day, than they ever have been before.

With such a record of successful work, universally admitted, and just at present, when a fuller appreciation of their great efforts is giving rise to redoubled energy towards improvement from year to year, regardless of expense, and all this without a farthing's cost to the country, would it, I ask, be either wise or fair, or would it not be rather the very reverse of wisdom or fairness to have set up in our midst a Government teaching Institution, which could only live at all, by doing injury to schools which have worked so nobly and so well during many a long year? I believe our Provincial Government is quite incapable of knowingly inflicting serious injury upon our Incorporated Schools of Medicine, when hearty acknowledgment of great services rendered by these, would appear rather to be called for.

I am very sanguine that the injurious tendency of setting up Government competition with our present successful system of medical education, only requires to be pointed out, in order to have it promptly set aside.

If it be thought wise and desirable to establish a teaching Law Faculty in the University, by all means let it be done, but I think I have shown that it would be neither the one nor the other to set a new medical school agoing.

Let the Senate assimilate the Medical Curriculum of the University to that of the Medical Council, and continue as heretofore to examine in medicine, and crowds of the students from every affiliated school will be only too happy to present themselves as candidates for graduation.

WALTER B. GEIKIE.

Toronto, April 14th, 1887.

REPLY OF THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL TO A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, PROPOSING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

To the Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto :—

Gentlemen,—At a meeting of the corporation of Trinity Medical School, held a few days since, the report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto was, in accordance with the letter of the registrar (Mr. Baker) accompanying it, laid before the corporation for consideration.

The report was very carefully gone over, section by section, and after mature deliberation regarding the scheme proposed in it the following conclusions were reached :—

1. The proposal to form a new medical college to be called the "University of Toronto Medical College," which shall be the "Medical Faculty" of the "University of Toronto," is contrary to the policy of the Provincial University, as established in 1853, and would practically destroy its character as a Provincial University, so far as regards medical education, and would reduce it to the rank of one amongst several competing universities.

2. The scheme submitted, is also, in the opinion of the corporation, directly opposed to the Government scheme of "college federation," which does not contemplate the amalgamation of the several federating colleges, but carefully preserves their identity, and secures self-government to each. Whereas, the affiliation of several medical colleges with the University, as at present and for many years past, is in harmony with the "college federation" scheme, and this corporation cannot understand why there should now, in the department of medicine, be any departure from that policy.

3. That even if, as is not the case, the proposed scheme were practicable in all other respects, it has no satisfactory financial basis to rest upon. Medical professors require to be adequately remunerated if they are to be expected to devote their chief energies to the duties of their respective chairs, and this would not be the case under the proposed plan, since it does not contemplate any provision for professors' salaries beyond fees obtained from students. And in the opinion of the corporation, so long as medical education is dependent for its support on these fees alone, the present is the best system which can be devised, as it is eminently successful—does the country credit at home and abroad and —costs it nothing.

4. The scheme as set forth in the report, would not promote the interests of medical education in this Province. It would not tend to decrease, and would to a certainty increase the number of medical schools, while on the other hand the present system gives a healthy stimulus to exertion, encourages competition amongst the medical schools—

begets an earnest desire on the part of the respective governing bodies of these, to be first, in efficiency and equipment, and a praisworthy effort to educate men well, and thus fit them for success in their profession. This healthy rivalry between schools cannot injure the profession or the public, and benefits both, where, as in Ontario all students, wherever educated, have to be examined by the Medical Council's Examiners before being admitted to practice. Experience has clearly shown that in institutions removed from competition, the teaching is not, as a general rule progressive, nor is the management always characterized by energy and efficiency.

For the reasons above given, the corporation of Trinity Medical School is not willing to suspend its charter, and enter into the scheme proposed in the report.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the corporation.

WALTER B. GEIKIE,
Dean.

Trinity Medical School,
Toronto, April 6, 1887.

[Copy.]

Toronto, 4th July 24th, 1887.

My Dear Mowat,—I have carefully perused the memorandum of the Trinity School of Medicine, and cannot see anything in it which would justify us in interfering with the action of the Senate of the University in the establishment of a teaching faculty, as provided by the Act of last Session. You will remember, when the matter was before the House, that this particular phase of the Bill was approved of unanimously by all the medical members of the House. After forty years—as Dr. Geikie says—of competition, and with the prestige which such a long record should give it, what has Trinity to fear from the establishment of another School of Medicine? The new School would be as much under the control of the Medical Council as any other. Its course would need to harmonize with the requirements of the Council, and its success would entirely depend upon the standing of its professors and its efficiency generally. The only statement in the memorandum to which we ought, I think, to attach importance is that on page 4. par. 5. I think we must take special care to prevent the new Medical Faculty being a charge upon University funds. Neither directly nor indirectiy should we be responsible for the salary of a single professor, or contingencies of any sort. With this reservation, if another Medical School is wanted or if it is proposed to absorb one of the existing schools, I think we should not interfere. I return memorandum.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

The Honorable O. Mowat,
Etc., etc., etc., Toronto.

[Copy.]

Toronto, 27th July, 1887.

My Dear Prof. Wright,—I send you herewith a draft of the Order which I propose submitting respecting the new Medical Faculty. You will notice as one of the most conspicuous changes the omission of Mr. McMurrich's name. It will be impossible for me to place him on the University staff proper; and to make his salary a charge upon the 40 per cent. reserve for the running expenses of the Medical Faculty would

embarrass the Board of Management. The Department of which you are the head, and in connection with which his duties were mainly to be discharged, can be re-arranged, I hope, in such a way as at least to partially cover the ground which he would have taken. I have made no other change of any importance except to make it clear that the maintenance of the Medical Faculty shall in no case be a charge upon the University fund. I will be glad to consider with you any suggestions you may have to make up to Saturday noon.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Professor R. Ramsey Wright, M.A.,
University College, Toronto.

[Copy.]

Toronto. 17th August, 1887

(Personal.)

My Dear Dr. Wright,—An Order in Council was made yesterday approving of the Statute for the establishment of a Medical Faculty, and also of the appointments recommended by the Senate, a copy of which you will receive from the Provincial Secretary's office.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO W. ROSS.

Adam Wright, Esq., M.D.,
Sec'y Toronto Sch. of Med., City.

[Copy.]

Copy of an Order in Council Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 22nd Day of August, A.D. 1887.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed on the 24th day of June last, be approved of by Your Honor: Statute CLXXIII.—Respecting a Teaching Faculty in Medicine.

[Certified.] (Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable the Minister of Education

(Copy.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CLXXIII.

Respecting a Teaching Faculty in Medicine.

Passed June 24th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:

1. That there is hereby established in the University of Toronto a Teaching Faculty in Medicine, which shall be known as the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto.

2. The teaching staff shall consist of such Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and other instructors as along with the teaching staff of the Faculty of Arts shall be necessary in order to give full instruction in the various subjects that may from time to time be prescribed by the Curriculum in Medicine of the University of Toronto.

3. All Professors in the Medical Faculty shall be members of the University Council when established.

4. Such members of the University Council as are engaged in giving instruction in subjects embraced in the Curriculum in Medicine, together with such other persons engaged in said Faculty as the Senate may from time to time determine, shall constitute a Board of Management to deal with matters pertaining exclusively to the Medical Faculty.

5. Such Board of Management shall, as soon as possible, elect from their number a Dean and Secretary, to be known as the Dean and Secretary of the Medical Faculty, and shall thereafter annually at a meeting held on the second Monday in April of each year, which shall be called the Annual Meeting of the Medical Faculty, elect such officers who shall hold office till the election of their successors.

6. To meet the requirements of the Curriculum in medicine of the University of Toronto, and that of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, instruction shall be given in each of the following subjects, viz.: Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Anatomy (Human and Comparative), Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Pathology, Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, and such other subjects as the Senate may from time to time determine.

7. The teaching staff shall consist of the following:—

[1]. Professor of General Biology and Physiology.
[2]. Lecturer on Physiology, and Demonstrator of Histology.
[3]. Lecturer in Comparative Anatomy.
[4]. Demonstrator of Practical Biology.
[5]. Professor of Chemistry.
[6]. Professor of Applied Chemistry.
[7]. Demonstrator of Practical Chemistry.
[8]. Professor of Physics.
[9]. Demonstrator of Practical Physics.
[10]. Professor of Anatomy (General and Surgical).
[11]. Lecturer on Topographical Anatomy.
[12]. Lecturer on Elementary Anatomy (Human and Comparative and Senior Demonstrator).
[13]. Assistant Demonstrator, under assistants and prosecutors.
[14]. Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
[15]. Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
[16]. Demonstrators of Pathological Anatomy.
[17]. Histology and Bacteriology.

[18]. Professor of Practice of Surgery.
[19]. Professor of Clinical Surgery.
[20]. Professor of Principles of Surgery, and Surgical Pathology.
[21]. Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
[22]. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology ; Lecturer on Dermatology.
[23]. Professor of Obstetrics.
[24]. Professor of Gynecology.
[25]. Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
[26]. Professor of Hygiene.
[27]. Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
[28]. Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology.
[29]. Instructor in Laryngology and Rhinology,

and such other professors, lecturers, demonstrators and instructors as may from time to time be appointed.

8. No member of the teaching staff (other than professors and lecturers devoting their whole time to the work of the University or School of Practical Science) shall be appointed for a longer period than five years, but such members shall be eligible for re-appointment from term to term thereafter.

9. Any member of the staff may be removed at any time on the recommendation of the Senate.

10. Each member of the staff shall discharge such duties as are prescribed, and shall be paid according to the terms mentioned in his appointment.

11. It shall be lawful for the University Senate to recommend persons to fill vacancies in the teaching staff.

12. Until otherwise determined by the Senate by resolution in that behalf, each student shall pay to the Registrar of the University the following fees :

Before commencing his medical studies a registration fee of five dollars.

For a course on : 1. Demonstrations of Anatomy, including material for dissection ; 2. Physiology ; 3. Chemistry ; 4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics ; 5. Medicine ; 6. Clinical Medicine ; 7. Surgery ; 8. Clinical Surgery ; 9. Midwifery and diseases of women and children, twelve dollars each.

Anatomy, descriptive and surgical, fifteen dollars.

1. Normal Histology ; 2. Pathological Histology ; eight dollars each.

1. Medical Jurisprudence, three months' course ; 2. Practical Chemistry ; six dollars each.

1. Sanitary Science ; 2. Biology (including Botany and Zoology, five dollars each.

Psychology, five dollars each.

The third course on any branch free.

13. Such laboratory fees shall be paid to the University as may be determined by the council.

14. All fees shall form part of the income of the University.

15. Tickets of admission to any of the courses of lectures or of practical instruction shall be issued by the Registrar of the University on payment of the fees for such courses, and the attendance of the students at such courses must be certified on the backs of such tickets by the professors, lecturers, demonstrators or instructors before such tickets shall be received by the registrar as entitling the possessors to proceed to examination.

16. All fees shall be payable on or before the first of November of each year, and thereupon the secretary shall enroll as students of the Faculty all who have paid the prescribed fees.

17. Matriculated students or graduates in the Faculty of Arts who have attended during the Art's course any course of lectures or of practical instruction of the character and duration required by the Curriculum in Medicine, may obtain tickets for the same from the Registrar of the University on payment of the ordinary fees demanded from students in medicine.

18. Matriculated students or graduates in arts in the Department of Natural Science who have taken honors in any examination in the Faculty of Arts which is

or shall be held equivalent by the Senate to any of the examinations prescribed in the Medical Curriculum, may obtain tickets for the qualifying classes attended by them without the payment of the corresponding fees.

19. Certificates of attendance on such lectures or demonstrations shall only be given on the presentation of such tickets.

20. The regular session shall commence on the 1st October in each year, and continue until the first of April following.

21. The Board of Management may establish a summer session, commencing in April, or early in May.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK, [L.S]
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy.
(Sgd.) J. EDMUND JONES,
Assist. Reg'r.

Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council 22nd day of August A.D. 1887.

(Sgd.) E. F. B. JOHNSTON,
C. E. Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 22ND DAY OF AUGUST, A.D., 1887.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honorable the Minister of Education with reference to the teaching staff of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified,
(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The undersigned has the honor to recommend for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

1. That the following persons be appointed to the teaching staff of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto as per report made by the Senate thereof, viz :—

W. T. Aikins, LL.D., M.D., Professor of Practice of Surgery.
L. McFarlane, M.B., Professor Clinical Surgery.
J. H. Cameron, M.B., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology.
H. H. Wright, M.D., L.C.P.S., C.A., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
J. E. Graham, M.D., L.R.C.P., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology and Lecturer on Dematology.
Geo. Wright, M.A., M.B., Assistant Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.
J. H. Richardson, M.D., M.R.C.S., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
M. H. Aikens, B.A.M.B, M.R.C.S, Professor of Topographical Anatomy.
J. Ferguson, B A.M.B., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
H. Wilberforce Aikens, B.A, M.B., Demonstrator on Anatomy.
G. A. Peters, M.B., Demonstrator on Anatomy.
Uzziel Ogden, M.D., Professor of Gynaecology.
Adam H. Wright, B.A., M.B., Professor of Obstetrics.
James Thorburn, M.A., M.D., Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
O. R. Avison, M.D., Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
W. W. Ogden, M.B., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Oldwright, M.A., M.B., Professor of Hygiene.
R. A. Reeve. B.A., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
G. H. Burnham, Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology.
G. R. McDonagh, M.D., L.R.C.P., Instructor on Laryngology and Rhinology.
J. Caven, M.D.C.M., L.R.C.P., Demonstrator of Pathological Histology.
R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B. Sc., Professor of General Biology and Physiology.
A. B. MaCallum, B.A., Lecturer on Physiology and Demonstrator on Histology.
T McKenzie, B.A., Demonstrator of Practical Biology.
W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.
W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Professor in Applied Chemistry.
James Loudon, M.A., Professor of Physics.
W. J. Loudon, B.A., Demonstrator of Physics.

2. That a book or books to be called the Daily Register shall be kept and therein each Professor, Lecturer, Demonstrator or other Instructor or member of the staff shall enter each the work done by him as such Professor, Lecturer, Demonstrator, or other Instructor, as the case may be, and the length of time he was so occupied. At the close of each Session the Secretary shall prepare from said Register, and transmit to the Bursar, a statement showing the number of lectures, or demonstrations, given by each member of the staff during such session, and the actual number of lectures or demonstrations required by each member of the staff. The Board of Management shall thereupon examine such statement and in the case of such of the staff, as may have made default in discharging the full amount of services required of them shall make such deductions from their salaries as to them may seem fit and reasonable.

3. That there be paid on the conditions above mentioned each year out of the tuition fees collected from Medical Students in each year, to the persons holding the several offices hereinafter mentioned respectively, the proportion of the gross amount of such fees collected as aforesaid set opposite each office, provided always, that the payment of such percentages may be proportionately reduced by the Board of Management, should it be found that the running expenses of the said Medical Faculty exceed 40% of the gross revenue from tuition fees as aforesaid.

Professor of Practice of Surgery	.0591
Professor of principles and practice of Medicine	.0591
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy	.0591
Professor of Gynaecology	.0591
Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics	.0591
Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Pharmacy	.0591
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	.0295
Professor of Topographical Anatomy	.0236
Professor of Hygiene	.0206
Professor of Clinical Surgery	.0412
Associate Lecturer on Clinical Medicine	.0118
Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology and Lecturer on Dermatology	.0412
Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology	.0118
Professor of Obstetrics	.0295
Demonstrator of Anatomy	.0177
Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology	.0177
Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology	.0059
Instructor on Laryngology and Rhinology	.0059
Demonstrator of Pathological Histology	.0059
Demonstrator of Anatomy	.0059
Demonstrator of Anatomy	.0059
Secretary	.0236

4. That each Professor, Lecturer, Demonstrator or other instructor as part of his duties without additional renumeration, shall if required by the Senate, act as examiner at University examinations in Medicine.

5. That the Board of Management created under Statute CLXXIII of the University of Toronto section 4, be authorized to lease from the Toronto School of Medicine the buildings and teaching appliances occupied by the said school of Medicine on Gerrard Street, for an annual rental of $1,200.00.

6. That the Bursar of the University of Toronto shall keep in a separate book provided for the purpose an account of all receipts and expenditures whatsoever having reference to the said Medical Faculty; and that in no case shall he certify to the payment of any expenditure incurred on account of the said Medical Faculty from any of the Trust Funds endowments or other fees received by the University of Toronto, except such as arise from the establishment of Medical Faculty.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) G. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1887.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable, the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise, that the following Statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved of by Your Honor.

Statute CLXXV.—Of the committee of the Faculty of Medicine, (passed 9th September, 1887).

Statute CLXXVI.—Respecting chemistry in curriculum of Faculty of Medicine, (passed 11th November, 1887).

Certified, J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council Ontario.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CLXXV.

OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Passed September 9th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:

That there be annually appointed a standing committee consisting of nine members of the Senate, to be called the committee on the Faculty of Medicine, whose duty it shall be to regulate the administration of all matters pertaining to the teaching Faculty of Medicine.

That the first committee under the provisions of this statute be forthwith appointed

(Sgd). WILLIAM MULOCK,

Vice-Chancellor.

Countersigned.

(Sgd). JAMES BREBNER,

Registrar.

{ L. S. }

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CLXXVI.

Respecting Chemistry in the Curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine.

Passed November 11th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That the Statute relating to the Medical Curriculum be amended as follows :

1. On page 6 under the heading of Second Examination (2) (*c*) for "Physiological Chemistry" substitute "Chemistry applied to Medicine."

2. On the same page under the haad of Fourth Examination erase (2) "of practical instruction in Chemistry in its application to Hygiene and Forensic Medicine" and number the succeeding paragraphs accordingly.

3. On page 8, under the head of subjects of the second examination add "(6) Chemistry applied to Medicine."

4. On the same page under the head of subjects of the fourth examination, omit "(8) Practical Examination in Chemistry in its application to Forensic Medicine and Hygiene."

5. On the same page under the head of primary examination, paragraph (4) erase "Physiological" and insert "Chemistry applied to Medicine."

6. On the same page, line three from the bottom erase "Physiological."

7. On page 11, under the head of Fourth Examination, erase "7 Practical Examination in Chemistry in relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science 25," and in the line below for 850 substitute 825.

(Sgd). WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

Countersigned, JAMES BREBNER,
Registrar.

{L. S.}

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 23rd day of December, A.D. 1887.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved by Your Honor.

Statute CLXXIX.—Respecting Physiology in the Medical Curriculum, (passed December 9th, 1887).

Statute CLXXX.—Respecting equivalent Examinations in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, (passed December 9th, 1887).

Statute CLXXXI.—Respecting admission to the Faculty of Medicine at later stages than Matriculation, (passed 9th December, 1887).

Certified, J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CLXXIX.

Passed, December 9th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That the curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine is hereby amended by the substitution of the words " elements of human physiology " for the words " physiology of digestion, circulation, and respiration," line 5 from the bottom of page 7, and line 5 from the top of page 11.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CLXXX.

Passed, December 9th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That the following examinations and courses of lectures and of practical instruction in the Faculty of Arts shall be held equivalent to the examinations and courses of instruction in the Faculty of Medicine hereinafter mentioned.

(1) The Second Year Honor Course and examinations in Biology in the Faculty of Arts shall be equivalent (*a*) to First Year Course and examination in Physiology, and (*b*) elements of Botany and Zoology to First Year and Primary Courses and examinations in the Faculty of Medicine.

(2) The Second Year Honor Course and examinations in Chemistry and Pass Physics of the Second Year Honor Course in Natural Sciences in the Faculty of Arts shall be equivalent to the First Year's Primary Course and examinations in Inorganic Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Faculty of Medicine.

(3) The Third Year Honor Course and examinations in Chemistry in the Faculty of Arts shall be equivalent to the Second Year and Primary Courses, and examinations in Chemistry (with the exception of Chemistry applied to Medicine) in the Faculty of Medicine.

(4) The Fourth Year Honor Course and examinations in Physiology and Normal Histology in the Faculty of Arts shall be equivalent to the Second Year and Primary courses and examinations in Physiology and Normal Histology.

(5) Attendance at the Fourth Year Honor Course in Physiological Chemistry in the Faculty of Arts shall be equivalent to attendance at the Course of Chemistry applied to Medicine of the Second Year in the Faculty of Medicine but the examination in Physiological Chemistry of the Fourth Year in the Faculty of Arts shall not be equivalent to the examination in Chemistry applied to Medicine of the Second Year in the Faculty of Medicine.

2. That graduates or undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts who are in a position to avail themselves of the above privileges, but who desire to compete for scholarships or medals in the Faculty of Medicine shall be required to submit to the annual examinations in the latter faculty, that students however who do not desire to compete for scholarships or medals shall be allowed the same rank in honors in the Faculty of Medicine as they have obtained in the equivalent examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CLXXXI.

Passed, December 9th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That in addition to the mode heretofore provided, whereby candidates may proceed to the degree of M.B., candidates may under special circumstances and on the recommendation of the Committe on the Faculty of Medicine be allowed to present themselves for examination for such degree or any intermediate examination.

2. That the Committee shall have power to allow to any applicant desirous of presenting himself for any of the examinations in the Faculty of Medicine (except the first examination) any examinations which he may have passed in any other University or School of Medicine upon production of proper certificates shewing his standing in such University or School of Medicine.

3. That all applications under the provisions of this Statute shall stand referred to the said Committee.

[Copy.]

Bursar's Office, Toronto, 23rd Feb., 1888.

Sir,—The Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto beg respectfully to report : That the present College buildings not affording the necessary accommodation for the proper teaching of certain branches of Science, and the Board having come to the conclusion that the erection of a new building for such purpose is a matter of pressing necessity, caused plans to be prepared for such new building and find that the cost thereof will amount to ($45,200) forty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

Toward this amount the Board has at its disposal out of unexpended income, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, leaving about thirty thousand dollars to be provided out of capital.

The Board would respectfully urge that the sum of twenty thousand dollars and any further payments made by the Government for the stone building property in the Park be applied towards the proposed work, and that the balance required, if any, be taken out of capital, and that the capital fund so diminished be restored out of income from the University Fund.

The plans of the proposed building are herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

To the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, M.P.P., etc., etc., etc.,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1888.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated the 29th day of February, 1888, wherein he states that on the 23rd day of the said month of February, the Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto approved of certain plans for the erection of a new building for the purpose of affording the necessary accommodation for the proper teaching of certain branches of science and that the Board further report that the said building will cost $45,200, but that towards this amount the Board has at its disposal out of the unexpended income $15,500. The Board recommends that the balance required over and above the said sum of $15,500 be taken out of capital and that that fund so diminished be recouped out of income from the University Fund.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the said University and advise that the same be approved of by your honor.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 21ST DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1888.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved of by your honor:—

Statute CLXXXIV.—Respecting the degree of M.D. (passed March 9th, 1888.)

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CLXXXIV.

Passed March 9th, 1888.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:

That the writing of a Thesis shall not be required of any candidate for the degree of M.D., provided that he shall have been engaged in the practice of medicine for a period of three years; and any time spent in post graduate study at any British, foreign or Canadian University shall be regarded as equivalent to time spent in the practice of medicine.

Holyrood Villa,
52 Maitland Street,
Toronto, 23rd June, 1888.

The Hon. Mr. Ross,
Minister of Education.

Dear Sir,—I was delighted to hear from a friend who was present and heard your recent speech at the Ontario Medical Association that you expressed yourself to the effect that the Government were prepared to aid in the direction of the higher medical education now in demand, and which we have been keeping up with, and doing our best for years to advance, at our own expense as a college.

Physiological and chemical apparatus is very expensive, and when you are devising liberal things don't forget "Trinity Medical College," the medical institution to which the largest number of our Ontario young men come for their education for the medical profession.

Faithfully yours,
W. B. GEIKIE.

[Copy.]

Toronto, 4th July, 1888.

(Personal.)

My dear Dr. Geikie.

I am glad that you appreciate my efforts to promote the higher education of the medical profession; and am glad also to know that we have in Trinity University a valuable coadjutor.

Yours truly,
(Sgd) GEO. W. ROSS.

Dr. Geikie,
52 Maitland St., Toronto.

Copy of an Order in Council Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the 12th Day of October, A.D. 1888.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved of by Your Honor :—

Statute CXCV.—Respecting fees for Practical Chemistry in Faculty of Medicine. Passed 28th September, 1888.

Statute CXCVI.—Respecting fee for change of faculty. Passed 28th September, 1888.

Statute CXCVII.—Respecting a chair in Medical Psychology in Faculty of Medicine. Passed 28th September, 1888.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CXCV.

Passed September 28th, 1888.

Respecting the Fees for Practical Chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That the fees for Practical Chemistry and Chemistry applied to Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine shall be five dollars for each course of lectures.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy,
H. H. Langton,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CXCVI.

Respecting the Fee for Change of Faculty.

Passed September 28th, 1888.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That no fee shall hereafter be charged for changing from the Faculty of Arts to that of Medicine.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy,
H. H. Langton,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CXCVII.

Respecting a Chair of Medical Psychology in the Faculty of Medicine.

Passed September 28th, 1888.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. A Chair in Medical Psychology shall be and the same is hereby established in the University of Toronto.
2. Students attending the lectures in Medical Psychology shall pay such fees as the Senate shall from time to time by resolution prescribe.
3. The Professor of Medical Psychology shall be paid a sum equal to the amount received by the University from students for tickets for such lectures.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy,
H. H. Langton,
Registrar.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 20th October, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR,—I understood that Dr. Daniel Clark was to be appointed Professor of "Psychology and Mental Diseases." I have not yet received the usual recommendation from the Faculty. Should not the matter be disposed of at once.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

DR. A. H. WRIGHT,
Gerrard St. East,
Toronto.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
MEDICAL FACULTY,
TORONTO, October 22nd, 1888.

HON. G. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Dr. Daniel Clarke was recommended for the position of Professor of Psychology at the September meeting of the Senate. As the Vice-Chancellor asked me at the meeting last Thursday evening if I had received any notification of his appointment by the Government I presumed that you had received due notice from the Registrar.

I have written to the Registrar about the matter.

Prospects of our Faculty are good for this season. I expect we will have not less than 260 students.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) ADAM H. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 23rd October, 1888.

(Personal.)

MY DEAR SIR,—I have sent an Order to Council appointing Dr. Daniel Clark, Professor of Psychology and Mental Diseases. Your recommendation reached me some time ago although it escaped my notice.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

DR. A. H. WRIGHT,
20 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D., 1888.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that Daniel Clark, M.D, be appointed Professor of Psychology and Mental Diseases; Alexander Primrose, M.B.C.M., Edinburgh, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and William Proudfoot Caven, M B., L.R.C.P., London, Assistant Demonstrator of Medical Anatomy, in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

TORONTO, October 29th, 1888.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

MY DEAR SIR,—Have you considered the report of the Senate recommending the appointment of Drs. Primrose and Caven as Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy and Medical Anatomy respectively?

Work in the dissecting room has commenced and I think their services are urgently required.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) A. H. WRIGHT.

[Copy.]

(Personal.)

TORONTO, 30th October, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR,—An Order in Council was made last week appointing Primrose and Caven, Demonstrators of Anatomy.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Dr. A. H. WRIGHT,
20 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

The following Statute was approved by Order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on 7th November, A.D., 1888.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CXCVIII.

Respecting "ad eundem" Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine.

Passed October 19th, 1888.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted as follows :—

That a graduate in medicine of any University in Canada, residing in Canada, if his degree be not an honorary one, may be admitted to a like degree in the University of Toronto, if he has taken such a Post-Graduate or other course after receiving his degree as shall be approved of by the Senate, or has been engaged in active practice for a period of not less than ten years.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy.
(Sgd.) H. H. Langton.
Registrar.

Copy of an Order in Council Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor dated the 26th December, A.D. 1888.

Upon the recommendation of the Senate of the University of Toronto the Committee of Council advise that Gregory Arthur Fere, M B., Toronto, be appointed an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine.

Certified.

(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE SCIENCE DEPARTMENT, TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Dated the 20th Day of March, A.D. 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the sum of $60,000 be set apart out of any permanent funds belonging to, or invested for the endowment of the University of Toronto, and University College, for the erection of such buildings as Your Honor in Council may approve of, to provide better facilities for the Science Department of the said University.

Certified,

(Sgd). J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 3RD DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed on the 18th day of April, 1889, be approved of by Your Honor.

Statute CCIV.—Respecting changes in the Curriculum of Medicine.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CCIV.

RESPECTING CHANGES IN THE CURRICULUM IN MEDICINE.

Passed April 18th, 1889.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:

1. That in clause 11, page 1, of the Curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine, referring to entrance, after (3) instead of the word "are" the following words be inserted: "Have passed an Examination entitling them to be registered as."

2. And on page 7, under the head of subjects of the First Examination, that the words "Elements of Human Anatomy" be substituted for those at present included in (1).

(Sgd) W. MULOCK.
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy.
H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES, BURSAR'S OFFICE,
120 SIMCOE STREET,
TORONTO, 17th October, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to send you herewith a Minute of the Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto, etc., passed at a minute held to-day. The Minute is as follows:—

"The plans for the proposed addition to the Biological Laboratory were finally approved of by the Board to-day and directed to be forwarded to the Minister of Education for his approval. The Board are advised by their architect that the proposed work can be accomplished for something under $68,000, and they would respectfully ask the Minister to authorize them to proceed with the work at the earliest possible moment."

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

The Honorable Geo. W. Ross, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

[Copy.]

(Personal.)

Toronto, 25th October, 1889.

My Dear Sir,—You have not sent me the proposed plans for the Biological Laboratory. I would like to submit them to Council before dealing with the Minute of the Board of Trustees referred to in your favor of the 17th instant.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

J. E. B. Smith, Esq.,
120 Simcoe St., City.

[Copy.]

University and Colleges, Bursar's Office,
120 Simcoe Street,
Toronto, 26th October, 1889.

My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, regarding the plans for the proposed Science Building. At the time I forwarded you the Minute of the Board of Trustees I was under the impression that the plans would be sent to you by the architect. On inquiring of him, however, I find that he has not quite completed them, but expects to have them ready in a few days, when they will be immediately forwarded to you.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd). J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

The Hon. Geo. W. Ross, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

[Copy.]

Toronto, 6th November, 1889.

(Private.)

My Dear Mulock,—An Order in Council was passed yesterday approving of the plans for the extension of the Biological Department.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS,

Wm. Mulock, Esq., M.A.,
Vice-Chancellor University, City.

[Copy.]

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Eight day of November, A.D. 1889.

Referring to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 21st day of March, 1889, approving of an Order in Council, authorizing the expenditure of sixty thousand dollars for the erection of certain buildings for the accommodation of the Science Department of the University of Toronto, and upon the recommendation of the

Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the plans for the said buildings prepared by Mr. David B. Dick, and adopted by the Trustees of the University, be approved of by your Honor, subject to the limitations as to the amount of money to be expended.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL.
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 6th day of December, A.D., 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable, the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statutes passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto on the 22nd day of November last, be approved of by your Honor.

Statute CCXII.—Respecting retiring allowances to members of the teaching Faculty of Medicine.

Statute CCXIII.—Respecting the augmentation of certain of the standing committees of the Senate.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CCXII.

Respecting Retiring allowances to Members of the Teaching, Faculty of Medicine.

Passed November 22nd, 1889.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That upon the resignation of any member of the Teaching Faculty of Medicine the Senate may agree to the following retiring allowance in favor of such member, namely, a sum not exceeding seventy per cent. of the amount received by him as salary for the year immediately preceding his resignation payable at the end of the first year after such retirement, a sum not exceeding sixty per cent of such amount payable at the end of the second year, a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. of such amount payable at the end of the third year, a sum not exceeding forty per cent. of such amount payable at the end of the fourth year, a sum not exceeding thirty per cent. of such amount payable at the end of the fifth year after such resignation.

2. That the Senate may by resolution appoint any retiring Professor an Emeritus Professor of said Faculty without salary or other remuneration, he ceasing to be a member of the University Council.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy,
(Sgd.) H. H. Langton,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CCXIII.

Respecting the Augmentation of Certain of the Standing Committees of the Senate.

Passed November 22nd, 1889.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That the Standing Committee on Applications and Memorials shall hereafter be composed of ten members instead of seven as heretofore.
2. That the Board af Medical and Dental Studies shall hereafter be composed of ten members instead of seven as heretofore.
3. That the Board of Arts Studies shall hereafter be composed of ten members instead of seven as heretofore.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy,
(Sgd.) H. H. Langton,
Registrar.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 9th Day of December, A. D. 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statutes, passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto on the 22nd day of November 1889, be approved of by Your Honor.

Statute CCIX.—Respecting amendments to the Curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine.

Statute CCX.—Respecting Professorships, Lectureships and Fees, in the Medical Faculty.

Certified,
(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute CCIX.

Respecting Amendments to the Curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine.

Passed November 22nd, 1889.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That the Curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine be amended as follows :—

1. In the requirements for the Second Examination, p. 6, for " Materia Medica and Therapeutics " substitute " Materia Medica a course of at least 40 lectures."

2. In the requirements for the Third Examination, p. 6.

(a) For "Practice of Medicine" substitute "Practice of Medicine and Medical Pathology."

(b) For "Surgery" substitute "Surgery and Surgical Pathology."

(c) After "obstetrics" insert "a course of at least 60 lectures."

3. In the requirements for the Fourth Examination, p. 6, in (1) (a) for 50 substitute 100; in (1) (b) for 50 substitute 100; in (1) (c) for "Obstetrics and Gynæcology, a course of 50 lectures" substitute "Gynæcology, a course of 40 lectures"; omit (1) (e) "Forensic Medicine, a course of 50 lectures."

4. In subjects of the Fourth Examination, p. 8, after (3) for "Gynæcology" substitute "Obstetrics and Gynaecology"; after (4) for "Forensic Medicine" substitute "General Pathology."

5. In subjects of the Final Examination, p. 8, after (8) for "Pathological Histology" substitute "General Pathology."

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy,
(Sgd) H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CCX.

RESPECTING PROFESSORSHIPS, LECTURESHIPS AND FEES IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

Passed November 22nd, 1889.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:

1. That Statute 173 section 7 be amended by substituting the words "Professor of the Principles of Surgery" for the words "Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology," in sub-section 20, and by substituting the words "Professor of Clinical Medicine and Dermatology" for the words "Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology, Lecturer on Dermatology," in sub-section 22.

2. That there be constituted in the Medical Faculty a Lectureship to be called the Lectureship on Pathology and Demonstratorship of Pathological Histology.

3. That the fee for the course of lectures in Medical Jurisprudence in the Third year be $12, and that no fee be charged for the course of lectures in Medical Jurisprudence in the Fourth year.

4. That a fee of $6 be charged for a course of lectures on Medical and Surgical Pathology in each of the Third and Fourth years.

5. That the Lecturer on Pathology receive the amount of the fees paid for lectures on Medical and Surgical Pathology, the amount not to exceed $500 in any Session.

6. That a fee of $10 be charged for a course of lectures on Topographical Anatomy.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy.
(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1890.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary the Committee of Council advise that the following resolutions of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved of by your Honour :—

Appointing James M. McCallum, Esq., B.A., M.D., Lecturer in Pharmacology and Therapeutics at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, in the room and stead of Professor James Thorburn, M.D., resigned.

Appointing M. A. C. McKay, B.A., Lecturer in Physics in the Medical Faculty at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum.

Increasing the salary of Alexander McPhedran, M.B., Lecturer in Clinical Medicine, to the sum of three hundred dollars per annum.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Education.

(Copy).

TORONTO (ONTARIO), CANADA,
24th November, 1890.

Prof. R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M A., B.S.,
University of Toronto.

MY DEAR PROF. WRIGHT,—I am very glad that you can make it convenient to proceed at once to Berlin in order to make enquiry into the recent discoveries made by Professor Koch, as the representative of the University of Toronto, Canada, and with the authority of the Education Department. I hope the authorities of the German Universities with whom you may put yourself in communication will assist you in making your mission successful. I am extremely anxious that our University should keep abreast of those discoveries in Medical Science for which we are already largely indebted to European investigators.

Yours truly.

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR MR. H. H. LANGTON.

Please give me a statement of the fees from Prof. Wright *re* lectures since Faculty established.

Laboratory fees ditto, each year.

2. Ditto Prof. Pike.

Laboratory fees (Dr. Ellis.)

3. Fees—examination and degrees.

12th January, 1891.

[Copy.]

University of Toronto,
Registrar's Office,
January 16th, 1891.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education,
Education Department.

Dear Sir,—From the memorandum you gave me on Monday last I am right, I believe, in stating the points on which you wish to obtain information as to fees paid by Medical students to be as follows :—

1. Fees paid by Medical students for lectures by Prof. Ramsay Wright, Dr. Macallum and the Fellow in Biology during each year since the establishment of the Medical Faculty.

2. Laboratory fees paid by Medical students in the Biological Department during the same period.

3. Fees paid by Medical students for lectures in Chemistry by Prof. Pike during same period.

4. Laboratory fees paid by Medical students to Dr. Ellis during same period.

5. Fees for Matriculation, Examinations and Degrees in Faculty of Medicine during same period.

The following is as complete and accurate a statement on the above points as I have been able to obtain, entirely complete I believe except as to No. 2.

1.

Lectures in	Session '87-8	Session '88-9	Session '89-90	Session 90-91 (to date)
2nd year Physiology	$ 804 00	$ 768 00	$ 636 00	$ 60 00
1st year Physiology	768 00	684 00	888 00	36 00
2nd year Histology	560 00	488 00	400 00	40 00
1st year Biology	345 00	280 00	395 00	15 00
	$2,477 00	$2,220 00	$2,319 00	$ 151 00

2. In Professor Wright's absence it is impossible to find out exactly the amount of laboratory fees in the Biological Department since 1887. Dr. Macallum from memory and such access to account books as he has during Prof. Wright's absence has given me the following information :—

In 1887-8 (before the present biological building was erected) Dr. Macallum made a private arrangement with the medical students who attended his classes in Physiology and Histology to supply them with slides, which he ordered in large quantities, and to charge them with the cost. This was an arrangement for the convenience of the students and no account was opened with the Bursar. Dr. Macallum does not know of any other fees charged to medical students for laboratory work during that session.

In 1888-9 a private arrangement subsisted between Dr. Macallum and the students similar to that of 1887-8. He thinks that they may have been charged likewise the cost of material used by them in Practical Biology.

In 1889-90 (the first year of the new biological building) a rent charge for use of microscopes and other instruments was instituted. Each medical student in the Second Year of the course was charged $2.75 for rent of instruments and for material used. Each First Year medical student was charged (about) $1.25. Dr. Macallum was not sure of the amount of this last charge. He was not able to tell me the total amount thus realized, not being sure of the number of students in attendance. The numbers in attendance on Second and First Year lectures in Physiology in that session appear to have been 53 and 74, respectively, so that the total amount of rent charges must have been in the neighborhood of $238.25.

During the present session, 1890-91 the rent charges are the same as in 1889-90, viz., $2.75 for each Second Year student and probably $1.25 for each First Year student. The total for the session will be about $300.

Dr. Macallum desired me to mention that Arts students of Second, Third and Fourth Years are charged only for material used by them—the amounts averaging $15 for each Fourth Year man, and $6 for each Third Year man and $3 or under for each Second Year man; the courses of practical work being eight for Fourth Year, three for Third Year and one for Second Year. In the First Year, Arts students are charged a rent charge like medical students, $3 each.

These fees from both Arts and Medical students are deposited with the Bursar to the credit of a Students' Apparatus Fund, from which the laboratory is supplied with material reagents and apparatus.

Lectures in—	Session '87-8.	Session '88-9.	Session 89-90.	Session '90-1 (to date.)
2nd Year Chemistry (Dr. Pike).....	$ 828	$ 732	$ 636	$ 60
1st Year Chemistry (Dr Pike).....	678	672	900	24
Lectures and Practical Instruction in 2nd Medical Chemistry (Dr. Ellis)..	590	305	260	25
1st Year Practical Chemistry (Dr. Ellis).....	....	275	375	10
	$2,096	$1,984	$2,171	$119

4. Statement of Students' Apparatus Fund Chemical Laboratory of the University of Toronto Medical Faculty :—

Receipts.

Students' deposits,	1887.....	$272 75
"	1888.....	248 00
"	1889.....	284 00
"	1890.....	282 00
		$1,086 75

Expenditures.

Returned to students	$ 407 32
Expended for apparatus and chemicals used by students	397 42
Balance in Savings Bank, Bank of Commerce	282 00
	$1,086 75

5.

	Session '87-8.	Session '88-9.	Session '89-90.	Session '90-1. (to date.)
Fees for Matriculation ..	$ 365	$ 165	$ 212	$ 35
" Examinations ..	925	925	1,130	250
" Degree of M.B..	600	860	900	80
" Degree of M.D..	500	260	100	....
	$2,390	$2,210	$2,342	$365

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON.

[Copy.]

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO,
27th January, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I notice by the Financial Statement of the University that there is credited to the Medical Faculty Surplus Account the sum of eleven thousand dollars. Will you kindly tell me how that surplus is made up. Does it consist of matriculation and examination fees and any balance from other sources? A detailed statement would much oblige.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

J. E. B SMITH, Esq.,
120 Simcoe St.,
Toronto.

[Copy.]

(Personal.)

TORONTO, 27th January, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—When the University of Toronto conducted medical examinations I understood certain fees were allowed medical examiners which were paid out of the funds of the University. Under the present arrangement the medical examiners receive no fees. I am anxious to ascertain what the medical examinations would cost at the old rates since the Medical Faculty was revived. Will you kindly make up such a statement and send it to me at your earliest convenience and oblige,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

H. H. LANGTON, Esq., M.A..
University.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
January 28th, 1891.

Hon. G. W. Ross,
Education Department.

DEAR SIR,—At the medical examinations of last year (1890) some of the examiners were members of the Medicial Faculty, and so received no fees, while some were outside examiners and paid in the same manner as before the Medical Faculty was established. Had those examiners who were members of the faculty, been paid at the same rate as the others, they would have received $520 in aggregate. The outside examiners were paid $394.20, and the presiding examiner $26. Thus if all had been paid at the ordinary rate the examiners' fees would have amounted to $940.20 for the year. The examiners' fees for present year would be probably somewhat larger on account of the increasing numbers of candidates for examination.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON.

[Copy.]

(Personal.)

Toronto, 29th January, 1891.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 28th inst. is satisfactory, but it only applies to 1890. Could you kindly furnish me with a statement of the amount that would have been earned by the members of the Medical Faculty for the two previous years had they been paid the same as outsiders.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

H. H. Langton, Esq., M.A.,
Registrar University, City.

[No written reply seems to have been received to this letter from Mr. Langton.]

[Copy.]

University and Colleges, Bursar's Office,
120 Simcoe Street, Toronto,
29th January, 1891.

My Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 27th inst, I beg to say that the "Medical Faculty Surplus Account" was opened by me under instructions from the Board of Trustees as embodied in the following minute made at a meeting held on 22nd November, 1888.

"All surplus moneys arising from the Medical Faculty, and University fees in medicine, to be placed to the credit of a special account to be called the Medical Faculty Surplus Account. Interest thereon at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum to be credited annually. The disposition of this fund to be hereafter determined."

I beg to enclose a statement showing how the amount at credit at 30th June, 1890, is made up. The amount of fees transferred in each year has been the amount certified by the Registrar as being the fees for degrees in medicine.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

[Copy.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT RELATING TO "MEDICAL FACULTY SURPLUS ACCOUNT," AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1890.

1888.		
June 30th.	Fees for degrees in medicine, session 1887-8....	$2,390 00
	Balance at credit of Medical Faculty account at 30th June, 1888, transferred	1,785 97
1889.		
June 30th.	1 year's interest at 5 per cent.....	208 75
	Fees for degrees in medicine, Session 1888-9....	2,210 00
1890.		
June 30th.	1 year's interest at 5 per cent.....	329 70
	Fees for degrees in medicine, Session 1889-90..	2,342 00
	Balance at credit of Medical Faculty account at 30th June, 1890, transferred	2,259 97
	Balance at credit at 30th June, 1890.....	$11,526 39

Certified.
(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, 29th January, 1891.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 30th January, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Your explanations respecting the surplus to the credit of the Medical Faculty account is satisfactory with the exception of the last item under 1888, which I have marked. Kindly explain how you come by that balance and from what account it was transferred. Return statement.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

J. E. B. SMITH, Esq.,
120 Simcoe Street,
Toronto.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES, BURSAR'S OFFICE,
120 SIMCOE ST., TORONTO,
2nd February, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 30th ult., I beg to say that the item in the statement *re* Medical Faculty Surplus Account, "Balance at credit of Medical Faculty Account at 30th June, 1888, transferred, $1,785.97," is arrived at as follows :—The unexpended balance of Medical Faculty fees for the year ending 30th June, 1888, at

June 30th, 1888, was $2,985.97; from this amount was deducted $1,200, the amount of rent due to the Toronto School of Medicine for the year then expiring, leaving $1,785.97 as the net surplus of receipts over expenditure on account of the Medical Faculty, which surplus was then transferred to the Medical Faculty Surplus Account.

I return herewith the statement of account.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 7TH DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1891.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of the Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed on the 10th day of April last, be approved of by your Honor.

STATUTE CCXXXIII—Respecting the addition of General and Special Pathology to the subjects of the Fourth Examination in the Faculty of Medicine.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CCXXXIII.

RESPECTING THE ADDITION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL PATHOLOGY TO THE SUBJECTS OF THE FOURTH EXAMINATION IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Passed April 10th, 1891.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:

That in the Curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine the following addition be made to the subjects of the fourth annual Examination (7) General and Special Pbthology.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK, [L.S.

Countersigned.

A true copy.

(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, CANADA, May 27th, 1891.

The Honorable G. W. Ross,
Minister of Education, etc.

DEAR SIR,—I see that a committee has been named by the senate of the University of Toronto to wait on the Government as a deputation in reference to a department in the Medical Faculty to be known under the heads of Anatomy, Pathology and Sanitary Science. In looking over the calendar it would seem as if these subjects were already taught and therefore the necessity of anything further in the Medical Faculty would not seem to be apparent.

If the necessity arise from a desire to have better instruction in Sanitary Science and such matters as are necessary to health officers, I do not think that this suggestion by the University Medical Faculty will supply what is desired. The course for qualifying doctors of medicine for position of health officers must be necessarily a post-graduate course; and it would be extremely difficult it seems to me to do that, other than by some scheme of a substantive nature. I think it would be well if the chairman and secretary of the Provincial Board of Health discussed the matter with you. So far as it is a scheme for further aiding the Medical Faculty of the University I should suppose the Government would be very careful about it.

Yours truly.

(Sgd.) D. A. O'SULLIVAN.

P.S.—I send you this note because as the minute appeared in the papers I do not think that, being a hospital trustee, I should attend to the interests of any one school and against the others; and also that I suppose there may be some duty cast upon the members of the senate appointed by the Government, occasionally to make a suggestion.

[Copy.]

Toronto, 28th May, 1891.

My Dear Mr. O'Sullivan,—I shall bear in mind what you say with regard to the proposal to establish a department under the Medical Faculty of the University such as your refer to. The deputation to wait upon the Government have not yet presented their case and I am at a loss to know the nature of their scheme. I agree with you in regard to the general principle that the University should not be taxed for the professional education of any class of the community. The argument in this case I expect will be that Sanitary Science affects all; however I need not anticipate what the deputation will say as the whole matter will require careful handling.

Yours truly.

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

D. A. O'Sullivan, Esq., Q.C., City.

Copy of an Order in Council Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 28th day of June, A.D. 1891.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable, the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto, the following appointments in the Medical Faculty be made:—T. S. Cullen, M.B.; J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B.; W. Harley Smith, B.A., M.B.; F. N. G. Starr, M.B. and W. B. Thistle, M.B., as assistant demonstrators of Anatomy; and that W. P. Caven, M.B., be demonstrator of Clinical Medicine at a salary of one hundred dollars per annum.

Certified, J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

[Copy.]

University of Toronto, Biological Department, Aug. 6th, 1891.

Honorable G. W. Ross,
Minister of Education, Education Department, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I hereby offer my resignation of the Demonstratorship of Histology in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto. This position to which I was appointed in 1887, requires of me a large amount of time which I wish now to devote to the proper performance of my own work, and on this account I hope that my offer will be accepted by you.

I am, yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) A. B. MACALLUM.

[Copy.]

Toronto, Sept. 16th., 1891.

My Dear Sir,—Your letter of resignation handed in during my absence was sent by my Secretary to Dr. A. H. Wright for the consideration of the Medical Faculty.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Dr. A. B. Macallum,
Biological Department, University, Toronto, Ont.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 21st day of October, A.D. 1891.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise that George A. Peters, M.B., F.R.C.S., be appointed Lecturer in Surgical Mechanics in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto as per report made by the Senate thereof.

Certified.
(Sgd). J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

[Copy.]

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 22nd day of October, A.D. 1891.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise :

That the following persons be appointed to the teaching staff of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto as per report made by the Senate thereof.

1. Inasmuch as there is no Professor of Physiology exclusively in said faculty, that A. B. McCallum, B.A., M.B. (Tor.) Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), at present Lecturer, be appointed Professor of Physiology.

2. Inasmuch as there is no Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics in said Faculty, that James M. McCallum, M.D., at present Lecturer, be appointed Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

3. Inasmuch as there is no Professor of Pathology in said Faculty, that John Caven, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. (Lond,), at present Lecturer in Pathology and Demonstrator of Pathological Histology in said Faculty, be appointed Professor of Pathology.

4. That A. McPhedran, M.B., at present Lecturer in Clinical Medicine in said Faculty, be appointed Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine.

5. That George A. Peters, M.B. (Tor.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.), at present Demonstrator of Anatomy in said Faculty, be appointed Associate Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinicial Surgery in said Faculty.

6. That George R McDonagh, M.D. (Tor.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.), at present Instructor in Laryngology and Rhinology in said Faculty, be appointed Lecturer in Laryngology and Rhinology.

7. That the lectures to be delivered by Dr. Peters in Surgical Mechanics be delivered at the times heretofore occupied by Professor Cameron in the delivery of Lectures on the Principles of Surgery, or at such other times as may be hereafter determined, and that the instruction given by Professor Cameron in the Principles of Surgery be given in connection with the clinical work.

Certified.

(Sgd). J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

To the Hon. G. W. Ross, LL. D.,
Minister of Education.

Dear Sir,—In accordance with your request I have perused the open letter addressed by Dr. Geikie to the Honorable Attorney-General, on the subject of "Medical Education in Ontario." In reply I must invite your attention to the broader questions which it involves.

In the remodelling of King's College, whereby the provincial endowments for higher education were transferred from the control of a single denomination, and placed on the just basis of a national system in which all citizens enjoy perfect equality, the Faculties of Law and Medicine were abolished. This revolution had already been effected when I entered on my duties as a Professor, in 1853; but the incidents connected with it were fresh in the memory of all, and the chief actors were prominent members of the community. I had the privilege of enjoying intimate intercourse with the Honorable Robert Baldwin, and was admitted to much friendly communication with the Honorable Chancellor Blake, and with other public men conversant with the political life of the time. From the information communicated to me by them I was left in no doubt that the abolition of the Medical Faculty was largely due to the antagonism between the late Dr. Rolph and certain professional rivals; the Honorable Dr. Rolph being, at the time of its abolition, a member of the Government. I was subsequently confirmed in my belief of the influence so exercised, by approaches made to me from the same quarter, with a view to the restoration of the Medical Faculty.

Fresh as I then was from Edinburgh, and familiar with the relations of the Science Departments to other branches of instruction in that University, I was strongly impressed with the beneficial influence which an efficient Medical Faculty exerts in stimulating and fostering all Departments of Science. It was, therefore with mingled surprise and regret that I learned of the abolition of the Medical Faculty at the very time that steps were being taken to establish Professorships in Science, and give to it some due share in the prescribed requirements of a liberal education. The results abundantly confirmed my apprehensions. The Department of

Natural History exercised slight influence on the studies of the undergraduates; and the entire scientific work played a very subordinate part in undergraduate studies.

The counter-revolution which the restoration of the Medical Faculty effected is already abundantly apparent. The Department of Natural History has expanded into an efficient school of Biology, with its related branches of Physiology, Histology and Botany, offering to the students in Arts ample facilities, and holding out strong incentives to a thorough devotion to their study. The Department of Chemistry has in like manner entirely outgrown the limited aims of earlier years; and the needful steps are being taken for providing an adequate building, with the appliances for carrying on laboratory and other work, not less important to many of the students in Arts than to those in the Faculty of Medicine. The necessity for similar provisions for the Department of Geology is now urgently pressed on the attention of the University authorities; and action is only delayed till funds are available for the purpose.

The importance of Chemistry to the medical student is universally recognized. The novel bearings of Biology, in all its branches of research on the transformation of the practice of medicine from empirical routine, to an intelligent scientific application of well-determined remedial measures to specific diseases, are now widely familiar. But even Geology has its branch of Palæontology to which the attention of the medical student is wisely directed; Psychology, though mainly prosecuted as a branch of philosophy, has its important bearings on abnormal cerebral action on hypnotism, and many forms of mental aberation; while physics has now its special experimental lectures, including the study of electricity and magnetism to meet the requirements of the extended medical curriculum. In all this, instead of the work of arts students being impeded, the necessary development of the various science departments has largely added to the facilities for their study.

In this healthful expansion every true friend of higher education in Ontario has an interest, and no class of students enjoy such important practical results as those in arts, the science teachers in your collegiate institutes and high schools, the land surveyors, mining engineers, the chemical analysts and druggists, the electricians, and all to whom practical scientific training is of value. Yet all this Dr. Geikie calls upon you to reduce to the restricted and inadequate scale of earlier years, assumed to comprehend a sufficiency for students in arts, on the plea that "it is not the duty of the state to use public funds of any kind in educating students for a special profession any more than for any other calling by which people earn their living." What then are we to think of our Provincial Agricultural College for the scientific education of farmers, or our Normal Schools and School of Pedagogy for teachers, or our School of Practical Science for land surveyors, civil engineers, chemical analysts, architects, etc., or a subsidised school of the fine arts, or a Canadian Literary Institute? Is all special professional training, with the one exception of medicine, deserving of aid and encouragement from the state, or is it not rather beyond all controversy that there is no other department of professional training—not even that of the teacher—in which every member of the community has so keen a personal interest as that of medicine? I will only say in the words of Dr. Geikie, "our Province is inhabited by sensible people who can see and judge of such matters for themselves.

Dr. Geikie next proceeds to advance charges of gross abuse, and shameful misappropriation of University funds.

1. The Legislature having voted $160,000 in aid of the restoration of the University buildings, after the disastrous fire of February 14th, 1890, Dr. Geikie says:—"It may appear incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that at this very time, or almost immediately afterwards, other extensive and very costly buildings were contracted for and pushed as rapidly forward as possible....Most unquestionably the Legislature of Ontario, which had hastened to vote $160,000 to aid in repairing the damage done by the fire, had no idea that the most of the sum so promptly and liberally voted would be at once spent in a way which was never for a moment intended, viz., on dissecting-rooms, etc."

It is scarcely possible to characterize in too strong language the reckless conduct of a person in Dr. Geikie's position making to the Attorney-General a charge against the

authorities of the University, which he admits to be, to all appearance, incredible, and yet which he obviously never troubles himself to authenticate, while pledging his word for its truth. The facts, which he might have readily ascertained on enquiry, are these : The plans for the extension of the biological building were completed in November of the year previous to the fire ; the contracts for the building were accepted, and the requisite funds appropriated by the Board of Trustees immediately thereafter, and the building was already in progress and the foundations well advanced before the fire occurred. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to add that not a single dollar of the money voted by the Legislature has been spent for this, for any other purpose than the restoration of the buildings destroyed by the fire.

2. Again, Dr. Geikie asserts that the biological buildings of the University are really an addition for the accommodation of the Medical Faculty ; that their extension "was manifestly intended for medical teaching purposes;" and that "they are to all intents and purposes medical school buildings." To this I shall offer no vague reply, but a definite statement of facts. In the east wing, first completed, there are, according to the architect's report, about 16,000 square feet of floor space. Of this fully 12,000 square feet—or three-fourths of the whole building—are entirely devoted to the use and purposes of the students in arts. The lecture room and the elementary laboratory, which are the only rooms that the medical students share, with those of the Faculty of Arts, have an area of about 4,000 square feet. But both lecture room and laboratory would require to be of the present dimensions if the Medical Faculty were abolished. Of the thirty-eight working places in the elementary laboratory nearly all are occupied every day by the First and Second Years' practical classes of the Arts Faculty, each class numbering over thirty students. The same places are used at other hours for the practical classes in Biology and Histology of the Medical Curriculum; but the latter classes are under the charge of instructors paid exclusively from the resources of the medical students' fees I cannot imagine that any disinterested and impartial enquirer will see the slightest impropriety in the facilities provided by the University for its arts' students being also made available, within such restrictions, to the students in its Medical Faculty.

3. Next turning to the later extension of the biological building, which Dr. Geikie affirms to have been erected from funds obtained on false pretenses, and to be "to all intents and purposes medical school buildings," the simple fact is that the transfer of the teaching of natural history or biology, in all its branches, to the new building, which for the first time supplied needful appliances in other respects, rendered the removal of the museum to the same building imperative. The addition of this as part of the original plan was contemplated from the first, and would have been no less indispensible had no Medical Faculty existed. So far, then, from the later extension of the building being for purely medical purposes, the whole main southern range was originally designed, and is now appropriated for the accommodation of the museum. Had it been possible to complete the entire building at once, the whole contents of the museum would have been safely disposed in their new apartments before the calamitous fire of 1890. But although serious damage was then done to the collection, much of the valuable contents were rescued ; and, with the gifts already received from many liberal benefactors, in addition to further promise of valuable contributions, it is confidently anticipated that the new Biological Museum, rearranged on the plan now in vogue in the great German Universities, will not only be one of the most important educational museums on this continent, and therefore alike helpful to arts and medical students, but that it will also prove a popular and attractive feature of the Provincial University for the general public.

So far, therefore, it is obvious that one main portion of the newer building was designed and is appropriated for other than medical purposes. In a further portion of it temporary accommodation has been provided for the Departments of Geology and Mineralogy, until a more adequate structure can be erected ; and in so far as certain portions of the building are set apart for the Medical Faculty, a report was obtained from the Architect specifying their estimated cost, and on the basis thus furnished, an annual rent of $1,200 is charged to the Medical Faculty, in accordance with the report of a joint committee of the Board of Trustees and the Senate as what in their estimation

"would be a just and adequate allowance" as interest for the cost of erection. In addition to this the University is credited with a further sum estimated at $1,000 to accrue to it as "proportion of expenses of maintenance and repairs of Biological and Chemical buildings, to be refunded out of Medical Faculty funds." With those facts before you I leave you to form your own estimate of the value to be attached to Dr. Geikie's statement of what even he acknowledges to "appear incredible," but which he gives you his solemn assurance "is nevertheless true." I observe that the letter is signed by its author in his official capacity as "Dean of Trinity Medical College," and that he professes to speak in the name of the Faculty. "To the Government and to the Legislature," he says, "we continue to look for redress." Although I have only now obtained sight of the letter, on its being forwarded by you to me with the request for a reply to its grave charges, including that of fradulent misappropriation of public funds, obtained on false pretenses; yet I observe by the date that the letter has been in circulation unchallenged for upwards of two months. Can it be possible that the respectable body of medical gentlemen constituting the Faculty of Trinity College are willing to share the responsibility of such reckless and unfounded assertions as I have quoted from the letter addressed by their Dean to the Attorney-General?

One further point remains to be noted. Under a University Statute, confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, all fees paid by medical students are apportioned to the Medical Faculty. In the interpretation of this Statute, fees paid by students for Physiology, Chemistry and Biology, have been treated as "fees paid by medical students,' and this Dr. Geikie denounces as "an abuse worthy of Ottawa." In reality out of this fund, derived entirely from fees paid by the students in the Medical Faculty, the following expenses are met, viz., the instruction in Practical Chemistry for medical students in their first year; the special Medical Chemistry for students of the second year; the Zoology for those of the first year, and the Histology for those of the second year; all this being instruction specially designed and adapted for medical students On the other hand the medical fund has not hitherto been charged with any payment for the medical students who avail themselves of the didactic lectures in Physiology; nor for such lectures in Chemistry, apart from laboratory work, as they share in common with Arts students; as these lectures involve no more than the occupation by the medical student than a seat in the lecture room, and lead to no addition to the cost which the University would have to incur for the students in arts, if no Medical Faculty were in existence. Again, out of the same medical fund, derived exclusively from the fees of the medical students, such charges are met as those incurred in the purchase of microscopes and other instruments for scientific research, and for furthering the experimental basis of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. The restoration of the Medical Faculty has largely increased the amount of work devolving on the Science Professors, but none of the fees accrue to themselves in remuneration for the great addition to their labor and responsibilities. It is the source on which they draw for the purpose of extending and elevating the teaching of Medical Science. For example, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, the Senate has approved of the appropriation out of their fund of $1,000 to defray the expense of a practical course of Bacteriology, to be given during the current year by Professor Ramsay Wright, after his ordinary duties are over This course of post graduate instruction in one of the most important branches of Medical Science will occupy the greater part of each day throughout the month devoted to it, and will be available to all members of the medical profession. The appropriation above named is required solely for needful appliances for the course. The services of the Professor are voluntarily given, without remuneration.

That some readjustment of some of the arrangements heretofore adopted in reference to the special medical fund, may commend itself to your judgment, under present circumstances, is possible. But the devotion of fees paid by medical students for instruments and other appliances indispensable for the furtherance of scientific research in its special application to medicine, or for such courses of lectures as those of the Professor of Biology—though his salary is derived solely from the University endowment, and not

from the medical fund—to form the requisite means for such post-graduate work as I have described, can scarcely suggest to any unbiased mind the idea of a misappropriation of University revenue.

It is inevitable when any great public improvement on existing systems is inaugurated, that the old Ephesian cry of "our craft is in danger," should anew be heard. The old profitable venture is not only claimed to be a vested interest, but is unblushingly maintained to be ample for all requirements, if not, indeed, incapable of improvement. Dr. Geikie repeatedly refers to "our self-supporting Medical Colleges," confidently affirms that they satisfy all requirements of medical education, and, as he takes on himself to say, "as is abundantly proved, do the work as well as it can be done"—"provide and equip every building they require at their own cost, which answer perfectly all the purposes of the highest and best medical education given in any part of the Empire." I accept these, and similar statements of Dr. Geikie, as made in good faith. Marvellous as they are, I assume that he believes them all. But, if so, they show how little conception the Dean of Trinity College has of the requirements of a well-equipped Medical School. I have repeatedly had letters from old students who, after beginning their medical studies at one or other of the Toronto Medical Schools, have gone to one of the great schools of Europe, and their expressions relative to the contrast between the inadequate and petty provisions in the little buildings alongside of our Toronto General Hospital; and the ample appliances they found available for them at Edinburgh, London, Paris or Berlin would furnish an amusing commentary on Dr. Geikie's self-complacent estimate of his school. Why, sir, the Edinburgh Hospital, with its clinical lecture rooms, operating theatres, etc., covers a larger area than many Canadian villages; and alongside of it stands the amply equipped University buildings devoted to the departments of Science and Medicine, including Biology, Physiology, and all the branches of science which now contribute so largely to the transformation of medicine into scientific instead of mere empirical treatment of disease.

In truth the great evil of the multiplication of such "self-supporting medical schools is that their pecuniary interests are in conflict with the necessary expansion to embrace the important new applications of modern science. Dr. Geikie speaks of the University of Toronto as a keen competitor with such schools for students; but the entire record of the University in its efforts to set a higher standard for its medical degrees proves that it voluntarily adopted and adhered to requirements which greatly reduced the number of candidates willing to encounter the severe conditions it imposed. At the late meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Dr. Bergin, as convener, presented the report of a committee appointed the previous year "to communicate with the authorities of the Canadian and English universities and medical colleges, and obtain their views as to the necessity, if any, for a higher standard of preliminary and medical education." Important changes, based on this report were sought to be introduced into the curriculum; and on the persistent urgency of Dr. Geikie and others to defer its discussions, and to adjourn all consideration of its recommendations, Dr. Bergin, the originator and active promotor of this effort at elevating the standard of medical education in Ontario; after urging that whether designed or not, the postponing consideration of the report, as proposed, till next session would be to kill it for years to come, is further reported as saying: "I feel that we have too many medical schools; and I feel that all the opposition that we have attempts to advance the interests of the medical profession of this country comes from the schools; and if they desire it, and continue in this course, the result will be that the profession will as one man rise up and demand that the school men be excluded from this council because of their opposition to every advance in medical and preliminary education."

When, in 1887, the Legislature restored to the University of Toronto its Medical Faculty, its authorities were most anxious to prevent, if possible, the multiplication of schools; and it is important that you should know that precisely the same invitation to co-operate in the revival of the Medical Faculty was extended to the Trinity and to the Toronto Medical School. Dr. Geikie refers to such a combination of forces as was thereby aimed at for the creation of one efficient medical school, as an attempt at the impossible; and in doing so incidentally admits the fact that such a union was freely offered to him

and his colleagues. Addressing the Attorney-General, he says: "You speak of 'union colleges;' and this was suggested in 1887; but medical colleges large enough to require the services of a complete staff of professors and other teachers, can no more be rolled together than can large congregations, or public schools; and it is never wise to attempt the impossible." The remark only furnishes another proof of Dr. Geikie's failure to comprehend the condition and requirements of a thoroughly equipped medical school. In reality the united school would have been small in comparison with any of the great schools of Europe. That of Edinburgh, for example, numbers fully 2,000 medical students. The co-operation of the ablest men in both schools, superadded to the resources of the University and its efficient staff of instructors in science, would have hastened the development of what, unless the Legislature of Ontario yield to the misrepresentations of interested and unscrupulous defamers, and strangle it in its cradle, is destined I confidently believe, to become one of the greatest medical schools on this continent.

How far the proposition for united action on this new and comprehensive basis was fully considered and dealt with by the members of the Faculty of Trinity Medical College I have no means of determining; but of Dr. Geikie's action, and of the motives that guided him, we are left in no doubt. In his letter to the *Globe*, of date March 23rd, 1887, he says: "I think it will be ample time to give the subject full consideration when we learn that the Government of Ontario, with the cordial support of our Provincial Legislature, has fully decided to create, equip, and endow liberally, a new medical teaching body; and to provide for it a staff of the best teachers the country can furnish, each of whom shall have a salary secured to him of not less than $2,000 a year for each of the principal chairs; and a suitable retiring allowance when, from age or ill-health, he is no longer able to discharge his duties. Till this is done the project is a mere 'castle in the air.' When it has assumed this tangible form I am quite sure 'Trinity Medical School' will accord to it a most careful and respectful consideration."

I leave, Sir, to yourself and to the Attorney-General, to judge how far this avowal of the Dean of Trinity Medical School in 1887, harmonizes with the "disinterested" protest of the same person in 1891, against the application by the state of public funds of any kind in promoting medical education. It is sufficient for me to invite your attention to the evidence I have adduced to show that while by the co-operation of the instructors of the University Medical Faculty with the professors and lecturers in Arts and Science, enormous advantages are secured to the medical students of Ontario; and they have for the first time opportunities placed within their reach that heretofore had to be sought in British or Foreign schools; yet so far as the instruction pertains to strictly medical subjects it constitutes no charge on the funds of the University.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) DANIEL WILSON.

University of Toronto,
February 22nd, 1892.

[Copy.]

Toronto, 9th March, 1892.

Personal.)

My Dear Sir Daniel,—Each member of the House was furnished with a copy of your very satisfactory letter in reply to Dr. Geikie. For the present I think that will be sufficient. Is would be useful for me, however, to have, say twenty-five copies at my disposal as an answer to those who make inquiries by letter with regard to University

matters. I am sorry to say that I do not like the tone of the House on the question of higher education, either as it affects our High Schools or the University. Still I think there is no danger of an attack which we cannot very successfully parry, nor is there any fear of criticism that will be injurious to either of these interests.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Sir Daniel Wilson, Knight, Toronto.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of April, A.D. 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the University of Toronto, passed on the 8th day of April instant, be approved of by Your Honor.

Statute COLXIV., as to Medical Fees.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL.
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable the Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute COLXIV.

Passed April 8th, 1892.

Statute as to Medical Fees.

The Senate of the University of Toronto, enacts as follows:

1. The fees for a Matriculated Student in Medicine, comprising all the instruction offered in any one year of his course, including any Laboratory Practical Instruction fees, but not including Laboratory supply charges, shall be:

For the first year	$75 00
For the second year	75 00
For the third year	85 00
For the fourth year	85 00

2. So much of the fee as equals the amount which would be payable by such student as an occasional student in Arts for attendance on courses in Arts, including Laboratory Practical Instruction fees, shall be credited to and form part of the fees in Arts, and the remainder only of the fee shall be credited to and form part of the fees in Medicine.

3. The Laboratory supply charges payable by such student shall be credited to and form part of the fees in Arts.

4. The fee for a Matriculated Student in Medicine, who (by reason of his having previously, as a Matriculated Student in Arts, taken a course or partial course in Arts of the character and duration required from him as a Matriculated Student in Medicine) is exempt from taking such course or partial course as a Matriculated Student in

Medicine, shall be the fee prescribed by the first section, less so much thereof as would be payable by such student as an occasional student for attendance on such courses or partial courses in Arts, including Laboratory Practical Instruction fees, but not including Laboratory supply charges.

5. A registration fee of $5 shall be payable as heretofore, and shall be credited to and form part of the fees in Medicine.

6. All provisions as to fees to be paid by students in Medicine, inconsistent with this Statute, are hereby repealed.

7. This Statute shall come into force on the first day of June in A.D. 1892.

Vice-Chancellor,

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK, (L.S.)

Countersigned,

(Sgd.) JAS. BREBNER,
Asst. Registrar.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 11th May, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR,—I notice in the report of the last meeting of the Senate a reference to the lease of certain lands on College Avenue to the Park Hospital Trust. When that lease was approved, it was on the representation that the matter was one of great urgency and that upon the promptness with which action was taken depended the gift of $100,000 from the late Senator Macdonald, who was then lying at the point of death, and also, because I was led to believe the terms of the proposed lease had been previously agreed to by the trustees of the University. If in approving of such lease effect was given to the transfer of property which the trustees did not intend to transfer, I shall deem it my duty, if so advised, to consider what steps should be taken, having regard to the legal difficulties involved, to restore the property affected to its original position. If, however, on consideration of all the interests concerned it is found possible to modify its terms without prejudice to any public interest to be affected by such modification, I shall be glad to consider any representations that may be made to that end.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

J. E. B. SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar University and Colleges, City.

[Copy.]

University of Toronto,
Registrar's Office,
May 11th, 1892.

Hon. G. W. Ross, LL D.,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

Sir,—At a meeting of the joint Faculties of the University and University College held on Monday, May 9, the following resolution was adopted :

"That in the opinion of the joint Arts Faculties of University College and of the University of Toronto, the alienation of the College street lots to the Park Hospital, under a lease of 999 years, which was executed by the Bursar at the request of the Vice-Chancellor, and with the approval of the Minister of Education, and without the knowledge or approval of the Senate or Board of Trustees, and under terms which contemplate the erection and maintenance by the University of additional buildings for medical teaching purposes, is a serious loss to the University, and that the Senate be requested to take steps with a view to the restoration of the property, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Education and to the Senate."

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) JAMES BREBNER.

[Copy.]

Toronto, 4th June, 1892.

My Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 11th ultimo respecting the lease of certain lands on College Avenue to the Park Hospital Trust.

* * * * * *

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

James Brebner, Esq.,
Asst. Registrar, University,
Toronto

[No. 3087.]

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, June 20th, 1892.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a letter received from the Registrar of the University of Toronto covering, by direction of the Senate, transmission of certain reports therein referred to of the Committee on the Faculty of Medicine on the subject of the re-organization of the Medical Faculty.

I have, etc.,
(Sgd.) G. E. LUMSDEN,
Asst. Secretary.

The Honorable, The Minister of Education,
Toronto.

University of Toronto,
Registrar's Office, June 17th, 1892.

The Hon. J. M. Gibson,
Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Sir,—I beg to transmit herewith copies of the following reports of the Committee on the Faculty of Medicine on the subject of the re-organization of the Medical Faculty, viz:

1. Report dated May 3rd, adopted by the Senate May 13th, 1892.
2. Report dated June 2nd, adopted by the Senate June 3rd, 1892.
3. Report dated June 9th, adopted by the Senate June 10th, 1892.

I do this in accordance with the following resolution, adopted by the Senate at the meeting held on June 10th:

"That the Senate, pursuant to sections 10 and 11 of statute 173 recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the appointment of the persons recommended by the report on the Standing Committee on the Medical Faculty, dated May 3rd, 1892, and adopted May 13th, 1892, and also the appointment of the persons recommended by the reports of the same Committee, dated June 2nd, 1894, and adopted June 3rd, 1892, and dated June 9th, 1892, and adopted June 10th, 1892, to the offices and upon the terms specified in the said reports and in the said statute as amended by statute 273, and that the said reports be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with this recommendation."

The following resolution was also adopted at the same meeting of the Senate:

"That in order to carry out the recent arrangements under which the fees of medical students for instruction in Arts subjects are payable into the general funds, out of which funds the instruction is to be provided, it is necessary that the following offices be created: a temporary Lecturer and Demonstrator in Chemistry, with a salary at the rate of $500 a year, pending re-arrangements to be made on the occupancy of the new chemical building, and a temporary assistant Demonstrator in Biology with a salary not exceeding $500 per annum, and that the Senate recommend to the Government the creation of these offices and the appointment of incumbents, such appointments to take effect from the 1st October next.

Note.—The reports Nos. 2 and 3 above mentioned follow Order in Council dated 14th July, 1892, approving of same.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
(Sgd.) JAMES BREBNER.

Copy of an Order in Council Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 14th Day of July, A.D., 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following reports of the Standing Committee of the University of Toronto, on the Medical Faculty be approved by Your Honor, upon the terms specified therein, and pursuant to sections 10 and 11 of Statute 173, as amended by Statute 273.

1. Report dated 3rd May, 1892, and adopted May 13th, 1892.
2. Report dated 2nd June, 1892, and adopted 3rd June, 1892.
3. Report dated 9th June, 1892, and adopted 10th June, 1892.

Certified,
(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education, Toronto.

Note.—The above first mentioned report dated 3rd May, 1892, has been laid upon the Table of the House.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Committee on the Medical Faculty beg to report with reference to the offices the recommendations for which were postponed in their general report on re-organization and also on certain other points connected with the re-organization as follows :—

1. Professor on Anatomy and Lecturer on Anatomy.

We have to report that Professor Richardson has signified his option to take the duty of lecturing on Topographical Anatomy being that secondly mentioned in the 14th clause of the Report and that consequently the Lecturer will take the duty of lecturing to the first and second year studients, being that firstly mentioned in the 14th clause.

2. Demonstrator of Pathology.

Pursuant to the report we have consulted Prof. J. Caven, who recommends Dr. George Acheson for this appointment. In this recommendation we concur.

3. Demonstrator in charge of the University Hospital Clinical Laboratory.

Clinical Laboratories for each of the two Medical Schools are being provided by the Hospital. By another report to be presented to the Senate, we are suggesting that the University Laboratory should be placed in change of the University staff and connected with the Pathological Department. This view is also presented by Prof. Caven who strongly recommends for that post, Dr John Amyot. It would be premature to complete the arrangements in this regard at this moment, but we concur in the view that at the proper time this post should be created, and Dr. Amyot appointed to it. We defer the consideration of the question of recommendation.

4. Assistant Demonstrators in Anatomy.

Pursuant to the report we have consulted Prof. Primrose who has expressed the strong opinion that five assistant Demonstrators will be found adequate to the work, and under the special circumstances which exist will produce better results than a larger number. Professor Primrose takes the full responsibility of proposing that no more than five assistants should be present be appointed, and he recommends as most eligible for the post, the following gentlemen :—Dr. Fere, Dr. Starr, Dr. Thistle, Dr. F. W. Cane, Dr. A. R. Gordon. We are of opinion that the views of Professor Primrose who is responsible for the conduct of this branch of the work should have weight and we recommend that five only out of the nine assistant Demonstrators suggested by the report should at present be appointed, and we concur in Professor Primrose's recommendation as to the nominees.

5. Lecturer in Toxicology.

We recommend that Professor Ellis be appointed temporary Lecturer in Toxicology, the permanent arrangements for which subject are pursuant to the report postponed till after the completion of the chemical building.

6. Medical Jurisprudence and Legal Lecturer.

We recommend that Professor David Mills, Q.C., be appointed Legal Lecturer on Jurisprudence.

(Sgd.) EDWARD BLAKE.

Registrar's Office,
June 2nd, 1892.

The Committee on the Medical Faculty beg to report as follows :—

1. We recommend Dr. Bertram Spencer, of Toronto, as nominee for the office of Medical Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

2. We recommend that all the appointments in the Medical Faculty take effect from 22nd August, A D., 1892, being the period of expiration of five years from the date of the first appointments.

3. We recommend that this report with our report on the subject of appointments be transmitted to the Government as embodying the recommendations of the Senate on the appointments.

4. We beg to transmit a letter from W. S. Lee, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, to our minute on Clinical Facilities.

5. We beg to transmit a letter from Prof. Adam H. Wright the Secretary to the Medical Faculty in reference to the allowance to Prof. Primrose, for the services this year as Demonstrator in Anatomy and we recommend in pursuance thereof that one hundred dollars ($100) be so allowed and that the Board of Trustees be reqnested to direct the payment thereof out of the Medical Faculty funds available for the purpose.

6. We beg to transmit a letter from Professor John Caven and Professor Primrose, requesting for the reasons therein given that payment of their guaranteed stipend of $1,500 a year be made monthly, and we recommend that in case they are appointed on the terms of our report, by the Government, payment be made as requested out of Medical Faculty funds available for the purpose, the first payment to be made for the period from 22nd August to 30th September, on the 1st day of October, and the subsequent payments on the first day of each month, and that the Board of Trustees be requested to direct the payments accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) EDWARD BLAKE,
Acting Chairman.

Registrar's Office,
June 9th, 1892.

Adopted, June 10th, 1892.

Copy of an Order in Council Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 14th Day of July, A.D. 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise that the following Satute of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed 10th June, 1892, be approved of by Your Honor :

Statute CCLXXV.—Respecting a Curriculum in Medicine.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statute 275.

Respecting a Curriculum in Medicine.

Passed June 10th, 1892.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:

That the requirements for certificates for the various examinations now in force according to the Curriculum in Medicine be repealed and the following substituted there for:

Certificates are required for the different examinations.

First Examination.

Of having attended

In Anatomy a course of at least 50 lectures.
In Physiology a course of at least 50 lectures and demonstrations.
In Inorganic Chemistry a course of at least 50 lectures.
In Physics a course of at least 25 lectures and demonstrations.
In Biology a course of at least 40 lectures.
In Practical Chemistry a course of at least 50 hours.
In Practical Biology a course of at least 50 hours.
In Practical Anatomy a course of instruction during six months.

Second Examination.

Of having attended

In Anatomy a second course of at least 50 lectures.
In Physiology a second course of at least 50 lectures and demonstrations.
In Inorganic Chemistry a second course of at least 50 lectures.
In Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics a second course of at least 50 lectures.
In Embryology and Histology a course of laboratory instruction of at least 50 hours.
In Anatomy a second course of instruction during six months.
In Pharmacy a course of instruction during three months.

Third Examination.

Of having attended

In Medicine a course of at least 50 lectures.
In Clinical Medicine a course of at least 50 lectures.
In Surgery a course of at least 50 lecturer.
In Clinical Surgery a course of at least 50 lectures.
In Materia Medica and Therapeutics a course of at least 50 lectures.
In Obstetrics a course of at least 50 lectures.
In Pathology a course of at least 50 lectures.
In Practical Pathology a course of at least 50 hours.

Fourth Examination.

(1) Of having attended

In Medicine a second course of at least 50 lectures.
In Clinical Medicine a second course of at least 50 lectures.
In Surgery a second course of at least 50 lectures.
In Clinical Surgery a second course of at least 50 lectures.
In Pathology a second course of at least 50 lectures.

In Practical Pathology a second course of at least 50 hours.
In Medical Jurisprudence and Loxicology a second course of at least 50 lectures.
In Gynæcology a second course of at least 50 lectures
In Hygiene a second course of at least 25 lectures.
In Medical Psychology a second course of at least 12 lectures.
In Topographical Anatomy a second course of at least 50 hours.

(2) Of having conducted at least six labors.

(3) Of proficiency in vaccination.

(Note in respect to 2 and 3 certificates will be received from any registered practitioner.)

(4) Of attendance for eighteen months in the wards of a Public Hospital having not less than 100 beds.

(5) Of attendance for twelve months on the out-practice of a Hospital or Dispensary or with a regular practitioner.

(6) Of having attended 12 autopsies.

That the subjects of the different examinations now in force according to the Curriculum in Medicine be repealed and the following substituted therefor :

Subjects of the different examinations :

First Examination.

1. Anatomy.
2. Physiology.
3. Biology.
4. Inorganic Chemistry.
5. Physics.

Second Examination.

1. Elements of Organic Chemistry.
2. Practical Chemistry, inclusive of Chemistry applied to Physiology.
3 Anatomy.
4. Physiology.
5 Embryology and Histology.
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Third Examination.

1. Medicine.
2. Surgery.
3. General Pathology, including morbid anatomy and the mode of conducting autopsies.
4. Obstetrics.
5. Clinical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery.
6. Therapeutics.

Fourth Examination.

1. Medicine.
2. Surgery.
3. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Hygiene.
5. Medical Psychology.
6. Clinical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery.
7. General and Special Pathology.
8. Medical Jurisprudence.
9. Therapeutics.
10. Topographical Anatomy.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

1. Anatomy.
2. Physiology.
3. Biology.
4. Embryology and Histology.
5. Chemistry (Inorganic and Organic Chemistry applied to Physiology).
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. Medicine.
2. Clinical Medicine.
3. Surgery.
4. Clinical Surgery.
5. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
6. Therapeutics.
7. Medical Jurisprudence.
8. General and Special Pathology and Pathological Histology.
9. Hygiene.
10. Mental Diseases.
11. Topographical Anatomy.

Wherever possible, Practical as well as Written examinations will be required.

Vice-Chancellor, (L.S.)
(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK.

Countersigned,
(Sgd.) JAS. BREBNER,

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed 10th June, 1892, be approved of by Your Honor :

Statute CCLXXIII.—Amending Statute No. 173, respecting Teaching Faculty in Medicine.

Certified,
(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE 273.

Amending Statute 173.

Passed June 10th, 1892.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. In amendment of section 5 of the said statute it shall not be necessary that the Secretary of the Medical Faculty be a Member of the Board of Management.

2. Section 7 of the said Statute is repealed and the following substituted :

The Teaching Faculty in Medicine shall consist of the following :

A.

Inspectors not forming part of the staff in Arts.

I.—Anatomy.

1. Professor of Anatomy.
2. Associate Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.
3. Lecturer in Anatomy.
4. Assistant Demonstrators in Anatomy (Maximum number 9).

II.—Surgery.

5. Professor of Surgery.
6. Professor of Clinical Surgery.
7. Professor of Clinical Surgery.
8. Associate Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

III.—Pathology.

9. Professor of Pathology.
10. Demonstrator of Pathology.

IV.—Medicine.

11. Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
12. Associate Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
13. Lecturer in Clinical Medicine.

V.—Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

14. Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
15. Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics.

VI.—Gynæcology and Obstetrics.

16.—Professor of Gynæcology.
17.—Professor of Obstetrics.

VII.—Opthalmology, Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology

18. Professor of Opthalmology and Otology.
19. Clinical Lecturer in Otology.
20. Clinical Lecturer in Laryngology and Rhinology.

VIII.—Hygiene.

21. Professor of Hygiene.

IX.—Toxicology.

22. Lecturer in Toxicology.

X.—Medical Jurisprudence.

23. Medical Lecturer.
24. Legal Lecturer.

B.

Instructors forming part of the Staff in Arts.

I.—Biology.

1. Professor of General Biology.
2. Professor of Physiology and Lecturer in Arts.
3. Demonstrator.
4. Fellow.

II.—Chemistry.

5. Professor of Chemistry.
6. Demonstrator.

III.—Physics.

7. Professor of Physics.
8. Lecturer.

C.

I.

Such other Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and Instructors as may from time to time be appointed.

Besides the teaching Faculty in Medicine provided by the second section of this statute there shall be an extra mural professor of medical psychology, whose tickets for attendance on lectures shall be recognized for University purposes.

The second and third sections of this statute shall have effect on and after the 22nd day of August, in A.D. 1892.

Vice-Chancellor,

Countersigned. (Sgd.) WM. MULOCK. (L.S.)

(Sgd.) Jas. Brebner.

Copy of an Order in Council Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 14th day of July, A.D. 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved by your Honor:

"That in order to carry out the recent arrangements under which the fees of medical students for instruction in Arts subjects are payable into the general funds, out of which funds the instruction is to be provided, it is necessary that the following officers be created: A temporay lecturer and demonstrater in chemistry, with a salary at the rate of five hundred dollars ($500) a year, pending re-arrangements to be made on the occupancy of the new chemical building, and a temporary assistant demonstrator in biology, with a salary not exceeding $500 per year, and that the Senate recommend to the Government the creation of these offices and the appointment of incumbents, such appointments to take effect from the 1st October next."

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1892.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated 18th August, inst, wherein he states :

1. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars authorized by Order in Council of 29th April, 1891 (ratified by the Legislative Assembly at its last session) to be expended for a gymnasium and students' union and Convocation Hall for the University of Toronto, has so far remained unexpended.

2. That the trustees of the University have received tenders for the erection of the building according to plans submitted, estimated to cost in all thirty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars (31,892.)

3. That it appears from the reports of the said trustees that by a modification of the plans originally approved, the trustees will be able to proceed with the erection of the said building and pay any charges in excess of the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) approved by the Legislature, out of moneys now subscribed for this purpose and accruing rents.

The Minister recommends that the said plans as so modified be approved of.

The committee advise that the said plans modified as aforesaid, be approved by your honor, and that the trustees be authorized to expend out of the permanent fund of the said University the said sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) as approved by the Legislative Assembly, and no more.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1892.

Having regard to the report of the standing committee on the Faculty of Medicine on the subject of re-organization, dated the 3rd day of May, 1892, a copy of which is submitted herewith, and subject to the conditions as to tenure of office and emoluments in this said report mentioned, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following persons be appointed to the teaching staff of the said Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, namely :

1. J. H. Richardson, M.D., M.R.C.S., to be Professor of Anatomy.
2. Alexander Primrose, M.D., to be Associate Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.
3. H. Wilberforce Aikins, B.A.M.B., to be Lecturer on Anatomy.
4. W. T. Aikins, M.D., LL.D. to be Professor of Surgery.
5. L. McFarlane, M.B., to be Professor of Clinical Surgery.
6. Irving H. Cameron, M.B., to be Professor of Clinical Surgery.
7. George A. Peters, M.B., to be Associate Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
8. John Caven, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P., to be Professor of Pathology.
9. J. E. Graham, M.D., L.R.C.P., to be Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
10. A. McPhedran, M.D., to be Associate Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
11. W. P. Caven, M.D., to be Lecturer in Clinical Medicine.
12. J. M. McCallum, M.D., to be Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
13. O. R. Avison, M.D., to be Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics.
14. Uzziel Ogden, M.D., to be Professor of Gynæcology.

15. Adam H. Wright, B.A., M.B., to be Professor of Obstetrics.
16. R A. Reeve, B.A., M.D., to be Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
17. G. H. Burnham, M.D., to be Clinical Lecturer in Ophthalmology.
18. George R. McDonagh, M.D., L.R.C.P., to be Clinical Lecturer in Laryngology and Rhinology.
19. W. Oldwright, M.A., M.D , to be Professor of Hygiene.
20. W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.D., to be temporary Lecturer in Toxicology.
21. Bertram Spencer, M.B., to be a Medical Lecturer.
22. The Honorable David Mills, LL.B,, to be a Legal Lecturer
23. Daniel Clark, M.D , to be extra-mural Professor of Medical Psychology.

The Committee further advise that the said appointments do take effect from and after the 22nd day of August last.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

NOTE.—The above-mentioned Report of the standing committee on the Faculty of Medicine was laid upon the table of the House, 1893.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1893.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved of by Your Honor.

Statute 284.—Respecting the Curriculum in Medicine, (passed 24th February, 1893).

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE 284.

Respecting the Curriculum in Medicine.

Passed February 24th, 1893.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:

1. That students of the present Fourth year in the Faculty of Medicine who have already taken the examination in Topographical Anatomy, Therapeutics, Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence be exempted from examination in the same subjects in the Fourth year as demanded by the present Curriculum.

2. That the present Third year be allowed to elect to take the Third and Fourth year examinations as amended.

Subjects of Third Examination.

1. Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
2. Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
3. General Pathology.
4. Obstetrics (Physiological).
5. Therapeutics.
6. Topographical Anatomy.

Subjects of the Fourth Examination.

1. Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
2. Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
3. Obstetrics (Pathological) and diseases of women and children.
4. Hygiene.
5. General and special Pathology.
6. Medical Jurisprudence.
7. Medical Psychology.

3. That in awarding the Faculty and Starr medals the comparative value of the various subjects be estimated according to the following schedules:

First Examination.

Anatomy	200
Physiology	200
Biology	200
Chemistry	200
Physics	100
Total	900

Second Examination.

Anatomy	300
Physiology	300
Embryology and Histology	200
Chemistry	200
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	100
Total	1,100

Third Examination.

Medicine and Clinical Medicine	200
Surgery and Clinical Surgery	200
Topographical Anatomy	100
Obstetrics (Physiological)	100
Therapeutics	100
General Pathology	100
Total	800

FOURTH EXAMINATION.

Medicine and Clinical Medicine	200
Surgery and Clinical Surgery	200
Obstetrics (Pathological) and diseases of women and children	200
Medical Jurisprudence	100
Hygiene	100
Pathology	150
Medical Psychology	50
Total	1,000

4. That to the list of the subjects one which the Starr medals are awarded there be added Embryology of the Second and Pathology of the Fourth examination.

Countersigned. Vice-Chancellor,

(Sgd.) JAMES BREBNER, Registrar. (Sgd.) WM. MULOCK.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
March 30, 1893.

Hon. J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Council of the University of Toronto to transmit the following report to you for the Government.

The Council recommend that there be separate representation of the Arts and Medical Faculties, according to the following scheme:

(1) Three representatives of the Arts Faculty to be elected by the Arts Faculty in rotation according to seniority.

(2) Two representatives of the Medical Faculty, one of whom shall be the dean for the time being, the other chosen E. H. C. by election, such representation to exist during the life of the Senate, and in such election members of the Faculty who are also members of the Faculty of Arts shall not be eligible for appointments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JAMES BREBNER.

TORONTO, 7th April, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Honourable the Minister of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, covering a copy of a report of the University of Toronto respecting separate representation of the Arts and Medical Faculties on the University Council.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) HENRY R. ALLEY.

JAMES BREBNER, ESQ.,
Registrar University,
City.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

April 29, 1892.

Enquiries made by Mr. Houston :

I. Has the former site of Wycliffe College or the land lying between that site and College street, or any portion of either, been leased or sold for hospital purposes.

II. If so, to whom has the land been conveyed? When was the conveyance executed? What is the consideration in the deed of conveyance?

III. What is the Bursar's estimate of the present value of the land so conveyed.

Answers to the above questions as given in a copy of the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, furnished by the Bursar and certified by him.

University Park Lots 7. 10.
" 8. 9.

The Bursar reports as follows :

1. That on the tenth March, 1887, the following Board Minute appears :

Letter from the Minister of Education was read at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, asking Board to defer consideration of application of parties to lease lots on College street in front of Wycliffe College.

2. That on the 4th January, 1890, lots 8 and 9, fronting on College street, were leased to the trustees of the Park Hospital for 999 years, for the said hospital and educational purposes only, yielding and paying therefor yearly during the said term by way of rent such moneys as the Senate may from time to time require to be paid by students for the privilege of attending said Hospital for educational purposes, on the following conditions :

(*a*) That the said hereafter demised lands (8 and 9), and also certain other lands, formerly leased by the Bursar to the P. E. Div. School Corporation, being lots numbers 7 and 10, according to a plan of a sub-division of part of the University Park, filed in the Registry Office of the City of Toronto as Plan D. 18, which said lease and the term thereby demised have been assigned to the said the trustees of the Park Hospital, should be held and used by the said the Park Hospital Trustees only for hospital purposes and for such educational purposes in connection therewith and with the medical faculty of the University of Toronto, as the Senate of the said University may from time to time, in that behalf, determine.

(*b*) That Her Majesty, for and on behalf of and as trustee for the said University of Toronto, may from time to time erect and maintain on said lands, notwithstanding the estate therein of the Park Hospital Trustees, such building or buildings as may be deemed necessary by the Senate of the University of Toronto for educational purposes in connection with the said hospital, and for such purposes may use, occupy and enjoy the same.

(*c*) That no building or buildings shall at any time hereafter be erected by the lessees upon the said demised or other lands without the approval first had and obtained of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

(*d*) That the successors of the trustees of the said the Park Hospital Trustees shall from time to time be appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto in accordance with the provisions of such statute or statutes as the Senate may from time to time encact.

3. The Bursar reports that on the fourth day of January, 1890, the following papers, viz.: Lease of lots 8 and 9 to the trustees of the Park Hospital, and lease of land on south side Hoskin avenue, to Protestant-Episcopal Divinity School or Wycliffe College, were presented to him for execution, and assignment of lease of lots 7 and 10 by the Protestant-Episcopal Divinity School Corporation to trustees of Park Hospital for assent by the solicitor for the University, who stated that he came at the request of the Vice-Chancellor.

That the papers referred to had previously received the approval of the Minister of Education as signified by the usual memo., as follows:

Approved,
(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

That thereon the Bursar executed them, and after entering the fact of their execution in the "Seal Book" they were taken away by the solicitor.

4. That the duplicate original of lease of lots 8 and 9 to the trustees of the Park Hospital was returned to the Bursar by the Solicitor on the 23rd day of October, A.D. 1891. That lease of land on south side of Hoskin avenue to Protestant-Episcopal Divinity School Corporation was returned to the Bursar on the 28th April, 1892.

5. That the arrangements which resulted in the execution of these papers were never submitted to the Board for its consideration.

6. That on the 9th January, 1890, the following appears on the Minutes of the Board.

"University Park. Lots 8 and 9, " 7 " 10. } Lease to Park Hospital.—Approved.

Assignment of lease of Protestant-Episcopal Divinity School to Park Hospital Trustees. } Approved.

Land south of Hoskin avenue. } Lease to Wycliffe College of one acre.—Approved."

7. That the documents themselves were not then or at any time submitted to the Board.

With regard to the value of lots 8 and 9 the Bursar cannot undertake to make an estimate of the present value of the property.

Toronto, 10th May, 1892.

The Bursar,
Simcoe street, Toronto.

Sir,—I beg to enclose you a copy of eight questions relating to the addition to the Biological Building, to put at the Senate meeting on Friday next. May I beg that you will move the Board to supply me, in so far as it can do so, with the replies at its earliest convenience, and in time for the meeting.

Yours truly,

(Sgd. JAMES BREBNER.

(Enclosed.)

Questions by Mr. McLean:

1. Has the attention of the Senate or the Board of Trustees been called to the printed letter of Dr. W. B. Geikie, of November 3rd, 1891,* in which he states that the addition to the Biological Building, commonly known as the Museum Wing, comprises a Medical School Building, including dissecting rooms above and vats for preserving anatomical material below, and with class rooms for other medical work between, that though manifestly intended for medical teaching purposes, this was, during construction, a carefully kept secret; and that it is a fact resting on undoubted authority, that even the Government as such, knew nothing of these purposes till some months age, when the buildings were examined after completion?

2. Was the Senate or the Board consulted before construction on the subject of the designed use of the building? Were the plans submitted to either the Senate or Board? Was either the Senate or the Board asked to approve of the designed use?

3. Did the Senate or the Board approve of the plans? Did the Board transmit the plans for the approval of the Senate, or the Government, or both?

4. Did the plans prepared by the University Architect, and submitted to the Board or Senate or Government contain any indication of the designed use?

5. If not, why did not the University Architect insert such indication?

6. What action, if any, did the Senate or Board take, and what information was laid before the Board or Senate on the occasion of any action?

7. Was the Board, when it took action, aware of the designed use?

8. If the Board was not aware of the designed use, who is responsible for the preparation of the plans and the proceedings which resulted in the erection of the building.

[Copy.]

Toronto, 11th May, 1892.

My Dear Sir,—I notice in the report of the last meeting of the Senate a reference to the lease of certain lands on College avenue to the Park Hospital Trust. When that lease was approved it was on the representation that the matter was one of great urgency and that upon the promptness with which action was taken depended the gift of $100,000 from the late Senator Macdonald who was then lying at the point of death, and also because I was led to believe the terms of the proposed lease had been previously agreed to by the Trustees of the University.

If in approving of such lease effect was given to the transfer of property which the Trustees did not intend to transfer, I shall deem it my duty, if so advised, to consider what steps should be taken, having regard to the legal difficulties involved, to restore the property affected to its original position. If however on consideration of all the interests concerned it is found possible to modify its terms without prejudice to any public interest to be affected by such modification I shall be glad to consider any representations that may be made to that end.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

James Brebner, Esq,
Assistant-Registrar, University,
City.

*Note.—For this letter see Sessional Paper 68, 1892.

Copy of the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of University College Alumni Association, mentioned in the minutes of the Senate for May 13th, 1892:

"That in view of the serious financial loss to the University, which has been occasioned by the alienation of lots 8 and 9 on College street to the Park Hospital Trustees, the Executive Committee of the University College Alumni Association request the Senate to take immediate steps to secure the restoration of the property, and that copies of the resolution be sent to the Senate and Minister of Education."

Extracts from the Minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto

May 13th, 1892

Enquiries by Mr. Houston:

1. Where are the meetings of the Trustees of the Park Hospital held?
2. Is the University Bursar the Secretary of the Hospital Board?
3. Is the University Solicitor the Solicitor of the Park Hospital?
4. Who are the Park Hospital Trustees?
5. Is the bequest of $60,000 to the Park Hospital by the late Senator Macdonald charged on his real estate? Did he die within six months of the date of his will? Is the bequest valid or void under the Mortmain Acts?

These enquiries were sent to the Bursar and to the Solicitor of the University, whose replies are as follows:—

James Brebner, Esq.,
Assistant-Registrar,
University of Toronto.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., enclosing copy of questions relating to the Park Hospital, to be put at the Senate meeting, and asked for replies to questions 1, 2, and 4, I beg to transmit herewith the answers of the Board to the questions designated.

In the same connection I beg to state, for the information of the Senate, that at the meeting of the Board yesterday there was read the following copy of a minute of the Park Hospital trustees passed at a meeting of the trustees on the 7th inst.

"Moved by Dr. Hoskin and resolved, That a committee consisting of the chairman and Dr. Hoskin be and hereby are appointed to confer with the Minister of Education and the trustees of the University and the Senate to see whether arrangements can be made for the substitution, for Park Hospital purposes, of other lands in lieu of a portion of the lots in front of Wycliffe College."

The Board, at their meeting yesterday, appointed the Chancellor and Prof. Loudon a committee in conformity with the above resolution of the Park Hospital Trustees.

There was also read a letter from the Minister of Education, a copy of which I was directed to transmit to you, as follows:

Toronto, May 11th, 1892.

My Dear Sir,—I notice in the report of the last meeting of the Senate a reference to the lease of certain lands on College Avenue to the Park Hospital Trust.

When the lease was approved it was on the representation that the matter was one of great urgency, and that upon the promptness with which action was taken depended the gift of $100,000 from the late Senator Macdonald who was then lying at the point of death, and also because I was lead to believe the terms of the proposed lease had been previously agreed to by the trustees of the University. If in approving of such lease effect was given to the transfer of property which the trustees did not intend to transfer, I shall

deem it my duty, if so advised, to consider what steps should be taken, having regard to the legal difficulties involved, to restore the property affected to its original position. If, however, on consideration of all the interests concerned, it is found possible to modify its terms without prejudice to any public interest to be affected by such modifications, I shall be glad to consider any representations that may be made to that end.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) G. W. Ross.

J. E. B. Smith, Esq.,
Bursar University and Colleges,
City.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Toronto, 12th May, 1892.

Jas. Brebner, Esq.,
Registrar Toronto University,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I have yours of the 10th inst. requesting a reply to questions numbers 3 and 5 on the enclosed memorandum.

In reply question 3 I beg to say that so far as I am aware no solicitor has been appointed by the Park Hospital.

In matters between the Park Hospital and the University the solicitor for the University acted for the University on instructions communicated by the Vice-Chancellor.

In answer to question 5, the bequest of $60,000 and other bequests are payable out of a fund to be created by the sale of real estate, and of the horses, carriages, plate and household furniture of the testator.

Mr. Macdonald died within six months from the date of his will. In my opinion the bequest is void.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) WM. MACDONALD.

Questions *re* Park Hospital.

Question I.—When are the meetings of the Trustees of the Park Hospital held?

Answer I.—When desired by the President of the Trust.

Question II.—Is the University bursar the secretary of the Hospital board?

Answer II.—He is.

Question III.—Is the University solicitor the solicitor of the Park Hospital?

(No answer requested of the Board.)

Question IV.—Who are the Park Hospital trustees?

Answer IV.—Wm. Mulock, M.P., President; George A. Cox, Henry Cawthra, John Hoskin, Q C., Sir Daniel Wilson, Wm. Christie, Donald McKay, Geo. Gooderham, James Scott, Hon. C. S. Patterson, Hon. Mr. Justice Falconbridge, Arthur B. Lee, Hon. J. A. Boyd, E. B. Osler, Sir C. S. Gzowski.

Question V.—Is the bequest of $60,000 to the Park Hospital by the late Senator Macdonald charged on his real estate? Did he die within six months of the date of his will? Is the bequest valid or void under the Mortmain Act?

(No answer requested of Board.)

In answer to the following inquiries from Mr. Maclean the accompanying letters from the bursar and architect were read:—

Mr. Maclean inquires:

1. Has the attention of the Senate of the Board of Trustees been called to the printed letter of Dr. W. B. Geikie, of November 3rd, 1891, in which he states that the addition to the Biological Building, commonly known as the Museum wing, comprises a medical school building, including dissecting rooms above and vats for preserving anatomical material below, and with class-rooms for other medical work between; that though manifestly intended for medical teaching purposes, this was, during construction, a carefully kept secret, and that it is a fact resting on undoubted authority that even the Government as such knew nothing of these purposes till some months ago when the buildings were examined after completion?

2. Was the Senate or Board consulted before construction on the subject of the designed use of the building? Were the plans submitted to either the Senate or Board? Was either the Senate or Board asked to approve of the designed use?

3. Did the Senate or the Board approve of the plans? Did the Board transmit the plans for the approval of the Senate or the Government, or both?

4. Did the plans prepared by the University architect and submitted to the Board or Senate or Government contain any indication of the designed use?

5. If not, why did not the University architect insert such indication?

6. What action, if any, did the Senate or Board take, and what information was laid before the Board or Senate on the occasion of any action?

7. Was the Board, when it took action, aware of the designed use?

8. If the Board was not aware of the designed use who is responsible for the preparation of the plans and the proceedings which resulted in the erection of the building?

Answer to Question 1.—The attention of the Board has not been called to Dr. Geikie's letter?

Answer to Question 2.—All consultations with the Board before construction on the subject of any designated use of the building, all plans submitted to the Board and all requests to the Board to approve of any designated use of the building appear in the following, which are copies of all the correspondence of the Board and all its minutes on the subject.

MINUTE OF 19TH MARCH, 1889.

(Letter from Architect.)

BIOLOGICAL BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, 19th March, 1889.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar University of Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—By request of Professor Ramsay Wright I send you herewith tracings from sketches which I have prepared for the proposed addition to the Biological Building for museum and other purposes.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

"The Board recognizes the desirableness of erecting, as soon as can safely be done, an addition to the new Science Building already in progress, with a view to accommodate

Geology and other departments, and for which plans have been submitted, proposed by the University architect at an estimated cost of $60,000, but the Board are not prepared to recommend an expenditure from the capital fund until they ascertain what prospect there is of its being replaced and from what source."

MINUTE OF 11TH APRIL, 1889.

"Science Building in University grounds, Order in Council authorizing expenditure of $60,000. (Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 20th day of March, A.D. 1809.)

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the sum of $60,000 be set apart out of any permanent fund belonging to or invested for the endowment of the University of Toronto and University College for the erection of such buildings as your Honor in Council may approve of, to provide better facilities for the Science Department of the said University.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

To J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

"The Bursar to invite the attention of the Minister of Education to the request of the Board to know how the capital and income are to be replaced."

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 12th April, 1889.

The Hon. GEORGE W. ROSS. M.P.P.,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

MY DEAR SIR.—I yesterday submitted to the Board of Trustees the Order in Council dated 20th ult, authorizing the setting apart of $60,000 for the erection of science buildings in the University grounds. I have been directed by the Board to invite your attention to their request as conveyed to you by Sir Daniel Wilson, to know how the capital sum thus expended and the income therefrom are to be replaced.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Minute of 3rd October, 1889.

"Extension of Science Building, including accommodation for Museum. Plan submitted. Letter of Architect 3rd October, 1889."

[Copy.]

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by the Vice-Chancellor to send you for submission to the Board the accompanying sketches, showing the proposed extension of the Biological Building for the accommodation of the Museum, etc.; also to give you an approximate estimate of the cost.

It is impossible to say with certainty what the cost will be until working drawings and specifications are prepared and tenders obtained. But as the new building is intended to be of the same general character as the present one I assume that the comparative cost of the two will be in proportion to their cubic contents. On this basis the cost of the new building should be about $68,000, or possibly less, as a larger quantity of work is usually done at a cheaper rate than a smaller.

The approximate sum mentioned to the Vice-Chancellor in March last was based upon a rough sketch plan of which no elevations had been made.

The outline of the plan has after further consideration been changed in the sketches now submitted with the effect of throwing part of the building further west into the ravine, thus increasing the depth of the foundation walls.

The purpose for which the building is to be used have also necessitated its being, in part at least, considerably higher than the present building.

These causes have combined to make the cubic contents greater than was at that time anticipated, and account for the difference in the amounts of the two estimates.

Yours truly,

(Sgd) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

Architect authorized to apply for tenders. Minute 17th October, 1889.

Letter from the Architect 15th October, 1889, as to proposed new Museum Building.

[Copy.]

Toronto, 15th October, 1889.

J. E. Berkeley Smith, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I am requested by the Vice-Chancellor to report to you for the information of the Board that the changes suggested by them to be made on the sketch plans for the proposed new Museum Building submitted at their last meeting, are being embodied in the working plans which I am now preparing and that the effect of these changes will be to effect a reduction in the cost of the building.

It is difficult to say just what the amount of the reduction will be on account of the approximate estimate submitted with the sketches having been arrived at by cubing, but it should be greater than the proportionate amount that would result from the mere reduction in cubic contents caused by the lowering of the room over the Museum, because by the substitution of skylights for the arcaded series of windows a considerable amount of the most expensive stonework in the design has been done away with.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

"The plans for the proposed addition to the Biological Laboratory were finally approved by the Board to-day and directed to be forwarded to the Minister of Education for his approval. The Board are advised by their Architect that the proposed work can be accomplished for something under $68,000, and they would respectfully ask the Minister to authorize them to proceed with the work at the earliest possible moment."

Toronto, 17th October, 1889.

The Hon. Geo. W. Ross, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

My Dear Sir,—I have the honor to send you herewith a minute of the Board of Trustees, passed at a meeting held to-day.

The minute is as follows:

The plans for the proposed addition to the Biological Laboratory were finally approved by the Board to-day and directed to be forwarded to the Minister of Education for his approval. The Board are advised by their Architect that the proposed work can be accomplished for something under $68,000, and they would respectfully ask the Minister to authorize them to proceed with the work at the earliest possible moment.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Minute of 14th November, 1889.
"Science Building Order in Council approving of plans."

Copy of an Order in Council Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 8th day of November, A D. 1889.

Referring to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 21st March, 1889, approving of an Order in Council authorizing the expenditure of sixty thousand dollars for the accommodation of the Science. Department of the University of Toronto and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise that the plans for the said buildings prepared by Mr. D. B. Dick and adopted by the Trustees of the University be approved by your Honor, subject to the limitation as to the amount of money to be expended.

Certified,

(Sgd) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asisstant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

To J. E. Berkeley Smith, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

"Read."

The Board have procured from the Architect and transmit herewith for the information of the Senate the sketch plans and also the working plans and drawings referred to.

The following is a copy of the Architect's letter when forwarding the plans:

Toronto, 11th May, 1892.

J. E. Berkeley Smith, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

Dear Sir,—As requested by your letter of yesterday, I beg to send you herewith the sketch plans and drawings of the Museum Building which were submitted to the Board and consisting of two sheets tracings dated 15th March, 1889, three sheets sketches dated 27th September, 1889, and 11 sheets working drawings.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

Supplementary letter from the Architect:

Toronto, May 11th, 1892.

J. E. Berkeley Smith, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Referring to your enquiry by telephone, I beg to say that to the best of my recollection the names which appear in pencil on some of the rooms on the plans which I sent you to-day were not there at the time the plans were submitted to the Board.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

Answer to Question III.—The Board did not transmit the plans for the approval of the Senate.

The action of the Board as to the approval of the plans and their transmission to the Government, appears from the extracts furnished in reply to the second question.

Answer to Question IV.—The sketches and plans are transmitted to the Senate in order that it may see whatever indications they contain of the designed use of any part of the structure.

Answer to Question V.—The Board cannot say why no indication of the designed use of certain parts of the building was given by the Architect, and suggest a reference to the Architect on this subject.

Answer to Question VI. The action of the Board and the information laid before it on the occasion of such action is contained in the correspondence and minutes of the Board in the answer to Question II. and in the sketches and plans transmitted to the Senate.

Answer to Ouestion VII.—All the knowledge of the Board as to the designed use of any part of the structure is shown by the said correspondence, minutes, sketches and plans.

Answer to Question VIII.—The Board refers to the said papers as giving the only indications in its possession as to who is responsible, and suggests a reference to the Architect as to the preparation of plans.

Following is the Architect's letter.

May 11th, 1892.

James Brebner, Esq.,
Registrar Toronto University,

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., enclosing a copy of certain questions to be put at the Senate meeting on Friday night, and requesting me to supply you with replies to them in so far as they concern me, I beg now to do so in so far as the matters referred to come within my knowledge.

Question II.—I was not present at any meeting either of the Senate or the Board in reference to the plans of the Museum building.

On March 19th 1889, I sent to the Bursar tracings from sketches of floor plans which I had prepared from the proposed addition to the Biological building.

On October 3rd, 1889, I sent to the Bursar for submission to the Board, sketch plans as amended and elevations of the proposed addition with an approximate estimate of cost.

On December 5th, 1889, I sent to the Bursar the working drawings and specifications together with the tenders received for the erection of the building and a report thereon.

Question III.—On December 9th, 1889, the Bursar wrote informing me that the working drawings, etc., had been submitted to the Board, that my report had been adopted and that he was directed to execute the various contracts.

Question IV.—On the tracings submitted on the 19th March, 1889, the rooms are named as follows :—Basement—boiler and coal rooms, store rooms for Mineralogical Department, caretaker's apartments, storerooms, student's waiting-room, coat-room and lavatory.

Ground floor—lecturer, chemical store space reserved for Mineralogical Department, Professor of Geology, preparation room, lecture room, Mezzanine.

First floor—fellow, curator, museum, geological museums, lecture room continued.

Second floor—workroom, workroom, museum galleries ; one large and one small room on this floor were not named.

On the sketch plans submitted on 3rd October, 1889, the rooms are named as follows :

Basement—boiler room and coals, caretaker's apartments, professor's lavatory, museum, storeroom, storeroom preparation room, lecture room, reading-room.

Ground floor—lecturer, museum, class specimens, professors' room, lecture room, reading room.

First floor—fellow, museum, museum lecture room continued

Second floor—On all of the rooms on this floor, the dimensions only were marked.

On the working drawings the rooms are named as follows :

Basement—boiler room and coals, caretaker's apartments, store-room, professors' lavatory, students' waiting-room, coat-room and lavatory.

The two rooms now used as preserving rooms were not named nor was the sub-basement room below the west one.

Ground floor—lecturer (Biology) store room, museum, lecture room. The two ante-rooms at the south end of the lecture-room were not named nor was the room at the north end now used as a students' reading-room.

First floor—fellow (Biology) museum, lecture room continued. The room on this floor now occupied by professor Chapman was not named.

Second floor—None of the rooms on this floor were named.

Question V.—I was instructed not to put names on the rooms used for Anatomical purposes because as I understood of the possibility of objection being made by residents in the neighborhood such possibility being indicated by the opposition to the proposal to convert Wycliffe College old building into an Hospital.

Question VI.—In my letter 3rd October, 1889, referred to above, I find the following sentence : "The purposes for which the building is to be used have also necessitated its being in part at least considerably higher than the present building." This referred to the dissecting room and the Board suggested that the height of the walls might be reduced if the side windows were done away with and skylights substituted. On the 15th October I reported to the Board that these suggestions were being embodied in the working drawings.

Question VIII.— My instructious were generally received through Professor Ramsay Wright.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

The letters from the Minister of Education,* the Bursar,* the Secretary of the Almuni Association* and the Asst. Registrar* respecting the lease of the lots on College street to the Park Hospital Trustees were deferred for action until Mr. Houston's motion for a Committee of Investigation came before the Senate.

NOTE.—These letters appear in the foregoing minutes.

Resolution adopted by the joint Arts Faculties of the University of Toronto and University College on May 9th, 1892 :

Moved by Mr. Dale, seconded by Prof. McCurdy, that on the opinion of the Joint Arts Faculties of University College and of the University of Toronto the alienation of the College Street lots to the Park Hospital under a lease for 999 years which was exempted by the Bursar at the request of the Vice-Chancellor and with the approval of the Minister of Education and without the knowledge or approval of the Senate or Board of Trustees and under terms which contemplate the erection and maintenance by the University of additional buildings for medical teaching purposes, is a serious loss to the University, and that the Senate be requested to take steps with a view to the restoration of the property, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Education and to the Senate.

The faculty then adjourned.

(Sgd.) DANIEL WILSON,
President.

To the Senate of the University of Toronto :

GENTLEMEN,—In view of the attack now being made upon the Park Hospital scheme, in connection with this University, I take the liberty of presenting to you in detail the history of the origin of the scheme.

I need hardly remind the Senate that at one time there existed a Faculty of Medicine in this University, maintained like the Arts Faculty, out of a common fund, and which, as is generally understood, was abolished to serve not public but private interests.

During my many years of official connection with the University, the abolition of this Faculty was continually brought to my notice by persons prominently connected with the University, as one of the most serious assaults to which she had been subject.

Many of the greatest Universities, which combine teaching Faculties of Arts and Medicine, have attained their chief eminence by reason of the valuable services which, through their connection with medicine, they have been in a position to render towards the advancement of medical science.

In the case of this University it certainly needs no argument to show that the presence throughout the Province of medical men educated under the inspiring influence of a University whose policy should be to endeavor to advance the science of preventive as well as curative medicine, must increase her hold on the affections of the people, strengthen her stability, and enlarge her possibilities for usefulness.

Many years ago, when the University was but an examining body in medicine, an effort was made by the Senate to give such a direction and aim to medical education, but after a trial extending over about ten years, we had really accomplished nothing.

For example, you will remember that the Senate decided that Biology was too important a subject not to form part of a liberal medical education, and accordingly placed it on our medical curriculum, but having no teaching faculty, we were powerless to compel students to devote themselves to its study.

When, therefore, the Legislature in 1887 authorized this Senate to re-establish the Medical Faculty, such action was so heartily approved of, that within about two months the Senate had unanimously endorsed such legislation by restoring the faculty.

Shortly thereafter, it also, with the like sanction established a Faculty of Law, making appointments to the Law Fuculty, and which appointments in law are a charge on the general resources of the University. It is a circumstance worthy of note that such legislation formed part of the University Confederation Act, and in order to add to the success of our Medical Faculty another school of medicine then closely allied with Victoria laid down its separate existence.

Toward the fall of 1887, the Hon. John Macdonald (then a member of this Senate) made known to me his desire to aid in laying the foundation in Toronto of a Hospital, which, to use his own words, "will in an eminent degree prove a blessing for all time to come to the afflicted classes of this great city, and which was the earnest wish of my child,

but which will also materially contribute to the advancement of medical science in connection with the University of Toronto."

Mr. Macdonald's proposal was that the University should set apart a site for the Hospital, and he would, in cash, contribute $40,000 towards the erection of the buildings, and suggested (amongst other details) that the institution should be called "The Amy Macdonald Hospital."

This offer was informally made known to the University Board of Trustees, carefully considered, and heartily approved of.

As to the proposed name, there was some fear lest the public, to whom it was intended to appeal for assistance, might erroneously assume that the hospital was to be of a quasi-private character, and this view I made known to Senator Macdonald.

On the 15th of November, 1887, he wrote, informing me of his having concluded to abandon his own wish in regard to the name of the institution, but which change would not affect his original offer of $40,000 towards the proposed hospital, and enclosing a draft agreement showing his original views.

This letter, with the draft agreement, I submitted to the University Board of Trustees at their meeting held on the 18th of November, 1887, and the following minutes of the Board set forth the action of the Board in regard thereto :

"On motion of Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Mr. Justice Patterson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

"*Resolved*—That the Trustees of the University of Toronto gratefully acknowledge on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, as well as the University, the gift of $40,000 from the Honorable John Macdonald as a generous contribution towards the extension of hospital accommodation, the necessity for which is a consequence of the growth of this city, the advancement of medical science and the promotion of thorough and practical medical education.

"The Trustees concur with Mr. Macdonald in the hope that the project thus initiated will result in the establishment of an institution which will from the first be worthy of its location in the city of Toronto, and equal in all respects to the best institutions on this continent. They share his confidence that there will be found among our citizens both the ability and the will to contribute the remainder of the funds necessary to successfully accomplish his benevolent and patriotic object, and they agree with him that the amount provided for the building and equipment of the hospital should be at the least $150,000.

"To provide for the erection and management of the hospital the trustees propose to act upon a suggestion of Mr. Macdonald by arranging for the appointment of a committee of citizens in whom, as a corporation, the property shall be vested, and subject to whose control the work of the hospital shall be carried on.

"The Trustees desire to convey to Mr. Macdonald the assurance of their sincere hope that although the generous motive to secure the successes of the institution has led him to withdraw his original suggestion that his daughter's name should be associated with it, he may have the gratification of seeing her earnest wish fulfilled by the hospital not only proving in an eminent degree a blessing to the afflicted, but also materially contributing to the advancement of medical science.

"Ordered that the draft agreement and letter above set forth be filed in this office until the Hospital Trustees have completed their work of organization, and thereupon the agreement and letter be placed in their custody, and form part of the records showing the history and origin of the proposed hospital."

From the perusal of the draft agreement and letter and the resolution in question, the Senate will understand that the Board of Trustees accepted Mr. Macdonald's proposed gift on the terms, amongst others, that the University was to provide the site, and agreed, as suggested by him, to arrange for the appointment of a committee of citizens, in whom, as a corporation, the property should be vested, etc.

At this stage, one of the questions to determine was the name. A member of the Board suggested that of "The Park Hospital," because of the proposed location. This seemed to meet with general approval and shortly thereafter the undertaking of the

Board, to arrange for incorporation, was made good by a number of prominent citizens being incorporated under the General Act for the purpose of carrying out the project. These Trustees were the following, namely—The Hon. John Macdonald, The Hon. Frank Smith, William Christie, George Gooderham, Henry Cawthra, James Crowther, The Hon. C. S. Patterson, James Scott, John Hoskin, Eugene O'Keefe, The Hon. J. A. Boyd, George A. Cox, Larratt W. Smith, Col. Gzowski, E. B. Osler, Donald McKay, Daniel Wilson, The Hon. W. G. Falconbridge, A. H. Campbell, A. B. Lee, and W. Mulock. Eight of the number, namely—Messrs. Christie, Patterson, Hoskin, Smith, Gzowski, Wilson, Campbell and myself, being also members of the University Board.

I may here state that the declaration of incorporation contained, amongst others, the following provision :—

"The successors of the said Trustees shall from time to time be appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto in accordance with the provisions of such statute or statutes as the Senate may from time to time enact."

From the quoted provision of the charter the Senate will observe that it has full control over the personnel from time to time composing the Board of Hospital Trustees, and in this way can always secure effect being given to its views, almost as completely as if the Trustees were a mere committee of the Senate.

On the first of December, 1887, was held the first meeting of the Board of Hospital Trustees, fifteen members of the board being present, and the minutes show amongst others the following proceedings :—

"Moved by Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Hon. John Macdonald, that Geo. A. Cox do take the chair." Carried.

"Moved by Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Hon. John Macdonald, that J. E. Berkeley Smith be Secretary." Carried.

"Moved by Hon. John Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Hoskin, that Mr. William Mulock be the permanent chairman of this board." Carried unanimously.

"Moved by Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that Mr. Berkeley Smith be permanent secretary of this board." Carried.

"Moved by Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Mr. McKay, that Mr. James Scott be Treasurer of this Board." Carried.

"Moved by Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Mr. Osler, that Dr. Wilson, Senator Macdonald and the chairman, be a committee to prepare prospectus for the public."

I have given the foregoing particulars that the Senate may know the history of the origin of the Park Hospital Trust, its organization and its object, and the extent to which it was endorsed by the University Board.

When the resolution of the University Board, connected with the proposed gift of Senator Macdonald was given to the press, there arose in various influential quarters remonstances against the establishment of a hospital in the park. At this period no particular spot in the park had been decided upon, but there was a very general outcry amongst the residents of the Park and vicinity against the proposal. The result was that the movement was for the time paralyzed.

I was extremely desirous that the hospital scheme should injure no one, and having been informed that hospitals were found in close proximity to valuable residential and other properties in cities in the United States, I determined to visit these places in order to satisfy myself as to whether such objections were well founded, and accordingly I did about the end of December, 1887, in company with others, make such inspection, examining some twenty leading hospitals with their surroundings in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and came to the conclusion that there was no substantial ground for any such objection. This view I communicated to various objecting persons, but without the desired effect of wholly removing the objections, which I may say were at that time also entertained by a few of the hospital trustees, one member going so far as to inform me that he intended to endeavor to secure the passage of a resolution by the board to place the hospital outside the city limits, which proposition was very generally condemned by medical men. Surrounded with these difficulties, no progress could be made, and it was felt that it would be necessary to defer action.

Thus time wore on. During this interval various sites in the park were informally under consideration, amongst others that ultimately chosen, namely, the old Wycliffe College and the two lots between that property and College Street. I may here say that Wycliffe College had applied to the University Board to lease these two College Street lots, it being pressed on behalf of Wycliffe that there had been some understanding at the time of the lease to Wycliffe that she was to have some special consideration in regard to the College Street lots. I have not had an opportunity of refreshing my memory by reading the correspondence on the subject, so that I speak subject to correction as to the precise nature of the contention, but it was one that the University Board was not prepared to assent to. The issue, however, so far as the University Board was concerned, was terminated by a communication from, I think, the Minister of Education to the Board, requesting the Board not to lease these lots, or to some such effect. I do not speak with positiveness as to the tenor of this letter, not having seen it since it was communicated to the Board, but merely say that the action in question created the impression on my mind that the disposition of these lots was really withdrawn from the Board.

However this was, they remained unutilized, and I assumed that the attitude of Wycliffe, in regard to them remained unchanged. Accordingly, when it was proposed that the Park Hospital Trust should purchase from Wycliffe College their leasehold property, and the University should make good its undertaking to provide a site by contributing to the scheme the two lots between Wycliffe College property and College Street, and that Wycliffe should lease property elsewhere on the same terms as provided in its then existing lease, the proposal commended itself to my judgment as wholly in the interests of the University: It removed what was practically a dead-lock in regard to the two lots, without any sacrifice of University interests, provided that it is conceded that an Hospital is a necessary adjunct to an efficiently equipped Medical Faculty.

Incidentally I may remark that the opinion had long been entertained by the University Board that a mistake had been made some years before in having leased any property between the main building and College Street for private use, and that it would be advisable not to dispose of any more between those limits except for educational purposes connected with the University.

The price placed by Wycliffe on their property was $60,000. Mr. Macdonald was unwilling to purchase at this price. Hence another considerable delay. The proposal as to the site finally selected was known to many prominent University men, and I am not aware of having ever heard one objection to it. On the contrary, during the very considerable delay that occurred before it was acted upon, I was urged by more than any prominent member of the University Board to press it to a completion. This I could not do, for the reason that the Wycliffe authorities and Mr. Macdonald had not agreed as to price. It was well known at the University Board that this offer of Wycliffe's was open for acceptance, and the delay was at times referred to, and I think always with regret.

During this period the attitude of the University Board towards the proposal was one of general approval. There was no action for the Board to take, as everything depended on Senator Macdonald and Wycliffe coming to an agreement.

Thus matters remained until I received an intimation that Senator Macdonald was seriously ill, and desired to see me. Accordingly, the next morning being the 1st of January, 1890, I called upon him and was shown to his bed-room. He there informed me that he had been dangerously ill, and though then apparently better, that he was in a most precarious state of health, that during the crisis through which he had been passing, his mind had continually dwelt upon his uncompleted promise made to his dying daughter, to contribute towards the founding of a hospital, the share in his estate which she would have received if she had survived him, and he had concluded to agree to the price placed on Wycliffe College property rather than risk further delay, and as soon as he felt able he would endeavor to place the $40,000 forthwith at the disposal of the Trust, when he hoped I would press the matter to a conclusion without further delay.

He reminded me that he intended, as he had often told me before, to increase the amount by his will, and impressed me with the intensity of his anxiety for the earliest possible completion of the purchase, and with the danger arising from delay, concluding his reference to the condition of his health by informing me, to use almost his own words,

that he felt that there was a very narrow border land separating him from his daughter, to whom on her death-bed he had made the promise in question. I assured him that as soon as he advised me that the cash payment of $40,000 was at the disposal of the Board, I would use all possible despatch in pressing the purchase to a completion.

He made one further request of me, which I hope may be respected. He desired that over the main entrance, which he thought might be near the head of McCaul Street, there be placed these words, "He healed them all."

Thus ended my interview, and I never after saw him alive. I felt that there was not a moment to lose, and that even a day's delay might jeopardize a scheme which appeared to me full of promise of uselfulness, both to the suffering public and to the University as a teaching body.

I heard nothing further on the subject until Thursday evening, the 2nd January, 1890, when upon my return to Toronto, having been absent during the day attending the funeral of my late partner Mr. Tilt, I was called to the telephone by one of Mr. Macdonald's sons, who told me that his father having arranged to pay over at once the $40,000, the son had attended at my office with the amount during the day, but that he had learned I was out of town, that he had so reported to his father, who seemed much depressed in consequence, and that he was still awake and anxious to know whether, now that the finances were arranged, the transfer of property could be at once effected. I told the son to assure his father to the effect that I would press the matter to a completion with all possible speed, and the next morning I instructed our solicitors to prepare the papers. That day or the next morning I called upon the Minister of Education, and reported to him the situation. I told him Mr. Macdonald had assured me of his intention to increase the amount by his will, by giving to the hospital the share in his estate which his daughter would have taken had she survived him. He knew perfectly well that the schem simply secured at once the promised cash gift of $40,000 (in fact he went with me to Mr. Macdonald's warehouse to secure the money), and that the expected addition thereto depended upon Mr. Macdonald's will. I discussed with the Minister the probable consequences of delay, and he agreed with me that we would not be justified in adopting any course that involved delay. The concluding details connected with the transfer may be best told by a perusal of the report on the subject which I made to the Park Hospital Trustees on the 7th January, 1890, that is, three days after the transfer.

There were present the following gentlemen :—Dr. Hoskin, Q.C., Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Larratt Smith, Q.C., James Scott, Esq, and myself. Mr. Wm. Macdonald, Solicitor, and the Secretary also attended.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The Chairman read the following report :—

To the Board of Trustees of the Park Hospital Trust :

With regard to the proposed donation of $40,000 by the Honorable Senator Macdonald to this Trust, and the acquisition of premises for the purpose of the Trust, I have the honor to inform the Board that in consequence of his serious illness, Senator Macdonald notified me of his desire to have the Park Hospital Trust immediately established, and his proferred donation of $40,000 applied forthwith in the acquisition of certain property which has been under negotiation for that purpose, the property being what is commonly known as Wycliffe College property, north of College Street, and the lots between that property and College Street. I accordingly instructed our solicitor to place himself in communication with the solicitor for Wycliffe College people and the bursar of the University, with a view to completing arrangements. That on Saturday the 4th instant, the solicitor informed me that he had all the necessary papers completed for the transfer to the Park Trust, of the Wycliffe College property and the lots in question, and that the matter only now remained to be closed by the formal execution of the papers and payment of the purchase money. Accordingly I attended on the Minister of Education, who with me, attended at the solicitor's office, examined the various documents, and signified his approval thereto by the necessary endorsement thereon. Thereupon I notified Mr. James Scott, Treasurer of this Trust, who having also approved of the proceedings, accompanied

the solicitors, the Minister of Education and myself, to the warehouse of the Honorable John Macdonald, and there we received at the hands of his son, J. K. Macdonald, a cheque for $40,000, to be applied on account of the purchase money, $20,000 to be paid on or before the 1st of May next. This cheque I endorsed to the order of the Dominion Bank, to be placed there to the credit of this Trust, and delivered it to our Treasurer, Mr. Scott, who immediately opened an account in the bank in question, and deposited the same there.

Immediately thereafter, Mr. Scott, Mr. Macdonald and myself, together with Mr. Hoyles, solicitor for Wycliffe College, proceeded to Colonel Gzowski's residence, where the necessary papers to be executed by Wycliffe College Corporation were so executed, and the $40,000 paid over to Colonel Gzowski. On Monday thereafter I notified the secretary to call a meeting of the Park Hospital Trustees with a view to my reporting the whole of these proceedings to the Board, which I now therefor do, and trust that the course which I have taken may meet with ratification at the hands of the Board. In explanation of my not having consulted the Board at every stage in these details, I beg to state that the course pursued was adopted in consequence of the views entertained by the few persons whose absolute concurrence was necessary, namely, that there was danger of the matter receiving publicity which might, perhaps, endanger the carrying out of the scheme, or at least delay it; and such delay, owing to Senator Macdonald's delicate health, might defeat the undertaking. Under these circumstances I did not venture to assume the responsibility of taking any course that might lead to such defeat, and therefore offer this as my explanation for not having obtained previous authority for every step taken.

Herewith I enclose assignment of lease from Wycliffe College to your Board of Trustees. Also lease from the bursar to the Board of Trustees of the College Street lots. Also agreement between Wycliffe College and your Board, covering certain details still to be carried out in connection with the transfer, and would ask that the seal of your Board be affixed to these documents, and that they be duly executed and delivered.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK.

Dated at Toronto, this 7th day of January, A.D. 1890.

The report of the Chairman was adopted.

The members present at this meeting were Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Hoskin, Larratt W. Smith, James Scott, and myself, all members of the University Board as well. The solicitor and secretary were also present. The Board then adopted my report and passed the following resolution and minutes :—

Moved by Dr. Smith, seconded by Dr. Hoskin, "That the seal, the impression of which is in the margin of this resolution, be the corporate seal of the Trustees of the Park Hospital." Carried.

Moved by James Scott, Esq., seconded by Sir Daniel Wilson, "That the President of the Park Hospital Trustees be authorized to affix the seal of this corporation to the agreement for the purchase of the leasehold property and buildings thereon of Wycliffe College or the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School Corporation, and also to the assignment to the Park Hospital Trustees of the leasehold premises and buildings thereof as aforesaid, and also to the lease from the Crown to the Park Hospital Trustees of lots 8 and 9, according to plan 'D 18' registered in the registry office for the city of Toronto." Carried.

"In pursuance of the foregoing resolution the President affixed the corporate seal to the necessary papers."

Therefore the Board passed the following resolution :—

Moved by Sir Daniel Wilson, seconded by Dr. Larratt W. Smith, "That the Trustees of the Park Hospital thankfully acknowledge the receipt of $40,000 from the Honor-

able John Macdonald, being his munificent gift towards the extension and improvement of hospital accommodation in the City of Toronto, and for the furtherance of medical science The Trustees concur with Mr. Macdonald in the hope that the project thus initiated will result in the establishment of an institution which will prove equal in all respects to the best institution of the kind on this continent. They confidently anticipate a ready response from a generous public, whereby the proposed institution shall, at an early date, be thoroughly equipped for the carrying on of the object of its establishment, feeling assured that situate, as it will be, in the heart of this great and growing city, in the chief Province in our Dominion, it will prove through long generations a blessing to our people." Carried.

At this meeting, in addition to the formal approval of my scheme, one member of the University Board (also member of our Senate), spoke in the warmest terms of my course, and as a University man thanked me for what I had done, and his remarks were endorsed by all present.

Two days later, namely, on the 9th of January, 1890, was held a meeting of the University Board of Trustees, at which were present, Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Hoskin, Larratt W. Smith, James Scott, Sir Casmir Gzowski, Mr. Christie, and myself, when the said lease and other documents were unanimously approved of. The following is the minute of the Board :

"University Park, lots 8 and 9, lease to Park Hospital Trustees." Approved.

"University lots 7 and 10, assignment of lease Protestant-Episcopal Divinity School to Park Hospital Trustees." Approved.

"Land south of Hoskin Avenue, lease to Wycliffe College, one acre." Approved.

It may be observed that five of the Trustees present at this meeting were present at the meeting of the Park Hospital Trustees, when my report was read and approved of, and I was directed to execute the papers.

I now beg to direct the attention of the Senate to some of the provisions of the lease, which, I think, show that the interests of the University have been carefully considered. The lease provides that "These two lots (along with the Wycliffe College lots), should be held for hospital purposes and for such educational purposes in connection therewith and with the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto as the Senate of the said University may from time to time in that behalf determine.

"That Her Majesty, for and on behalf of and as trustee for the said University of Toronto, may from time to time erect and maintain on said lands, notwithstanding the estate therein of the Park Hospital Trustees, such building or buildings as may be deemed necessary by the Senate of the University of Toronto for educational purposes in connection with the said Hospital, and for such purposes may use, occupy, and enjoy the same."

"That no building or buildings shall at any time hereafter be erected by the Lessees upon the said demised lands or other lands, without the approval first had and obtained of the Senate of the University of Toronto."

"That the successors of the Trustees of the said Park Hospital shall from time to time be appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, in accordance with the provisions of such statute or statutes, as the Senate may from time to time enact."

"That the Park Hospital Trustees shall not sell, encumber (except for the purpose of securing the unpaid purchase money due to Wycliffe College or the Protestant Episcopal School Corporation), or otherwise alienate any portion of the herein demised or other lands aforesaid, without the consent thereto of the said Senate by statute in that behalf, and such consent shall only be given upon condition that the moneys to araise from any such disposition shall be held and applied by the Park Hospital Trustees for the carrying out in the City of Toronto of the same trusts and purposes in all respects as affect the said lands and premises under the provisions hereof, and

"The Park Hospital Trustees shall not entrust the management of the said Hospital to any other corporation for any fixed period of time, but only so that the Park Hospital Trustees shall be entitled to re-assume the actual possession, control and management thereof whenever required so to do by resolution of the said Senate."

"That in the event of the Park Hospital Trustees entrusting the management of the Hospital to the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, or to any other corporation, the said the Park Hospital Trustees, shall resume the management of the said Hospital whenever and so often as required so to do by a resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto; and the Park Hospital Trustees shall not have power to divest themselves of the right to resume the management of the said Hospital, either of their motion or in pursuance of any resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto as aforesaid."

And the lease proceeds to "demise said lands subject to said conditions to the Hospital Trustees for the said Hospital and educational purposes only."

And provides for payment of rent as follows:

"Yielding and paying therefor yearly and every year during the said term hereby granted unto the said lessor, his successors in office, or assigns by way of rent, such moneys as the said Senate may from time to time require to be paid by students for the privilege of attending said Hospital for educational purposes."

From the foregoing extracts from the lease it appears that the Hospital is practically under the control of this Senate and available for medical educational purposes as it may determine, and I venture to assert that if the scheme is not impaired the University will in due course receive by way of rent from fees of students attending this Hospital quite as much money, if not more, than she could realize either by selling or leasing the land.

There are those whose opinions are of value, who think that an hospital forms a necessary part of the equipment of every efficient medical faculty, and in proof of this it is only necessary to remind the Senate that the great medical schools of Great Britain, the United States and Germany, have control of hospitals, and whatever may be intended, I fear that an assault on the hospital in question will be regarded as aimed at our Medical Faculty.

I therefore trust that the Senate will first decide whether the presence of the hospital in question is of any, and if so, what service to the University. There can be no conflict between the University and the Hospital Trustees. They hold office at the will of the Senate and can make no disposition of the property without the consent of the Senate, which thus having full control, can by its action, determine the fate of the hospital. If the Senate requires a surrender of the College street lots, in whole or in part, it can, I think, attain that end by action in the Senate, uncontrolled by any outside body, but I trust that before arriving at such decision the most careful consideration will be given to the whole subject. It was but in the interest of this University that I identified myself with the hospital scheme. I believe in the Medical Faculty and earnestly desire its success. I have no sympathy with those who contend that no public aid should be given towards the advancement of Medical Science. It is a view to which I personally cannot give my assent; and even if the hospital scheme cost the University something, which I contend in the end it will not, I consider it would be worthy of fair consideration. The time will come when I think you will be unable to maintain your Medical Faculty unless you have control of an hospital. Already Montreal has become a great hospital city, and it behooves us and all medical schools in Toronto to make Toronto a great hospital centre, otherwise our students will seek elsewhere those advantages not within their reach at home.

As to my own personal connection with the establishment of the hospital, and to which some are inclined to take exception, I trust that it will not be allowed to prejudice the scheme. Some may approve of the scheme and disapprove of my course in connection therewith. To them I would say, condemn me if you like, but not the scheme if it is itself deserving of approval.

I ask him who now criticises my action so severely, "What would he have done if he had been in my place?"

When in 1883, I determined to propose the bringing of Victoria University into alliance with this University, it was to Senator Macdonald, then a member of the Senate of both Victoria and this University, that I first communicated my views. After giving the matter careful consideration, he expressed to me his approval of the

proposal, and offered to be a medium whereby negotiations might be begun, and he did so act. Deservedly enjoying the confidence of the friends of Victoria, and being a member of our Senate, he was able to render valuable service to the Confederation scheme from the time of my original proposal until the happy completion of Confederation. The aid which he, throughout these years extended towards Confederation cannot be over-estimated, and his contribution towards the hospital in question was but another evidence of his charitable disposition, and of his large-hearted interest in the promotion of higher education.

I would remind those who seek to make a point against the development of the science side of the University, that the University must keep faith with those who endorsed confederation. A university's work is not confined to the lecture room. Her every action should be an object lesson of what is honorable and true. I sympathize with all those who attach special importance to the particular branch of university work which most concerns them, but in the interests of the university as a whole I venture to suggest that such zeal should not exceed the bounds of friendly rivalry.

Nor need I remind you how easy is the work of destruction. If the literary side of the university arms itself against the scientific, the Arts Faculty against the Medical, we shall soon see counter movements that will not be confined to these limits. Each will seek their allies amongst our confederated and affiliated universities and colleges. Such a state of affairs will have but one end, the destruction of this university. It has been my aim to unite these various forces for one common purpose, the extension and advancement of higher education. I order to the attainment of this end, the basis must be broad and liberal. In pursuing this policy during my many years of official connection with this university, I frankly admit that I have made errors of judgment, but of judgment only. I have encountered many difficulties that had to be overcome, and at times have felt compelled in the general interests of the university to disregard individual interests, views and aims, with the result that, in my opinion, personal feeling has much to do with the violent attacks to which I have of late been subject. I, however, make no further allusion thereto, hoping that when, in the near future, I shall with great relief to myself, withdraw from my official connection with the University, all the university forces will remain united for the promotion of one common object, the advancement of education in its broadest sense.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

WM. MULOCK,

Toronto, 31st May, 1892. Vice-Chancellor.

P.S.—I wrote the foregoing letter for submission to you in connection with the motion of Mr. Houston touching the Park Hospital, not being then aware that he had recently given notice of motion for to-night, in regard to the addition to the Biological Building.

Thanking him for affording me this opportunity of addressing you on the latter question as well, I would say that I understand the following points are sought to be made in connection with the latter matter.

1st. That the rough sketch plan of March, 1889, showed proposed accommodation for the Department of Mineralogy and Geology, whilst the new plans, approved of in October thereafter, made no provision therefor.

It is quite correct that there was a change in the proposed use to which the building was to be put, and the following is, I have no doubt, the reason for such change :

The Minister of Education informed me of his intention to make radical changes in the Department of Mineralogy and Geology, whereby he would be able to relieve the University of the whole or nearly the whole of the expense of the Department. He

told me he intended to establish a School of Mines, to make provision therein for Mineralogy and Assaying, and to transfer Mineralogy and Assaying from the University to the school, and to that extent, at least, to relieve the University of any expense in respect to Mineralogy and Assaying.

As to Geology, he indicated a course which, if adopted, would also relieve the University of any expense in connection with Geology.

Whilst, therefore, I have no actual recollection of having given instructions for the abandonment of the original idea of providing for Mineralogy and Geology in the proposed addition, I have not the slightest doubt that I did so, in consequence of the Minister's intentions in regard thereto.

2nd. The next point is, I understand, the omission from the plans of names showing that it was proposed to use the top flat for dissecting-room, bone-room, and to make other provision in the building for meeting the requirements of the Medical Faculty.

It is quite correct that no such names appeared on the plans, and were omitted by my instructions, and for the reasons stated by the architect in his answer, set forth as follows, and what I have below added. His explanation is as follows: "I was instructed not to put names in the rooms used for anatomical purposes because, as I understood, of the possibility of objection being made by residents in the neighborhood, such possibility being indicated by the opposition to the proposal to convert Wycliffe College old building into an hospital."

When, in November, 1887, we gave to the public full particulars as to the proposed hospital scheme, I did not expect opposition thereto in the interest of a rival school, but I soon learned that Dr. Geikie was busying himself against it, even going so far as to seek to interfere with Senator Macdonald's own intentions, and this I know both from what the Senator told me and from what I myself learned during a discussion on the subject between the Senator and Dr. Geikie in my presence.

From various circumstances, I was compelled to come to the conclusion that he was stirring up opposition to the hospital.

When, therefore, it was possible to raise so much opposition to the Hospital Scheme, I felt that were Dr. Geikie to be aware that it was in contemplation to provide any accommodation for the Medical Faculty, he would seize hold of the dissecting-room feature and use it with the public with increased effect.

I had already seen the Hospital Scheme brought to a standstill, and for no valid sound reason, and feared the same result in regard to the proposal touching the Medical Faculty, if we followed the course pursued in regard to the Hospital, by making it public.

For years we had encountered Dr. Geikie's continued opposition to our efforts to advance the cause of Medical Science. I regarded the action of the Legislature and the Senate in re-establishing the Faculty of Medicine as carrying with it the obligation to provide facilities for the maintenance of the Faculty so brought into existence.

I never imagined that the ground would be taken that no assistance was to be given to Medical Science, and certainly in University circles such an attitude was never assumed until after the completion of the building in question.

During the whole period, therefore, whilst I was engaged in giving much time and anxious consideration to the carrying out of what I believed to be the policy of the University, to place the Medical Faculty on such a footing as would enable it to fulfil the object which the Senate had in view when establishing it, it never occurred to me that there existed, and I do not think that there did exist in University circles, any opposition to such policy.

On the contrary, so fully did I feel that the University policy was to give reasonable aid to Medical Science that on more than one public occasion I did, in addressing official University meetings, refer with approval to such policy, believing that in doing so I was but voicing the general sentiments of the University authorities on the subject.

Therefore, in observing caution in the carrying out of the work in question, my sole object was to protect the University from hostile or adverse action from without, not expecting an attack from within, where I believed we were all of one mind in favor of the policy and the special undertaking in question.

As to the last point, that the charging the Medical Faculty with an occupation rent, was an afterthought and not originally intended, it is perfectly true, so far as I am concerned, that until recently I had no idea that any such charge for rent would be made. Believing the Medical Faculty entitled to all reasonable and necessary accommodation in order to its existence (having due regard to all other claims upon the University), any contention to the contrary came to me as a surprise, and it is in deference to other opinions than mine that rent is now being charged.

(Signed) WM. MULOCK

A true copy, James Borbuer, 5-9-92.

P. S.—I wrote the foregoing letter for submission to you in connection with Mr. Houston's motion touching the Park Hospital, not being then aware that he had recently given notice of motion for to-night in regard to the addition to the Biological building. Thanking him for affording me this opportunity of addressing you on the latter question as well, I would say, that I understand the following points are sought to be made in connection with the latter matter.

First.—That the rough sketch plan of March 1889, showed proposed accommodation for the departments of Mineralogy and Geology, whilst the new plans approved of in October thereto, made no provision therefor, it was quite correct that there was a change in the proposed use to which the building was to be put, and the following is, I have no doubt the reason for such change.

The Minister of Education informed me of his intention to make radical changes in the department of Mineralogy and Geology, whereby he would be able to relieve the University of the whole, or nearly the whole of the expense of the department. He told me he intended to establish a School of Mines to make provision therein for Mineralogy and Assaying, and to transfer Mineralogy and Assaying from the University to this School, and to that extent at least to relieve the University of any expense in respect of Mineralogy and Assaying.

As to Geology he indicated a course, which if adopted would also relieve the University of any expense in connection with Geology.

Whilst therefore I have no actual recollection of having given instructions for the abandonment of the original idea of providing for Mineralogy and Geology in the proposed addition, I have not the slightest doubt that I did so, in consequence of the Minister's instructions in regard thereto.

Second.—The next point is I understand the omission from the plans of names showing that it was proposed to use the top flat for dessecting room, bone room etc., and to make other provision in the building for meeting the requirements of the Medical Faculty.

It is quite correct that no such names appeared on the plans, and were omitted by my instructions, and for the reason stated by the Architect in his answer set forth as follows, and what I have below added.

His explanation is as follows :

I was instructed not to put names in the rooms used for anatomical purposes because as I understood, of the possibility of objection being made by residents in the neighbourhood, such possibility being indicated by the opposition to the proposal to covert Wycliffe College old building into an hospital.

When in November 1887, we gave to the public, the full particulars as to the proposed hospital scheme, I did not expect opposition thereto in the interest of a rival school, but I soon learned that Dr. Geikie was busying himself against it, even going so far as to seek to interfere with Senator Macdonald's own intentions and this I know both from what the Senator told me and from what I myself learned during a discussion on the subject between the Senator and Dr. Geikie in my presence.

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During the whole period therefore whilst I was engaged in giving much time and anxious consideration to the carrying out of what I believed to be the policy of the University to place the Medical Faculty on such a footing as would enable it to fulfil the object which the Senate had in view when establishing it, it never occurred to me that there existed, and I do not think that there then did exist in University circles any opposition to such policy.

On the contrary so fully did I feel that the University policy was to give reasonable aid to medical science, that on more than one public occasion I did, in officially addressing public official University meetings, refer with approval to such policy, believing that in doing so I was but voicing the general sentiments of the University authorities on the subject.

Therefore in observing caution in the carrying out of the work in question, my sole object was to protect the University from hostile or adverse action from without, not expecting an attack from within, where I believed we were all of one mind in favour of the policy and the special undertaking in question.

As to the last point that the charging the Medical Faculty with an occupation rent was an after thought and not originally intended, it is perfectly true so far as I am concerned that until recently I had no idea that any such charge for rent would be made.

Believing the Medical Faculty entitled to all reasonable and necessary accommodation in order to its existence (having due regard to all other claims upon the University) any contention to the contrary came to me as a surprise and it is in deference to other opinion than mine that rent is now being charged.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK.

Toronto, 3rd June, 1892.

Extract from the Minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

June 3rd, 1892.

The following letter from the Vice-Chancellor, on motion of Prof. Loudon was ordered to be engrossed in the minutes.

Toronto, June 3rd, 1892.

To the Senate of the University of Toronto.

Gentlemen.—With reference to the correspondence submitted to the Senate at its last meeting on the subject of the completion of the Biological Department, in which the University Architect states that he "generally received his instructions from Professor Ramsay Wright." I desire to say that it was at my request that Prof. Wright

assisted the architect in the preparation of the plans and that Prof. Wright is in no way responsible for any question of policy in connection therewith, such as the assignment of accommodation for medical teaching purposes, the omission of names from the plans indicating the purposes for which certain of the rooms were intended, or the like.

I am,
Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK.

Extract from the Minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

June 3rd, 1892.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Prof. Loudon that a special Committee consisting of Prof. Galbraith, Mr. Aylesworth, Dr. McLaren, Dr. Cameron and Mr. Houston be appointed with instructions to inquire into and report on the conveyance of two lots on College street, to the Trustees of the proposed Park Hospital, as set forth in the Bursar's report laid before the Senate at its meeting held on the 29th April, ult., and also to report whether it is expedient to take any steps with a view to the restoration of the said lots to the control of the University.

Moved in amendment by Chancellor Boyd, seconded by Prof. Cameron, the words after that be left out and the following inserted that it be referred to a special committee consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Mess. Galbraith, Cameron, McLaren, Aylesworth and Houston to report as to the best steps to be taken with reference to the Park Hospital scheme in its connection with the University. With the consent of the seconder and leave from the Senate, Chan. Boyd withdrew this motion.

It was then moved in amendment to the main motion by Dr. Burwash, seconded by Father Teefy, to leave out all the words after that and to insert the following. The Senate has heard with great satisfaction the explanations made by Mr. Mulock, touching the establishment of the Park Hospital and the addition to the Biological Laboratory and desires to place upon record appreciation of this action in connection therewith, and its continued confidence in him as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by Mr. Houston, seconded by Prof. Galbraith, That all the words after "that" where it first occurs in the amendment be omitted and the following inserted instead thereof, "While there is no reason to doubt that the Vice-Chancellor in his action with respect to the lease of the College St. lots to the Park Hospital Trustees and the erection of the addition to the Biological Building was actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the University, this Senate cannot approve of his conduct in neglecting to consult it on such important matters of academic policy.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected on the following division :—

Yeas.—Prof. Galbraith, Mr. Embree, Prof. Hutton, Dr. Ogden, Prof. Loudon, Mr. Houston and Mr. McLean.

Nays.—Dr. O'Sullivan, Dr. Willmott, The President; Dr. W. T. Aikens, Prof. R. R. Wright, Mr. Barwick, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Dewart, Dr. Burwash, Judge Dean, Mr. Marsh, Dr. L. Smith, Prof. Cameron, Mr. Moss, Mr. McMurchy, Justice Falconbridge, Prof. Baker, Mr. King, Mr. Creelman, Dr. Carman, Chan. Boyd, Justice McLennan, Father McBrady, Mr. Mills, Mr. Hoyles, Dr. Sheraton, Dr. A. H. Wright, Dr. Reynar, Father Teefy.

The amendment was adopted on a division.

The main motion as amended was adopted on the following division :—

Yeas.—Dr. O'Sullivan, Dr. Willmott, The President; Dr. W. T. Aikens, Prof. R. R. Wright, Mr. Barwick, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Dewart, Dr. Burwash, Judge Dean, Mr.

Marsh, Dr. Smith, Prof. Cameron, Mr. Moss, McMurchy, Justice Falconbridge, Prof. Baker, Mr. King, Mr. Creelman, Chan. Boyd, Justice McLennan, Dr. Carman, Mr. Mills, Father McBrady, Mr. A. H. Wright, Mr. Hoyles, Dr. Sheraton, Dr. Reynar, Father Teefy.

NAYS.—Prof. Galbraith, Mr. Embree, Mr. Houston, Prof. Hutton, Dr. Ogden and Prof. Loudon.

Mr. Houston then withdrew his motion respecting the Biological Building.

The Senate then adjourned.

Minute of September 30th, 1892.

Among correspondence read was a letter from Mr. Dale, Secretary, of the Alumni Association, enclosing a resolution passed by the Alumni Association respecting the appointment of a committee of the Senate to confer with the Committee of the Park Hospital Trustees and Board of Trustees respecting the Park Hospital scheme.

The Vice Chancellor asked leave to introduce the following resolution, That it be referred to a committee of Senate composed of Rev. Dr. Burwash, Mr. Hoyles, Rev. Father Teefy, Dr. Caven, Dr. W. T. Aikens, The President; Dr. Willmott and Mr. Justice Falconbridge, to consider and report upon any or all matters connected with the erection of the Biological Buildings and the establishment of the Park Hospital, and to make such recommendations touching the same as to the committee may seem proper and that Dr. Burwash be convenor.

Objection having been taken it was withdrawn.

With the unanminous consent of the Senate on motion of the Vice-Chancellor the following resolution was adopted, "That it be referred to a Committee of nine members to enquire into and report upon any or all matters connected with the erection of the Biological Buildings and the establishment of the Park Hospital and to make such recommendations touching the same as to the committee may seem proper.

It was moved by Mr. King that Dr. Burwash, Mr. Hoyles, Rev. Father Teefy, Dr. Caven, Dr. W. T. Aikins, the President, Dr. Willmott, Mr. Justice Falconbridge and Mr. Houston do constitute the said Committee.

It was moved by the President that the Committee be chosen one by one.

It was moved that Dr. Burwash be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Mr. Hoyles be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Father Teefy be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Principal Caven be a member of the Committe.—Carried.

It was moved that Dr. W. T. Aikins be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

Moved in amendment by the President that Prof. Cameron's name be substituted for that of Dr. Aikins.—Lost on a division.

The original motion was then adopted.

It was moved that the President be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Dr Willmott be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

Moved in amendment by the President that Mr. Aylesworth's name be substituted for that of Dr. Willmott.—Lost on a division.

Moved in amendment by the President that Prof. Cameron's name be substituted for that of Dr. Willmott.—Lost on a division.

The original motion was then adopted.

It was moved that Mr. Justice Falconbridge be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Mr. Houston be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Moss that Dr. McLaren's name be substituted for that of Mr. Houston.

The amendment was carried on the following division :

YEAS.—Mr. Moss, Prof. Baker, Mr. Hoyles, Dr. Willmott, Dr. Burwash, Dr. Reynar, Dr. Burns, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Adam Wright, Mr. King, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins.

NAYS.—Mr. Embree, Prof. Hutton, Dr. Carmen, Prof. Galbraith, Dr. Ellis, The President.

The Vice Chancellor, Messrs. Houston and Dyer did not vote.

Agreed that Dr. Burwash be the Convenor.

It was moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Hoyles, that Mr. Houston be added to the Committee for all purposes except to vote.

This motion was withdrawn.

Moved by the President that Prof. Galbraith, Mr. Aylesworth, Dr. McLaren, Dr. Cameron and Mr. Houston be a Committee to confer with the Committees appointed by the University Board of Trustees and the Park Hospital Trustees with regard to the tesolution of the Alumni Association.

For this another resolution was substituted.

It was moved by the Vive Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Hoyles, that the Committee already appointed be increased to ten and that Mr. Houston be added to it.—Carried.

Ordered that Mr. Dales communication with the appended resolution be transmitted to the Special Committee with power to confer with the other Committees.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, 11th June, 1892.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will communicate the following resolution of the Alumi Association to the Senate at its next meeting.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM DALE,
Secretary Association.

J. BREBNER, ESQ,
Registrar University, Toronto.

That in view of the Park Hospital Trustees having appointed the Vice Chancellor and Dr. Hoskin, and the University Trustees the Chancellor and Prof. Loudon, Committees, to meet with a Committee of the Senate about the lease of the College street lots and about the present unsatisfactory position of the Park Hospital scheme, and in view of the expressed desire of the Minister of Education to facilitate a settlement of the difficulties in question, this Association expresses the hope that the steps so taken towards arranging for a conference on this important matters will be followed at any early day by corresponding action on the part of the Senate.

Your Committee to whom it was referred to enquire into matters connected with the erection of the biological buildings and the establlshment of the Park Hospital scheme beg to report as follows :

That in order exhaustively to deal with the subject of the reference regarding the Biological building your Committee, in addition to examining witnesses, caused to be produced before them all the various sketch and other plans which had been prepared by the architect in connection with such wing : also the minute books of the Board of Trustees and orders in council creating the board, and also personally examined the building. The desire of your Committee to make a thorough investigation into the matters referred necessarily involved the expenditure of several day's labor, with protracted night sessions by men who owed duties to the State, to the various institutions of which they were officers, and to their own affairs.

Your committee find that in 1887 the Senate established a teaching faculty in medicine. A portion of the instruction was given in the building of the old Toronto School of Medicine near the General Hospital, and another portion in the University buildings and in the School of Science in the Queen's Park.

This arrangement involved great practical difficulties in the way of the successful carrying on of the work of the Medical faculty. At the same time a similar difficulty confronted the Arts students in biology, inasmuch as those who desired to study anatomy practically were obliged to attend at the building near the hospital for that purpose.

The embarrassment arising from this situation appears to have given rise to the idea of establishing a dissecting room in the park. The easterly wing of the Biological building had been completed towards the end of the year 1888, but the portion designed for the museum yet remained to be completed.

There was but one lecture room in the east wing, and it appears to have occured to the Vice-Chancellor that the department of Biology could not continue to be conducted by a single professor, and that as soon as there should be a divison of the subject into botany and zoology, with a separate professor assigned to each branch at least one additional lecture room would be required.

Moreover, it had been already represented to him that the one lecture room then provided was already at times insufficient to meet the then existing requirements. Furthermore, in order to overcome the practical difficulties to which allusion has been made, the Vice-Chancellor appears to have considered it advisable to provide for the medical students , being able in their earlier years to take their lectures at some place near the University building. At the same time he seems to have been anxious that the University should proceed with the erection of a chemical laboratory, which was greatly needed, and with a view to economy he desired that the addition to the Biological building should be combined one, containing a museum and providing for anatomy and chemistry, whereby parts of the building could be used in common, thus saving the cost of duplicating lecture rooms, etc. Accordingly he instructed Prof. Ramsay Wright to consult with the Professor of Chemistry to secure his co operation, but the latter professor was not inclined to join in such a plan, and when this was communicated to the Vice-Chancellor he instructed Prof. Wright to endeavor to make provision for mineralogy and geology in a combined building.

By instructions of the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Wright requested the architect to prepare sketch plans to see how those various objects could be attained, and rough sketches dated March, 1889, were sent by the architect to the Board, and were submitted to the board, the Vice-Chanceller being absent. They were merely tentative, and were not approved of nor acted on by the Board. The Vice-Chancellor was in Ottawa attending to Parliamentary duties, aed it was some time after this that he learned that the sketches had been submitted to the Board.

These sketch plans made provision for a museum, a lecture room and a dissecting room, although not so specifically designated, subsequently, in consequence of a proposition for the transfer mineralogy with assaying to a School of Mines, it became unnecessary in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, to make provision for these subjects, and the details of the plans were varied by regard being had to geology only.

In October, 1884, the architect completed his plans for the new building, which made provision for a museum and a lecture room, to be used in common for geology and medicine, with an attic flat which, at a cost of about $3,500, was made available for dissecting room and "bone rooms," this item of $3,500 including tne cost of a hoist connecting the attic with the basement, and covering the cost of finishing concrete instead of wood, the space in the basement where the material is stored.

The Vice-Chancellor had requested Prof. Ramsay Wright when the plans were completed to attend before the Board with them, and to give all explanations in regard thereto, and accordingly Prof. Wright attended the Board at their meeting of October 3rd, 1889, for that express purpose, the Vice-Chancellor not being present at that stage of the proceedings. Your Committee find that there is no evidence that at any time was

there any mistatement or misrepresentation to any party as to the character of the building. The only effort which we have found at the avoidance of publicity in regard to this building had reference to the dissecting room feature of the structure, and that the sole object of this effort was to prevent residents in the immediate vicinity from opposing the work.

Your Committee find that the medical faculty is being charged a rental for all advantages it derives from having the partial use of a portion of the building; that the difficulties and embarrassment already referred to experienced by both the medical and the arts faculty are now obviated, to the great advantage and benefit of the University.

Your Committee find that the proceedings connected with the construction of the east wing of the Biological Building in 1888 were similar to those followed with regard to the building now under consideration, and it does not appear that any question as to the regularity of the methods adopted was raised in the Senate.

In making these findings your Committee do not desire to be considered as in the slightest degree questioning the wisdom of the change of policy whereby matters such as these in question are now referred to and from the subject of discussion in the Senate, but it is to be borne in mind that the present system has been the result of gradual development, and was not in operation at the time of the events hereinbefore set forth.

This Committee is not to be held as expressing approval of secrecy practised in regard to any of the purposes of the buildings, but deem it their duty to express their conviction that that in carrying the work to completion the Vice-Chancellor was animated solely by an earnest desire for the best interests of the University, and that his conduct throughout was disinterested and honorable.

With regard to the other branch of the reference, viz., the hospital scheme, the Committee feel that in view of the great advantage accruing to the University from the establishment of a prosperous medical faculty, the success of which is scarcely attainable save in conjunction with a hospital, it is desirable that the advice of the medical faculty and of the Board of Trustees of the University and of the Hospital Board, in accordance with the Senate's wishes, be sought before any conclusion be arrived at, and therefore would respectfully recommend that this latter branch of the enquiry be remitted to the Senate, or that your Committee should have leave to sit again with reference thereto.

(Sgd.) W. G. FALCONBRIDGE,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Dr. Dewart, that the report of the Special Committee respecting the Biological Building and the Park Hospital be adopted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Houston, seconded by Prof. Galbraith: That, in view of the fact that some members of the Committee who have not had an opportunity to read over the report of the evidence taken by the Committee, dissent both from the general tenor of the report and from some of the specific statements contained in it, the consideration of the report be deferred to enable them to lay their objections before the Senate in a regular form.

On motion of Dr. Dewart the 11 o'clock rule was suspended.

Prof. Galbraith asked permission of the mover and the Senate to withdraw as seconder to Mr. Houston's motion, which, being granted, the main motion was put and declared carried.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE ERECTION OF THE BIOLOGICAL BUILDING AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARK HOSPITAL.

October 10, 1892.

The Vice-Chancellor's Statement.

I may say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that during the course of the various discussions that took place touching confederation, it was made manifest to me that one of the main influences to bring about this result was the prospect of this University going liberally into science. During the years covered by the various negotiations that culmi-

nated in confederation, with rare exceptions I myself spoke more or less on behalf of this University, not always having express instructions. The Senate approved generally of the proposition of confederation, and having that somewhat general authority to promote that end, I, informally perhaps, but continuously ventured to represent University opinion in regard to that measure.

I knew well that the credit of the University was pledged to promote the science side of the University, although there had been no formal bond given or written obligation of any kind, yet the discussion had been allowed to go on on that line, and the division of the University curriculum indidated that the University was committed to that position. The Act of Confederation itself cast certain duties upon the University, and the very clause of the University Act which cast upon the University the obligation of teaching science also cast upon the University the obligation of establishing and maintaining the teaching faculty in medicine, the same set of words in the same sentence placed to these subjects which are supposed to be peculiarly arts subjects and those which are supposed to be medical. Therefore I drew no distinction in my mind between the claims of medical and other science upon this University, being of the opinion that they ranked *pari passu* upon the resources of this University. Such was, I believe, the general drift of opinion, as far as I could judge, in University circles.

In connection with Confederation the Senate was authorized to establish a medical faculty. In times past the University had had a medical faculty, and we called this the restoration of the faculty. The old faculty, I have understood under the old law, had the same position as the arts faculty, and with its revival, I assumed, under the Act, it ought to be put in that position.

When the Medical Faculty was revived the only building where it could carry on its work was over near the Hospital, and part of the scheme in the curriculum and for teaching necessitated the students of the earlier years taking part of their work, more particularly their science work, over here at the same time that they were required to do part of their work in the building near the Hospital. The faculty was established in 1887, and during the succeeding session it became manifest to me, from reports made, that there were practical difficulties in the way of that work being satisfactorily carried on. I need not elaborate upon that. These two points were a mile or two apart. In the first year, and I think the second year, dissecting is to be done. That is a branch of work involving a good deal of daily attendance in a dissecting room. This Senate also had been extremely anxious that medical students should be trained biologically, For several years prior to our establishing the Medical Faculty we had endeavored to impress upon medical education a scientific character by incorporating biology in our curriculum, but we had no medical faculty, and the attempt, I think, was a failure, resulting simply in preventing men coming up to our examination, and we failed to impress our influence in that direction upon medical education in Ontario. So that when in consequence of that failure largely, and in consequence of our having failed to affect the system of medical education in this direction, the University restored its medical faculty, it was with the object, I have no doubt, of treating medicine scientifically and of giving effect to its aim which it had as an examining body.

When, therefore, we endeavored to carry on the work it became clear to my mind, from representations made from various quarters, that there were practical difficulties in the way of students doing their biology properly at one end of the city and their dissecting at the other end during the same session. For a while the difficulty was endeavored to be got over by establishing a car system. When we started there was no cross city street car, and the difficulties in doing the work were made known to me, and I endeavored to get over it by waiting upon the Street Railway Company, and some time was spent in arranging with them to put in a connection between their street car system upon Carlton and Parliament Streets and to work it down past the school building. After some trouble the route was established, and we paid some hundreds of dollars in the session for railway fares for students to come and go; but in the end I was led to believe that it was still unsatisfactory, and that our rival school used that as an argument to capture students from us, pointing out our impracticable scheme and the difficulties in the way of students being able to get this education advantageously—that is the work in the first two years.

At the same time, or thereabouts, the easterly wing of the Biological Laboratory had been erected. I think it was begun in 1888 and opened in 1889. (February, 1888, begun.) At all events we had had some experience of the attempt to carry on the work at these two points. This easterly wing was but part of the building. It was not a complete building, for there was no provision made for the Museum. The objects in the Museum were up to this time in the main building, occupying a considerable amount of space, and according to the plan of the east wing it was intended in the near future to extend that wing westerly, making provision for the Museum. Thus we had two things to accomplish—the Museum to complete the Biological, and it was in my mind to endeavor to provide facilities for more of the first and second year work in medicine being conducted over here. I was also aware that a few of our students, a mere handful, but still some, taking Biology in the Arts course, were advised to take Human Anatomy. I think it occupies a place in our curriculum as well, and I had learned that some of the honor students in Biology in the fourth year had to take their Anatomy over at the Toronto School of Medicine in the east end. Biological students, I presume, because of sentiment or of inconvenience, had not always had Human Anatomy, but I think Prof. Ramsay Wright impressed it upon me that if Biological students were willing to do so, it would be much more to their advantage to do Human Anatomy than that of the lower animals, and I can remember him giving me some reasons for that opinion. For example: that there were greater facilities for instruction in Human Anatomy, more text-books on the subject, more plates, etc., of the subject of Biology, and being myself enamored, it being a great subject of growing importance and use, I was in favor of putting into the hands of students in Arts facilities for doing their Anatomy. Further, I regarded Biology as taught here as not altogether satisfactory to me, as we had but one professor of Biology, which is giving him a larger area to cover than is generally covered by one man. As a rule, in most of the great universities, Biology, embracing Zoology and Botany, is dealt with by more than one man. I considered that we had just made a start, not a finish. I think that I had heard enough to indicate that the Department would not be able to put up with only one lecture-room (that in the eastern wing), and thus, for these reasons, I thought it would be advisable to extend the building and provide the additional room that could be used for medical and biological students, and which might also be utilized for some other classes as well.

I was not in favor of extravagant expenditure on lecture rooms, leaving a lecture-room wholly to one professor, but to have it used in common with others. I had seen enough, I thought, in my University connection to justify me in trying to induce professors to symphathize with that view and to agree to make use of common lecture-rooms more than had apparently been practised, and in that view I thought it would be well to connect Chemistry with this system, for there were several sciences which I was anxious should be assisted—Biology, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. Accordingly I instructed Prof. Ramsay Wright to sketch out, with the assistance of the architect, some arrangements that would help on this view, and to put in also provision for dissecting-room accommodation.

I asked him to co-operate with Prof. Pike to get his co-operation.

I speak now of a period of nearly three o. four years and with some hesitation, but I am endeavoring to recall, as well as I can, the position my mind was in during that period.

I cannot remember what occurred after my instructions to Prof. Wright. If I were to fix a date I would say it was some time in the commencement of 1889. About that time I had also conferred with the Minister, for, during the confederation period, I had frequent, informal conversations with him in regard to the arrangements. We were working hand in hand to this common end and anxious for extensions. About that time the Minister learned from me that it would be necessary to extend our buildings. I left an outline of the programme to Prof. Wright, requesting him to put himself in communication with the architect to sketch out what was ultimately arrived at.

During the early part of the year I was down discharging my parliamentary duties at Ottawa. I have turned up the votes and proceedings to see when Parliament begun and find it began in January 31st and continued some three months or more. During

the whole of that period with exception of a day occasionally, perhaps a Saturday at rare intervals I was in Ottawa. So that I really had very little communion with any of the University authorities touching these matters during this period. I cannot speak from memory now, but Prof. Wright or the architect has pointed out to me the various stages of incubation that these plans underwent.

Prof. Wright failed to secure the co-operation of Prof. Pike. He was unwilling to enteu into a joint arrangement of this kind, and I think Prof. Wright and the architect sketched out something in the first place, making no provision for anything but medicine, dissecting-room and museum for the education in the primary years. Well, that preliminary sketch, I presume, was shown to me, though I cannot remember it, but I have no doubt I expressed my disapproval of it and asked them to see if we could not make provision for other sciences, mineralogy and geology.

Reference has been made to these sketch plans. Whilst I do not wish to avoid any responsibility, I do not wish, in like manner to be made responsible for a thing for which I am not responsible. These sketch plans were not in any way a finality but merely temporary sketches, to see how could be thrown together these various parts of structures and accommodate the different objects in view.

I remember instructing Prof. Wright to find out what it would cost to get a accommodation at least equal to what Prof. Chapman had in the School of Science, to ascertain the cubic space he had, etc., and I presume that these rough sketches were prepared largely in that light. You have mentioned, this evening, that they were submitted to the Board. Turning to the minutes of the Board I was not present at the meeting when they were received, and therefore I do not know what opinions were expressed in regard to them, and the action of the Board, I fancy, came to my knowledge some remote time after this, Maroh, 1889.

In fact, this year, I may say, Mr. Chapman, I was very largely absent from Toronto, more than for many years. I was very little at the University Board during this whole year, so that it was but rarely that I discharged my duties in connection with these matters during that year. As to action taken of a documentary character, which has been read by the Bursar, my knowledge of a great many of these things is simply from what I learned afterwards, some of it, indeed, to-night.

QUESTION.—By whom was ordered a change of plan from the sketch plans to the final ones?

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT (CONTINUED).

As to the next question, the departure from the sketch plans or the adoption of different plans, I can only speak from explanations I have received of the variations in detail of these plans—whilst taking responsibility for the change, I do not profess to give a critical explanation as to what the changes were. The original sketch plans had accommodation for minerology and geology, and my reason for the abandonment of the provision for their subjects is this. I have stated already in the post-script to my letter to the Senate substantially the reason which I am now about to advance. The Minister informed me of his intention to erect a school of mines in Toronto in proximity to this University. He told me that he would relieve this University of all expense in connection with assaying and minerology, and he made a further suggestion with reference to the matter, but it was of a confidential charucter with regard to geology, and he told me we need not go to any expense with regard to assaying and minerology. As I said, then, I have tried to place the interview before Professor Ramsay Wright and myself, for I do not think I ever gave directions to the architect. But I cannot remember it. But on asking him about it he tells me that I had that interview and gave him the instructions that the Minister intended to save the University any expense for minerology, and for that reason he did not make any provision in the plans for a minerological laboratory and for assaying

I felt that comparatively little space would be required for a professor of geology. It has been stated that this remark was made by the Minister anterior time. That that was

not so I may say that in the interview I pointed out to the Minister that if he removed minerology from this University he would endanger the $3,000 a year which the City of Toronto has to pay us. As you are aware according to an agreement between the City and this University and confirmed by Act of Parliament, the City promised to endow a chair in geology and minerology or such other subject as might be agreed upon ; and when the Minister suggested to me this change I pointed out that to do so without the consent of the City would lose the money in question. But he said he would arrange with the City to take another department. I mentioned that now because some person, criticising this in the press, suggested something very different.

I do not remember any further details ; I can scarcely remember anything further about it other than what the records show.

Prof. WRIGHT.—As far as my recollection goes, it was in early summer, 1889.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You have only the Minister's verbal statement ? (to the Vice-Chancellor).

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—As far as I am concerned, that is all I have.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Nothing of all this was communicated to the Senate ?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Nothing, as far as I know. At all events I was not desirous that it should be known that we were going to have a dissecting-room in the neighborhood, but I did not wish that it should be withheld from any one in authority—from any one in the University—but simply from the troublesome public.

Dr. CAVEN.—Was provision for the dissecting room a part of the original sketch plans ?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—My instructions to Prof. Wright were that there should be such provision. Whether the plans provided for it or not can be seen from the plans themselves. I supposed I was voicing the entire University opinion, and perhaps in helping it on by not asking too many of our friends to keep a secret.

I never discussed the details of the plans with anyone. The plans were there for anyone at the Board to look at.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Was the Government made aware at any time between March and October, 1889, that provision was intended to be made for dissecting in the building ?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I do not think that I had any interview with any member of the Government with the exception of the Minister of Education. It was my universal practice to have communication with the Minister of Education only, and I have never discussed details with the Minister further than I have told you. I drew no distinction between medical science and other science.

CHAIRMAN.—Were these plans in any way submitted to the Government ?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I cannot say how that was. When the plans were made I was away in Ottawa attending to my Parliamentary duties.

Father TEEFY.—Was not accommodation given to Arts too ?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—It was to give it to them too. There were only two or three a year, however, and we would not have erected a dissecting-room merely for Art students, though facilities for any subject often cause its development. Facilities sometimes have to go in advance of the demand.

PRESIDENT.—Could the trustees know of the provision for anatomy if there was no indication on the plan?

CHAIRMAN.—That would have to be answered by some one present at the Board, when the plans were submitted.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The plans were laid upon the table.

PRESIDENT—Anatomy was not mentioned on the plans.

Dr. MACLAREN.—The Vice-Chancellor does not speak from personal knowledge when upon the Board.

PRESIDENT.—The Vice-Chancellor explained to the trustees in November, 1889 that anatomy was provided for? Did he explain to his colleagues of the intention to provide for anatomy?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The minutes of the Board are in the hand-writing of Sir Daniel Wilson. I attended very often to make out cheques after the meeting. If I had been there at first I would have signed my own hand-writing. The Minutes are in the hand-writing of Sir Daniel, and it is fair to assume that I did not take any part in the meeting of that day. At no time, so far as I am aware, were the details of these plans subjects of discussion by the Board in my presence. And further, no one asked me to explain anything about them. Had he done so, I would have cheerfully and unreservedly told him all about it. I had no aim or object in concealing anything from the Board, though I would not wish every person to be taken into confidence about this matter. I had no idea that any member of the Board would object to provision for a dissecting room.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Did the Board of Trustees at any meeting of trustees or individual trustees question the Vice-Chancellor as to the use of any of the rooms, which were not named on the plan?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—No person ever asked me, and the architect, so far as I am concerned, was absolutely free to take the Board into his confidence. He was instructed to withhold information only from the general public.

Mr. HOYLES.—Did you give Mr. Dick any personal instruction about withholding this information?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—It was through Prof. Ramsay Wright, so far as I remember.

Mr. HOYLES.—Have you any personal recollection of being present when the plans were up for discussion?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I have no recollection whatever.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—It was your impression that it was the duty of the Board of Trustees to erect this building?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I did not look upon the Senate as taking part in this. Did not look upon the Senate as the governing body as to property.

Mr. HOUSTON.—The Order in Council provides facilities for the Science Departments of the University. You understood the Government to know that that included provision for medical education?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I considered Medical Science as a branch of science, but cannot say how the Government viewed it. Until these troubles began I did not think that the Government had any objection to this policy. I have heard it suggested, but it came to me as a great surprise.

Mr. HOUSTON.—The Board of Trustees, March 19th, requested to know how the capital should be replaced. On March 20th the appropriation was made. At whose instance did the Minister get this order passed?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Meeting of March 19th and the Order in Council of March 20th were not known to me at that time, and my knowledge was entirely after the event. I had no conversation with the Minister with regard to appropriation or Orders in Council than I have referred to. About the beginning of 1889 we discussed the propositions to extend our work, and no doubt contemplated the advance of money by Order in Council or by whatever authority was necessary.

Mr. HOUSTON.—This is all you know?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—It was just a conversation between the Minister and myself.

PRESIDENT.—When you talked with the Minister there were no plans given?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I had no definite policy in my own mind then, as far as I remember, it was simply to extend our science work, to equip us in science.

PRESIDENT.—Did you submit the final plans to the Government?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—They went to the Board on the 3rd October. I made no personal explanation about them. Never went into personal explanation with the Minister about the plans, either preliminary or final. I never went over them and was not familiar with the details. Prof. Ramsay Wright had elaborated the plans for the east wing successfully, etc. I gave him instructions to look after the matter.

PRESIDENT.—You had no conversation with the Minister with regard to any of these plans?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I think I met once Prof. Wright with a bundle of these plans under his arm and I think he and the Minister went off, but I never went into the plans with them. I think the Minister was taking lunch with me at the Toronto Club and Prof. Wright came down there with a bundle of plans with him. He had some conversation with the Minister. I had scarcely more conversation with the Minister than any other member of the club.

We have been together. I had never seen those plans in my life and could not explain plans that I had never seen.

PRESIDENT.—Were the plans explained by Prof. Wright in your presence?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I do not remember any conversation between the Minister and Prof. Wright.

Mr. HOUSTON.—A limited number of persons were made acquainted with the fact that provision was to be made for dissection. Will you tell us then?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I am aware that I made that statement.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You said not everyone was taken into confidence.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I did hesitate, I presume, to discuss it with people who would be too gossipy.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Who were such persons?

VICE CHANCELLOR.—I don't recall such. My instructions were to Prof. Wright I may have talked to others, but Prof. Wright is the one I entrusted to accomplish this end.

CHAIRMAN.—Did you consider the casual meeting with Prof. Wright and the Minister as a formal explanation of the plans for the benefit of the Government?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I do not know what Prof. Wright wanted with the Minister.

PRESIDENT.—I think we should not go further into that. In the absence of Mr. Ross, we cannot go further, as Mr. Ross is much interested.

CHAIRMAN.—As a member of this Committee I wish to know. Any Government would require an explanation of the plans. This is why I asked the question. Did he suppose in this casual interview that a formal explanation of the plans was being made?

Mr. HOYLES.—Should we not get simply at the facts of an explanation?

VICE CHANCELLOR.—The reading was casual as far as I was concerned. We three did not meet there by appointment to discuss the plans.

THE BURSAR:

Dr. MACLAREN.—In whose handwriting is the name "Vice-Chancellor" in the minutes of Oct. 3rd, 1889?

BURSAR.—It is in my handwriting. Sir Daniel Wilson omitted it and I added it.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Do you recollect when the V. C. came in?

BURSAR.—Do not know the precise time but it was after the Board had commenced. Don't know just what part he took in the proceedings.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I do not think Sir Daniel Wilson ever remained in the chair when I was present for even a part of a meeting.

PRESIDENT.—Did this question come up at the beginning or the end—the question about the plans?

BURSAR.—It was at the end.

Dr. MACLEARN.—Do you remember any discussion of these plans at either of these meetings of the Board?

BURSAR.—I do not remember particularly. I thought the building was for science teaching. Did not ask any questions, thought I understood for what purpose the building was being put up. Do not think medicine was ever mentioned.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What members of the Board were present?

BURSAR.—

PRESIDENT.—Did you think that Sir Daniel Wilson understood that anatomy was provided for?

BURSAR.—I cannot say.

PRESIDENT.—Did you think that Dr. Hoskin knew?

BURSAR.—Cannot say. You will have to ask him. The change in the roof was spoken of by Col. Gzowski. I did not know that the room in question was a dissecting room. Do not know when Col. Gzowski, Mr. Christie or Mr. Scott knew about it. They seemed to understand the purpose of the building. They did not see the term "anatomy" or dissecting-room that I remember.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What members were not present?

BURSAR.—The Chancellor, Mr. Campbell and Dr. Larratt W. Smith.

PRESIDENT.—Do you know who submitted the plans to the Government?

BURSAR.—I do not, did not do it myself.

Mr. Houston.—Who forwarded the plans to the Government?

Bursar.—Either myself or the architect.

Dr. Caven.—We have not elicited anything shewing that the Board or the Government knew the details of the plans. We have not learned that the uses of particular rooms were inquired into by the Trustees or the Government. So, so far as specific directions were given, these were given by the Vice-Chancellor as the organ of the University and the Board. If I am wrong I would like to be corrected.

Chairman.—We have not elicited any information as you speak of, but we cannot infer that they did not know. We have not learned that they sought for information, or had such information. We are left to question whether they would take action.

Mr. Hoyles.—Was the Vice-Chancellor aware that the Board or Government, asked for information?

Vice-Chancellor.—I am not aware of their asking for information. I am not aware that they asked any detail of the eastern wing. I never explained to the Board or the Government. I did not know much about the details of biology and the plans explained themselves.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY WRIGHT:

Prof. Wright.—My recollection of the course of events is similar to that which the Vice-Chancellor has given. I can possibly enlarge on one or two points. I would like to corroborate the statement as to the change. I remember very well the Vice-Chancellor meeting me and saying that it would be unnecessary to make provision for the accomodation of mineralogy in the proposed addition, because the Minister of Education had other plans (with regard to that structure) with regard to that sub-department of mineralogy.

Afterwards I learned in conversation with the late President that the plan was the erection of a school of mines, and in fact the President indicated to me the precise spot upon which the Minister of Education proposed to build the School of mines. I have not repeated this before as it was confidential. I do not know the date as it was simply a verbal statement. It was about the same time or subsequent to the communication made to me by the Vice-Chancellor that is in the spring of 1889. The site selected was the Observatory cottage, so I was given to understand by the late President.

I am quite confident that the dropping out of mineralogy in the second plan was on this account, from the remarks made by the late President as well as the interview by the Vice-Chancellor. My conversation with the President was confidential. The communication from the Vice-Chancellor was also confidential, and I did not speak to the President about the Vice-Chancellor's communication nor to the Vice-Chancellor about the President's proposal. I did not learn from Mr. Ross himself anything about this.

Dr. Maclaren.—Tell us what passed from the Vice-Chancellor through you to the architect about these plans.

Prof. Wright.—The first rough sketches prepared by myself included merely provision for the museum and for the medical classes of the first and second years. It included a lecture room with provision for a dissecting room and store rooms for anatomical material. The dissecting room was roughly sketched out over the lecture room as it is in the plan. The store rooms were provided in the basement but I think partly underneath the lecture room. The museum was sketched out very much after the arrangement of the old museum in the main building here, that is it was a long room 75x50 feet running clear up to the roof with a gallery somewhat in the position that the gallery held in the old museum in the main building, only somewhat further from the floor, and also considerable wider. The first idea I had was that the museum should be lighted from the roof. After conversation with various experts afterwards I found that that plan of lighting from the roof was not a favorable one and so I discarded it. The original sketch plan as

it is here shows very much the same kind of museum, only it is raised one storey so that the mineralogy department would have occupied the whole of the ground space of the museum. There was some reference at the meeting of the Senate to this point, and I remember I was unable at the time to contradict the statement made then. It was said that the provision for mineralogy was in the basement, and that it could not have been intended in good faith. As a fact the amount of accommodation in this plan is somewhat similar in extent to the suite of rooms lately occupied by Prof. Chapman in the School of Science. In character it was the best part of the house. The Vice-Chancellor instructed me to give similar accommodation to that in the G.P.S. The Geological museum provided there was about as large as that in the old main building and the space was larger than Prof. Chapman had in the School of Science.

PRESIDENT.—Was Prof. Chapman consulted about the preparation—with regard to the extent and arrangement of accommodation?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No.

PRESIDENT.—Was any mineralogical expert consulted?

Prof. WRIGHT.—An expert's opinion was not required. There was so much cubic space allowed in the plan which could have afterwards been treated acc'd requirements of and care. It was reserved for that purpose.

PRESIDENT.—The "cubic space" is the extent of your museum, *i.e.*, the floor space was the same?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; the same.

PRESIDENT.—Did you consult any expert about the anatomical rooms?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I was instructed by the Vice-Chancellor to get information as best I could.

PRESIDENT.—From whom?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Dr. Primrose was the chief person I consulted.

PRESIDENT.—Did you consult any other member of the medical faculty?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No; I cannot say that I did. Yes, I also consulted with Dr. Adam Wright.

PRESIDENT.—Any others.

Prof. WRIGHT.—No; I should say not. As an expert in anatomy Dr. Primrose was consulted.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What position did Dr. Primrose hold?

Prof. WRIGHT.—He was assistant demonstrator of anatomy. He had been instrumental in bringing about some reforms in the anatomical teaching in the new department, and had been instrumental in causing it to be so much better conducted than it had been in the past, that he was consulted. I knew that partly from my own knowledge and partly on other testimony.

Mr. HOUSTON.—That is why you consulted the assistant and not the demonstrator?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I consulted Primrose because I was given to understand he was the best man.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What other members?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Dr. Adam Wright was certainly one.

PRESIDENT.—Were these men, Drs. Primrose and Wright, consulted as to the amended (October 3, 1889) plans?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I cannot answer.

PRESIDENT.—In preparing these plans were you asked by the Vice-Chancellor to keep the whole matter as to provision for anatomy a secret?

Prof. WRIGHT.—The Vice-Chancellor stated that at a meeting of the Senate, when I approached others on the anatomical parts I enjoined secrecy.

PRESIDENT.—The building is designed for a museum and for medical purposes, including anatomy. Did you keep secret the fact that the provision for both medical and museum purposes were being provided for?

Prof. WRIGHT.—As I was asked to keep the matter a secret I did so. I am naturally reticent.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Which part were you asked to keep secret?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I am not sure that there was any restriction as to any one part You have explained that the dissecting-room might cause offence and consequently you enjoined secrecy with regard to the matter. I did not speak of one part of the building openly any more than another.

PRESIDENT.—Did you enjoin secrecy on Dr. Adam Wright?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I cannot say that I did When getting information from Dr. Primrose I did it confidentially.

PRESIDENT.—You did not communicate them to the trustees?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Not to them or anybody else. I may possibly have construed too rigidly what the Vice-Chancellor told me, but I did not speak to anyone. I was prompted to do so by Dr. Primrose.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What was the nature of the information you expected to get from Dr. Primrose?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Details of any institutions he was acquainted with. Edinburgh and London Universities he knew very well.

PRESIDENT.—Did you take the plans down to show to the Minister of Educatio at the club?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Don't remember if the re was an appointment.

PRESIDENT.—Did the Minister ask any questions about the plans?

Prof. WRIGHT.—He asked if there was provision for a lecture-room for Prof. Chapman. He did not ask any other questions, though he saw the plans. He made no observations about any blank spaces, or he would have got information in detail. The Vice-Chancellor was present, but I could not say if he was there all the time. He was present whether he was giving attention or not.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Didn't you and Mr. Ross go away?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think not.

PRESIDENT.—Who kept possession of the plans?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I presume I kept the plans.

PRESIDENT.—This was before the Order in Council was passed.

Prof. WRIGHT.—It was, but cannot say it was immediately before.

Mr. Houston.—Did you ever have an interview with Mr. Ross about this before the first Order in Council was passed?

Prof. Wright.—Yes, in the spring. Probably very shortly before the order was passed. It would not likely be between 19th and 20th March. Did not know that the Board was in a difficulty about funds.

Mr. Houston.—Was this order carried through at your instigation?

Prof. Wright.—I hardly think it would be so.

Mr. Houston.—At whose instance did Mr. Ross draw up this Order in Council and get it passed?

Prof. Wright.—Cannot tell you. I did not draw it.

Vice-Chancellor.—I never heard of the order until after it became an Order in Council.

Dr. Willmott.—Was the plan of this building a matter of conversation for weeks or months before the sketched plans were submitted—with the Vice-Chancellor or the Minister?

Prof. Wright.—Certainly with the Vice-Chancellor. The Minister certainly had the building in contemplation before March, or before I had a conversation with him.

President.—Did you present the sketch plans to the Minister?

Prof. Wright.—Yes, I think so; but did not explain the use of the blank rooms. He did not ask. It was my impression that the Minister knew that it was going to afford additional facilities for first and second year students. I believe that there has been some statement made which contravenes that, but my impression is that Mr. Ross knew it. It was my impression then. He said nothing about the blank rooms, and the impression I got was of a somewhat vague character. I cannot repeat anything more that Mr. Ross said.

Dr. Willmott.—You supposed he knew about it when you interviewed him?

Prof. Wright.—Yes; he approved of the plans after a cursory examination of a very few minutes.

President.—Are you not aware that after your interview and after the Order in Council of March that Mr. Ross thought chemistry provided for?

Prof. Wright.—I was not aware of it. I never heard of it until the Senate meeting of June 3rd, 1892.

President.—Did you approach Prof. Pike before these plans were ready?

Prof. Wright.—Yes; with regard to a chemical laboratory. I described to him the whole proposal about anatomy. I requested him to regard my communication as confidential about that matter. My communication with him was not likely to go to another, and as I was asked by the Vice-Chancellor to use discretion, I asked Prof. Pike to say nothing about it.

Chairman.—Was there a sharp distinction between the biological museum and the geological museum?

Prof. Wright.—There was no sharp distinction. No definite plan as to what would be accommodated in the biological museum. That space is somewhat similar to the space occupied by the former geological museum in this building. The natural history museum is somewhat similar.

Mr. HOUSTON.—How many persons knew of the intention to teach primiary medicine in the building?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I have mentioned the persons whom I conversed with—Drs. Adam Wright, Primrose and Pike. I think that would be all (all as far as) I communicated with, apart from the Vice-Chancellor and the architect.

PRESIDENT.—When were the amended plans commenced? When did you take them up?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Probably a month or so after the first. In the plans there was a lecture room for Prof. Chapman in Geology. Mr. Ross asked this at the meeting down at the Club.

PRESIDENT.—Have you forgotten that he was going to dispense with geology?

Prof. WRIGHT.—It was the Minister's desire to divide the department and make the more practical aspects go to the School of Mines and the other aspect to be taken in the University. There is a lecture room in the amended plans. It is a common lecture room. It was available for either anatomy or geology.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—The Minister generally approved of the sketch draft plan?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; and the other plans were approved in a month or two later, and the Minister approved these latter plans at the meeting in the Club.

PRESIDENT.—The Minister did not ask, and you did not tell him, that the building was designed partly for medical purposes?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No, but my impression was that Mr. Ross knew that the building was to be used for the convenience of medical students, that the primary teaching should be done in this building.

PRESIDENT.—When did Mr. Ross express any surprise in regard to the fact that provision had been made for this purpose?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I was in Germany. I was not in Toronto during the summer of 1890 and winter of '90-91, and the building was then going on.

Mr. HOYLES.—Did you instruct the architect not to put any names on these rooms?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No. The question came up as to whether the name dissecting room should be written across the plan, and the Vice-Chancellor and myself and Mr. Dick, though the architect has no recollection of this, met in the Vice Chancellor's office. I thought of putting Anatomical Laboratory, but considered that this expression might be misleading; then my impression is that the architect suggested that the rooms be left blank, and the Vice-Chancellor approved of it.

PRESIDENT.—Did it occur to you that the trustees and Government and others might not fully understand these plans? Did you not think they might misunderstand it?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I did not think it my duty to offer any information that I was not asked for. It seemed to me, and it seems to me now, a very proper addition to the Biological Building, because at that time in Cambridge a similar building and a similar combination was being made.

PRESIDENT.—Were you not solicitous about such a method as keeping this secret?

Prof. WRIGHT.—The only person with whom I felt at all embarrassed in conversation upon this matter was the late President, though I had a vague idea that he knew the medical students were to be accommodated there in some way.

Mr. HOYLES.—Did you think that to call this an addition to the science department of the University was a fair description?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I would not have styled it thus, though I thought it a very fitting addition and a desirable privilege for the use of biological students. But the provision would not have been on such an extensive scale except for the medical students. Facilities of this kind were very desirable.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Did you not recognize a very great distinction between Toronto and Cambridge Universities? They have plenty of money, and we have a very limited capital.

Prof. WRIGHT.—I did not consider that: it did not occur to me.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Did any trustee except the Vice-Chancellor ask you for particulars about these plans?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No; not even the President.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Did you think that calling that west wing one of the science departments of the University would be a fair and correct name for it?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; it could be still called one of the science departments of the University.

PRESIDENT.—Did you think the Senate or the Government would by that term understand that anatomy and medical teaching are included in the phrase?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I myself regard anatomy as one of the sciences, but it is possible that they might not so regard it.

PRESIDENT.—When it was decided to leave out provision for mineralogy and geology, except a lecture room, was there any proposition to provide for chemistry?

Prof. WRIGHT.—None whatever.

CHAIRMAN.—All through it was distinctly understood that the lecture room was to be available for geology purposes as well as anatomical or medical purposes?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Are there any other rooms beside this of this particular form of room? Designed in that style?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I do not think there are with such a high-pitched floor. Professor Croft's old room was very steep—the architect can tell us the pitch. The west lecture room is very suitable for anatomy but not unsuitable for other purposes. That was the special design. The flat room would not be so suitable for anatomy. The room can be used by students in geology. I remember saying to the Vice-Chancellor that a second lecture room might eventually be necessary for biology. Prof. Chapman was not consulted as to the plan.

PRESIDENT.—The men in Arts do not like to lecture in a room with such a high pitch.

Dr. MACLAREN.—In McGill College in the Redpath Building there is a steep room for Arts purposes.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Why was not Prof. Chapman consulted? This matter interested his department very much.

Prof. WRIGHT.—I refer you to the Vice Chancellor.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The reason he was not consulted about geology was that I knew well he would object to any division of his department such as Mr. Ross spoke of.

PRESIDENT.—In the preparation of that plan on which are shewn rooms for mineralogy and geology, was Prof. Wright instructed by the Vice-Chancellor not to consult Prof. Chapman?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I do not think so. But the plans are tentative, and I do not know that any definite reason was assigned.

Dr. CAVAN.—Prof. Wright intended to appropriate much space without giving any details, and thus Prof. Chapman was not consulted. Was it not necessary to consult him?

Mr. HOUSTON.—The question as to space in the building should have been referred to him. He has as much space, but it is very inconvenient.

Prof. WRIGHT.—That difficulty would have been avoided by consulting him.

Father TEEFY.—Was it understood in a general way that on the renewing of the Medical Faculty: was it understood by the Government and by Mr. Ross that provision would be made for the first and second years?

Prof. WRIGHT.—It was my impression, but it seems to have been erroneous.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Your communication with them was on the idea that they were favorable to this policy?

October 11th, 1892.

The Committee and Mr. Hoyles all present, except Honorable Justice Falconbridge. The Vice-Chancellor, the Bursar, the Architect and Professor Ramsay Wright, also in attendance.

Mr. ARCHITECT DICK'S Examination:

Mr. DICK.—The only additional document that could be found in the rough sketch, which was the first crude idea, dated March 12, 1889; and then on March 15th a second sketch was prepared with some slight modifications.

Dr. CAVEN.—Was it at the instance of Prof. Ramsay Wright that the first sketch (March 12) was made?

Mr. DICK.—It was.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You say in your letter to the Senate that you generally got your instructions from Prof. Wright. Did he order you not to put the names on?

Mr. DICK.—I think it was he. The only documentary evidence I have is an entry in my dairy on December 26th: "Arranged titles, etc., with Prof. Wright."

PRESIDENT.—What was the reason assigned at the time for omitting names?

Mr. DICK.—I have no specific recollection, and can state only general impressions. It was the desire not to let the fact become public, that the work of dissection was to be carried on. A good deal of opposition had been raised to turning old Wycliffe College into a hospital.

PRESIDENT.—To whom did you understand these plans were to be submitted.

Mr. DICK.—To the board of trustees

PRESIDENT.—Both plans?

Mr. DICK.—Yes, all the plans.

PRESIDENT.—What necessity was there? Did it not occur to you that there was no necessity to conceal it from the Board?

Mr. DICK.—I had not the slightest idea but that the Board of Trustees knew all about it. I never doubted for a moment. The instruction I received from Prof. Wright and occasionally perhaps from the Vice-Chancellor, was to keep it from the public.

CHAIRMAN.—Referring to your letter in which you speak of changes in the plans. Did you intend to imply that the Board had discussed the use of the rooms and that they suggested a change?

Mr. DICK.—I thought it only right to say that the plans were laid before the Board.

Dr. CAVEN.—Was there direct communication with the Board?

Mr. DICK.—It was through the agent already named, that is, the instructions about changes in the height of the rooms, etc. It was the Vice-Chancellor's suggestion that I reported it to the Board.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Did ever anything that occurred between you and me give you to undrstand that you were to withhold any information from the Board or from anyone in authority?

Mr. DICK.—No, sir.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—If I did give you instructions, what was their aim?

Mr. DICK.—It was to keep the general public from the fact, as I have already said.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Did anybody else than the Vice-Chancellor ever suggest that this information should be kept from persons not in sympathy with the University, members of the faculty, etc.?

Mr. DICK.—I have no recollection of such. No one asked me to keep it a secret from the President, faculty, etc. If any one on the Board, or anyone in authority, had come to me and asked me about the matter I would have explained to him.

Dr. MACLAREN.—How were the wishes of the Trustees conveyed to you as to changes?

Mr. DICK.—My knowledge on that point is not clear.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Were you at any meeting of the Board of Trustee where the plans were discussed?

Mr. DICK.—No, sir.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Did you receive any letter from the Bursar on the subject?

Mr. DICK.—I cannot find any except that authorizing the acceptance of the tenders. Had no communication with Col. Gzowski as far as I can recollect.

Dr. MACLAREN.—How did the suggestions of the Board as to the skylights, etc., come to you?

Mr. DICK.—Have no recollections how the information came from the Board.

Professor WRIGHT.—I was present and took part in this Board meeting when the plans were submitted, and the only remark that was made with regard to the plans was one by Col. Gzowski, in which he suggested that the top part of the building might be reated in an economical manner, and it was this which was reported to the architect.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I was not present at that Board meeting.

PRESIDENT.—At that Board meeting was any question asked as to any room being a dissecting room?

Professor WRIGHT.—There were no questions asked and no hints given as to the use of the building.

PRESIDENT.—Could this order be given by the Board without them knowing it was for a dissecting room?

Prof. WRIGHT.—They would likely know something as to the uses of the room?

PRESIDENT.—Could the suggestions have been given by the Board without any knowledge of the real object of the room?

The Chairman disallowed the question.

Dr. W. T. AIKENS.—It was a very wise suggestion if they had known it to be used as a dissecting-room.

Prof. WRIGHT.—To the best of my belief the suggestion was made by Col. Gzowski entirely on economical grounds from an inspection of the architect's plans. He spoke of a great deal of expensive stone-work which might be saved by the change.

PRESIDENT.—Who instructed you to prepare the October, 1889, plans?

Mr. DICK.—I cannot answer that positively; it is a matter of mere recollection. I am only supposing that I got instructions from Prof. Wright as in the first case.

PRESIDENT.—Did Prof. Wright then instruct you to prepare the October plans?

Mr. DICK.—In the absence of any letter from the Bursar I am led to think so.

PRESIDENT.—Do you remember if any instructions were given you to omit the provision of mineralogy and geology?

Mr. DICK.—I do not think any instruction came to me from the Board, that is from the Bursar. As far as I know they were not received from the Bursar and must have been verbal.

PRESIDENT.—With whom did you consult in the preparation of the March and October plans.

Mr. DICK.—Mostly with Professor Ramsay Wright.

PRESIDENT.—Any other?

Mr. DICK.—The only other person was Dr. Adam Wright on one occasion, and I cannot recall what was then done.

PRESIDENT.—With whom did you consult about the October plans?

Mr. DICK.—The final plans were the regular development of the first crude ones, and the only persons I remember consulting with were Prof. Wright, Dr. Adam Wright on one occasion, and possibly with the Vice-Chancellor on some occasion.

PRESIDENT.—Did you consult at all Dr. Primrose?

Mr. DICK.—I do not think I became acquainted with him until we came to fitting of the building, after the building itself was erected.

PRESIDENT.—You have heard that no explanation of the medical feature was given to the Trustees by the Vice-Chancellor or Prof. Wright?

Mr. DICK.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Without such explanation would it be possible for you, Mr. Dick, to know that these plans were intended for medical teaching purposes?

Mr. DICK.—No, I don't think so.

PRESIDENT.—Did you ever hear about the plans being submitted to the Government?

Mr. DICK.—No, I think not.

PRESIDENT.—Were you present at the interview described last night between the Minister, the Vice-Chancellor and Prof. Wright?

Mr. DICK.—I was not; did not hear of it until last night.

PRESIDENT.—You never heard anything about an interview between the Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Ross with regard to these plans?

Mr. DICK.—Not to the best of my recollection.

PRESIDENT.—Was secrecy as to the medical features of the original March plans enjoined on you?

Mr. DICK.—I have a general recollection that nothing as to the medical feature of the plans was to leak out to the general public.

PRESIDENT.—Could you state the floor-space devoted to medical purposes in the March and in the October plans?

The Architect promised to calculate.

Dr. CAVEN.—Will you state was there any increase in expense in connection with the change from the March to the October plans? What increase of cost was involved?

Mr. DICK.—First plan (estimate) $60,000; second, $68,000; increase, $8,000.

PRESIDENT.—What would be the cost of the museum without the dissecting room above?

Mr. DICK.—I sent a calculation to the Chancellor on April 14th, 1891, of the building:

Lecture room (and basement under)	$16,323
Museum	24,111
The remainder	24,565
	$64,999

In the museum the cost of the dissecting room is not counted in.

Dr. MACLAREN.—When you were asked about instructions for secrecy as to the medical features of the building, did your answer refer only to the dissecting room or to everything about medicine?

Mr. DICK.—The only thing I had in my mind was the dissecting room; it was the dissecting room feature of the building.

PRESIDENT.—But you omitted the names in the plans of both parts.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The estimate according to the sketch-plans of March was $60,000. Was that the result of accurate calculation?

Mr. DICK.—It was an approximate estimate not accurately calculated.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—It cost about $65,000. Simply for a museum with its basement and roofed in a reasonable way what would it have cost?

Mr. DICK.—I would have to guess at that; it would require time to answer.

VICE CHANCELLOR.—Assuming that the building was completed as it is now, except any facilities in it for dissection, elevation, provision for storing anatomical material in basement, what would have been the cost?

Mr. DICK.—It would be about $3,500 less, assuming that the bulk of the building remained unchanged.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—Is the third part in the above estimate ("Rest of the building") common to the museum and the medical portion of the building? Is it common to the lecture room and the museum?

Mr. DICK.—The basement under the museum was treated as common property.

PRESIDENT.—The October plans were for the museum and the medical faculty only. If these arrangements were omitted and also the extra cost, what would have been the cost for museum purposes?

Mr. DICK.—I cannot answer that now.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Then every part of the building west of the old building, with the exception of an ante-room to the lecture room and the use of the lecture room and the museum, was to be used for medical purposes?

Mr. DICK.—Yes; I think that is correct. The museum would include part of the basement and the room, and the same might be remarked about the other rooms.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—If you took from the building in question the museum and its appurtenances, what part have you left for the medical faculty?

Mr. DICK.—You would get only a fragment of a building, and would require time for calculation.

PRESIDENT.—In each case we require the amount of floor-space.

Mr. HOUSTON.—When asked to prepare these plans by Prof. Wright, was it represented that a considerable portion was to be used for medical purposes purely?

Mr. DICK.—Yes; the un-named portion. The building was partly medical with the lecture room to be used in common.

Mr. HOUSTON.—At what periods in the construction of the building did you learn that Prof. Chapman was expected to occupy a portion of it for mineralogical as well as for geological teaching?

Mr. DICK.—After the building had been completed and was ready for occupation or almost ready for occupation.

Mr. HOUSTON.—When Prof. Chapman understood that he was to be moved into these quarters, was the construction so far advanced that an expert in his line could not give suggestions to have the place made satisfactory to him?

Mr. DICK.—The building was advanced and could not be changed to suit a professor of mineralogy and geology.

PRESIDENT.—Was the museum intended, in the October plans, partially for a geological museum at present utilized?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No; it is a biological museum.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—There was not room for geological specimens also?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No; Prof. Chapman's leaving the building would not change the arrangements.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You got your instructions from Prof. Ramsey Wright generally? Was the eastern wing carried out in that manner?

Mr. DICK.—Yes.

Dr. AIKENS.—Did the trustees invite the architect at any time?

Mr. DICK.—No; nor was I asked to go before them with regard to the eastern wing until the opening of the tenders.

Professor asked leave to make a statement.

Prof. WRIGHT.—I wish to qualify a statement made last night with regard to the time at which I asked for Dr. Primrose's assistance.

In endeavoring to recall the circumstances to my memory and on speaking with Dr. Primrose I find that he was not consulted by me with regard to the allocation places or the sizes of these rooms for anatomical purposes, but that he was consulted only with regard to the fixtures, etc. It was only in this that I asked for his expert assistance. He was consulted in the preparation neither of the March or October plans, but only after the building was in progress or up. Dr. Adam Wright furnished the size and number and the character of the rooms that would be required to conduct primary teaching in medicine, speaking from his experience in the Toronto School of Medicine building. He may have consulted Dr. Primrose, but I do not know.

THE BURSAR.—Re-examined.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Does the statement furnished by you to the Registrar giving extracts from the minutes of the Board of Trustees commencing February 23rd, 1888, and ending with February 14th, 1889, contain all the references, in the minutes, to the erection of the Biological Building No. 1 (eastern wing)?

BURSAR.—Yes; I think it does.

Dr. MACLAREN.—I do not find here any reference to the Senate on the subject. Are you aware or did you communicate with the Senate?

BURSAR.—I think not.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Are you aware of this subject ever having been communicated to the Senate by any other person?

BURSAR.—No.

PRESIDENT.—Examine the October plans and see if you can find any indications that certain rooms were to be used for medical purposes?

BURSAR (having examined the plans).—I see none.

PRESIDENT.—Were there any letters before the Board that would supply such information?

BURSAR.—I think not.

PRESIDENT.—Were there any letters or explanation offered by you in sending the plans to the Government?

BURSAR.—No; I do not recollect that I sent the plans to the Government.

PRESIDENT.—Was any communication made to the Board as to the October plans not providing for mineralogy?

BURSAR.—I do not recollect any.

Dr. AIKENS.—Did the Senate ever ask for the plan or for any information about the Biological Building No. 1?

BURSAR.—I think not.

October 12th, 1892.

Present: Justice Falconbridge (Chairman), President Loudon, Chancellor Burwash, Dr. W. T. Aikens, Dr. Maclaren, Dr. Willmott, Mr. Houston, Father Teefy and Mr. Hoyles.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. W. Christie, Dr. A. H. Wright, Dr. Primrose, Dr. A. B. Macallum and Prof. Ramsay Wright in attendance.

MR. WILLIAM CHRISTIE:

CHAIRMAN.—You have been for some time a member of the Board of Trustees?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—Yes; I was not present during the last portion of 1889, being in Europe. I left early in the spring and returned about the first Monday or Tuesday in September. Was present, as appears from the minutes, at the meeting in October, when these plans came up. Was present at the meeting on April 11th, 1889, when the Order in Council was received. This appears from the minutes, but I cannot remember the occasions.

PRESIDENT.—Do you remember the Order in Council which was received (April 11th)?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I am afraid I cannot remember it. Don't remember what took place on April 11th.

PRESIDENT.—At the meeting of April 11th, Sir Daniel Wilson made an entry of a resolution requesting the Minister to explain how the capital would be replaced?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I remember that it came up sometime, but my memory is rather hazy. Do not remember the attitude of the Board with regard to that Order in Council. On general principles we would want to know how the capital would be replaced.

CHAIRMAN.—You cannot recall anything not found in the minutes about these meetings?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—No.

PRESIDENT.—You will understand that this question ordered by the Board to be put to the Government was asking how a deficit would be supplied. Would the Board have made that enquiry if the Board had asked the Government to pass the Order in Council? Do you know who asked the Minister to pass this Order in Council?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—No, I have no idea of protesting against the action of the Board. If I had dissented strongly I would have had it recorded. I thought one duty was to see to the investment of the money of the University and to see as to paying it out, but any question was beyond my knowledge or ability.

The Vice-Chancellor.—The Board was created, I think, in 1878, (but may be in error about the year), by Order in Council, and was called a Board of Management, and that is all it ever was in fact. Its powers and duties are described in that Order in Council and when produced will there appear, but for the information of the Committee I may say, that Mr. Christie is quite correct in saying that their powers were those of a business board. The constitution of the Board was changed once or twice by the addition of members to it, and the name was changed to that of Board of Trustees, but as far as I remember it was never appointed to determine University policy, as to what direction the University would reach out.

Chairman.—That was your view Mr. Christie?

Mr. Christie.—That was my view; I would never care to take a position which would require me to say as to University management or policy.

Mr. Houston.—In the letter from the Board to the Minister of Education there appears the sentence: "The Board recognizes the desirableness of erecting, as soon as can safely be done, an addition to the new Science Building already in progress with a view to accommodate Geology and other departments, and for which plans have been submitted, prepared by the University Architect, at an estimated cost of $60,000." Did the Board take simply a business view of this?

Mr. Christie.—It was purely the financial aspect, knowing where the funds would come from.

Chairman.—Have you any independent recollection of the meeting of October 3rd?

Mr. Christie.—I have not. It was three years ago and I cannot remember it.

President.—On that occasion, Mr. Christie, these (March) plans were laid before you, in which the full object of the building does not appear. You will find a large number of blanks there.

Mr. Christie.—I cannot say if I saw them or not, but would not have known if they were suitable or not. I would have to take the advice of others.

President.—Were you aware that there were provisions for dissecting?

Mr. Christie.—I understood it was for a Biological Building, and would assume that it would not be complete without it.

President.—Were you aware that there were provisions for human anatomy and other purely medical objects?

Mr. Christie.—I do not think I ever knew the exact work to be done there, and so am not sure of that. I would assume that the dissecting of the human body would be a necessary part of biological teaching.

President.—We were told by previous witnesses that no explanations were given as to purely medical teaching. Could you tell from an inspection of these plans that there was any such provision?

Mr. Christie.—I would have to examine them carefully; but I cannot tell what the building was to be for.

Chairman.—You have indicated that you had devoted some attention to the teaching of Biology. Would you be concerned to know, in view of what you understood your functions were, about a dissecting-room?

Mr. Christie.—No, that was not my duty. I would be incompetent.

Mr. Houston.—You then think the Senate should be the body to look after this matter.

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I do not know who should do it. I only know it was not my business.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Do you remember Prof. Ramsay Wright being before the Board on one occasion when the plans were there?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I remember Prof. Wright being there but cannot say if the plans were there or not.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Do you remember an occasion on which a question arose as to whether the building could be cheapened by lowering walls, dispensing with stonework, etc.?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I remember it came up sometime, but cannot say if it was when he was there.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Do you remember any members of the Board who took part in that discussion or had something to do in that event, of the Board determining the cheapening referred to?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—No, I don't. I remember Col. Gzowski's suggestion.

Mr. HOYLES.—I see, Mr. Christie, that in the letter of October 3rd it is stated that the purposes for which the building is to be used have necessitated that part of it should be higher than the rest. Do you remember just what the uses were?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I really don't remember.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Mr. Christie, you did not concern yourself as to the purposes of the building.

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I gave little care to it. It seemed to be a necessity of the College.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—As a member of the Board your attitude as to the policy involved in the work, was that you were not to trouble as to the wisdom of the enterprise. You did not deem it a part of your duty, and did not make any enquiry.

Mr. CHRISTIE.—That is the case.

Mr. HOUSTON.—On April 11th the Board instructed the Bursar to ask the Minister how the money should be raised. Have you any recollection as to any conclusion that had been arrived at as to this.

Mr. CHRISTIE.—No; I do not remember that the Minister furnished any statement.

Mr. HOUSTON.—As a member of the Board which adopted these plans you had not that information as far as you remember?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—No; I was away very much.

Chancellor BURWASH.—You will notice, Mr. Christie, the upper story of the building and the height above the contiguous parts. The extreme height is referred to in the letter of Mr. Dick laid before the Board: "The purposes for which the building—higher than the present building." The Board returned the plan to Mr. Dick, indicating that this height could be avoided by substituting skylights, etc., without interfering with the purpose for which it would be used.

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I do not know and cannot say about the other members of the Board. I had but little idea of what was required and no knowledge of details.

PROFESSOR RAMSEY WRIGHT.—recalled:

Dr. WILLMOTT.—It came out last evening that you (Prof. W.) were present at the October 3rd, 1889 meeting when the plans were discussed. Who requested you to go

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think the Vice-Chancellor requested me.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—Were you present for the purpose of explaining the plans if anyone requested it?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; certainly. There no explanations requested at all. The only remark made was by Col. Gzowski as to the stonework on the upper story.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—Did you take the plans with you or were they there?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think they were there then. I was not present when the plans were discussed.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Did you volunteer any information as to the plans?

Prof. WRIGHT.—None. Went to answer any questions and presumed that the Board would understand that, but did not make any statement. I was there a very short time.

DR. ADAM WRIGHT:

Mr. HOUSTON.—You have been quite intimate with the whole scheme of this Biological Building from its inception?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes, I have known a good deal about it.

Mr. HOUSTON.—How soon did you become aware it was to be for the teaching of medicine?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I understood in the winter of 1888 and 1889, as nearly as I can recollect, that there was to be some provision for the teaching of human anatomy.

Mr. HOUSTON.—The matter came before the Board in March, 1889, with the sketch plans. It was sometime prior to that you heard of it?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes.

Mr. HOUSTON.—That was before any plans were sketched in any way?

Dr. WRIGHT.—As far as I know, am not sure about that.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You thought it a reasonable thing that when a building was to be put up for museum purposes, you thought it should be extended for medical teaching?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I was always in favor of that.

Mr. HOUSTON.—If the museum had had to be made for that eastern wing, might a dissecting-room have been provided for otherwise at just as small expense?

Dr. WRIGHT.—My idea was that when the museum was to be there the attic could be used for anatomy, and I do not know of any cheaper plan.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Some separate building could have been put up at a little cost.

Dr. WRIGHT.—I think it might have been more expensive.

Mr. HOUSTON.—After the plans were being matured you were aware that they were being prepared?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes; I saw them more than once or twice, the March and also the October plans.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Do you know of your knowledge how many persons were aware of the provision made by the architect for medical teaching in these plans?

Dr. WRIGHT.—No.

Mr. Houston.—Could you name any whom you know were aware?

Dr. Wright.—Prof. Wright, the architect, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Primrose and myself.

Mr. Houston.—You knew that there was a policy of secrecy maintained and determined throughout the whole matter?

Dr. Wright.—I was asked not to let it be generally known. I was to let no one know. Dr. Primrose learned it from me.

Dr. Aikens.—When did you see Dr. Primrose?

Dr. Wright.—Some time when the plans were being drawn. I really did not know very much about dissecting rooms, and recommended that Dr. Primrose be consulted. Told Prof. Wright this; it was my suggestion.

Mr. Houston.—By whom were you requested to be secret?

Dr. Wright.—The Vice Chancellor.

Mr. Houston.—You don't know of any others who knew at that time?

Dr. Wright.—At that time, no.

Mr. Houston.—How soon was it before it began to be noised abroad?

Dr. Wright.—I think in 1890 when the buildings were nearly completed.

Mr. Houston.—Then, up to that point, the policy of secrecy was successful?

Dr. Wright.—Yes; I think so.

Mr. Hoyles.—Some gentlemen here have said that they considered facilities for human anatomy desirable for the Biological building.

Dr. Wright.—Yes, it is recognized in all modern Universities. It is a part of the recognized system of biology.

Mr. Hoyles.—Why do you think it was more economical to do it as it was done?

Dr. Wright.—The separate building would be a very expensive affair to provide and maintain. I do not see any cheaper way than this. I had not the faintest idea that there would be opposition when it became known.

Dr. McLaren.—When you spoke of secrecy was the request made as to medical teaching generally or as to the dissecting-room?

Dr. Wright.—It applied to the dissecting-room only and not to the other features for medical teaching.

Chairman.—Why did you tell Dr. Primrose?

Dr. Wright.—He had such good knowledge of teaching and of preparing specimens, that I thought he would be of far more use to Prof. Wright than I would.

Chairman.—Were you present at the public meeting that was held about the opening of the Biological Building? (No. 1).

Dr. Wright.—Yes, in December 1888, in the old part of the building, (No. 1).

Chairman.—Was the Vice-Chancellor there?

Dr. Wright.—Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—Do you remember the Minister of Education being there?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes, I remember the Minister was there. I was delighted with him as he delivered an admirable address. It was in the direction that his Government was proud of everything he saw, and his Government was working on the lines of assisting scientific medicine. He referred to other institutions, saying that the Government was doing for the human family what they were doing for cattle at Guelph. His remarks on the subject was impressed on my mind by the remarks of Prof. Vaughn afterwards, who said how delighted he was at the broad liberality of the Minister.

Mr. HOUSTON.—This speech of Mr. Ross's was made in the old Biology Building before anything was said or projected about the new building or extension.

Dr. WRIGHT.—It was in December, 1888.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What Mr. Ross then said did not imply that he would approve of the policy pursued in the new building.

Dr. WRIGHT.—I do not know as to what he would say as to details. Don't know definitely what he meant.

Mr. HOUSTON.—That was before any plans were submitted?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Did you understand that Mr. Ross said the policy of the Minister of Education was to aid Medical Education by providing out of the capital?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Oh no.

PRESIDENT.—Are you able to form an estimate, or have you any knowledge at the relative cost of the two parts of the building into which it would be divided, if you left out the museum on the one hand, and the rest of the building on the other?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I remember only seeing the report to the Senate.

PRESIDENT.—Are you aware that during the building of the extension that Mr. Ross denied in the House that the public moneys were being spent for medical teaching?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I think I heard something of that sort; yes. That was from hearsay; don't remember exactly what was said.

PRESIDENT.—Had you any reasons for believing that Mr. Ross did not know of the dissecting-room feature during the erection of the building?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I don't know when he knew it.

PRESIDENT.—Had you any reasons for believing he did not know?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I do not know that I had any reasons, and was not told when he received his information; I cannot answer that question.

PRESIDENT.—When did you first hear that the Government had discovered the existence of the dissecting-room feature?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I cannot answer that exactly. I fancy it was about the time the building was completed that the members of the Government learned all details, but I know very little about it. Did not hear anything about it except by rumor.

PRESIDENT.—From whom did you learn the fact that the Government had made the discovery?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I cannot say. I learned it from the ordinary rumor.

PRESIDENT.—When you learned this fact did you take any steps to inform or consult them?

Dr. WRIGHT.—No.

PRESIDENT.—Were you ever asked during the construction what would be done when the Government discovered the dissecting room?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I think not.

PRESIDENT.—Were you ever warned that there would be difficulty when the Government found out?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I cannot state specifically. I paid little attention to the Government. I always feared there would be some trouble but it was in another line. I had heard warnings that when it was found out there might be trouble, but I always feared it from the residents in the park going to the Government and making mischief.

Mr. HOYLES.—Your warnings then were about the inhabitants of the Park, and not the Government?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Were you over warned that there would be trouble?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I heard rumors that there would be trouble. It was when the building was about completed.

DR. ALEXANDER PRIMROSE:

PRESIDENT.—When were you first consulted in regard to these plans?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I cannot say.

PRESIDENT.—Were you consulted as to the sketch plans?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I could not say as to the date. I was consulted as to the plans for the building before they were completed.

PRESIDENT.—By whom?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Prof. Ramsay Wright.

PRESIDENT.—On what points did you give advice?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—With regard to the manner in which various rooms could be used for anatomical purposes, as to the arrangements, etc. How the rooms were to be used.

PRESIDENT.—Was secrecy enjoined when you were consulted about this matter?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Yes; I was asked to say nothing about it.

PRESIDENT.—To whom did you understand that the knowledge of this scheme was confided?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I do not know at all,

PRESIDENT.—Had you, before the erection of the building was started, any reason to think Dr. Macallum knew?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—No; I think not. Do not quite understand the question. There was a time when I was in doubt as to who knew it and who did not, but I think that was after the building was completed. It was after building was completed and rumors were flying.

PRESIDENT.—Did you ask Dr. Macallum if he knew the secret?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—No; I think not. No: I certainly did not, as I promised to say nothing about it.

PRESIDENT.—You are quite sure you did not pump him in any way?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I remember nothing about it. I mentioned nothing about it.

PRESIDENT.—Did you ever approach him on the matter before the erection of the building?

The Chairman disallowed the question.

Mr. HOYLES.—We have been told by more than one gentleman that in their opinion it was desirable to provide facilities for teaching human anatomy in the department of biology. Do you agree with that?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I agree with that. Human anatomy is taught in connection with biology.

Mr. HOYLES.—Are such facilities considered suitable and appropriate in most modern universities in connection with biological science?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Yes; in good universities.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Do you think it should be done on so extensive a scale as it is done here? Was it necessary?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I think it might have been more so.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You think then that viewing human anatomy as a part of biological teaching it was quite reasonable to go to the expense we did?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I can hardly express an opinion on that.

Mr. HOUSTON.—For the arts teaching of biology do you think it necessary that we should go to such expense in providing such extensive arrangement for anatomy?

Dr PRIMROSE.—I have no experience in arts teaching.

PRESIDENT.—Do you know in what part of the arts course human anatomy is required?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—In the natural science course. I understand in the fourth year, but not exclusively in that year.

PRESIDENT.—Have you any information as to the number of students taking anatomy in the fourth year in the arts course?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Last year there were only two or three. Prof. Wright says two.

PRESIDENT.—Do you think it advisable then to go to this expense for the education of these two?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I think there are indications of increasing numbers this year.

PRESIDENT.—But the dissecting room planned there was not mainly for the purpose of teaching these students, but for the purpose of teaching medical students. Was that the main object?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I don't know that I can fairly answer that question. I was questioned in regard to it.

PRESIDENT.—Do you know how many purely medical students are now taking anatomy there?

DR. PRIMROSE.—This year I think there is an average of 65 in both years—130 in all.

PRESIDENT.—Have you any information as to how many there were last year?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—More than 150.

Mr. HOYLES.—You think that there are indications of an increased number of students now? We were told before that increased facilities often lead to increased numbers. Do you agree with that?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Yes; the prospects are that there will be an increased number.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I would like your opinion as an expert on this. I was told that it was desirable if possible to encourage biological students to take human anatomy in the earlier years as well as in the fourth year. Do you concur in that opinion?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Certainly; I quite concur in it.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Prof. Wright told me it would be better for students if possible to study anatomy with reference to the human system than to the lower orders.

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think I said that the study of physiology could be better carried out after a thorough study in human anatomy on account of the great advances which have been made in that as compared with the lower forms.

VICE CHANCELLOR.—You have heard what Prof. Wright has said. Do you agree with him?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Yes; quite.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—So you think it desirable that human anatomy be afforded to students in biology.

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Yes.

Prof. RAMSAY WRIGHT—recalled:

Mr. HOUSTON.—Is any dissecting carried on in the eastern wing?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Certainly.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Is there any special room?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No.

Mr. HOUSTON.—In what room do you do it?

Prof. WRIGHT.—To-day we had it in the Botanical room.

Mr. HOUSTON.—If you have any accommodation at all in the eastern room would it not be as well to dissect the human form there?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think not.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Would it not have been possible to carry on such dissection for biological purposes, on the human body as would be necessary, without building this addition?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think the Vice-Chancellor considered it desirable to make facilities for the medical students of the first two years as well as students in biology. And it is certainly the case that their numbers will be on the increase.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Might not the dissection of the human body for comparative anatomy be carried in the eastern wing?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I should not recommend to introduce human anatomy into the rooms intended for the kinds of dissection carried on there.

Dr. A. B. MACALLUM:

PRESIDENT.—During the erection and before the completion of the building, did the Minister of Education send for you?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I think the building was up; just about finished.

PRESIDENT.—What was his object in sending for you?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I can hardly know—(answer interrupted). Members objected to the question.

PRESIDENT.—What did the Minister say to you?

The chairman disallowed the question.

PRESIDENT.—Did you give the Minister any information?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes; not on the point he called for.

PRESIDENT.—Was this information in answer to questions by the Minister?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—What was the substance of the information?

Question disallowed by the chairman.

PRESIDENT.—Are you aware, Dr. Macallum, that Mr. Ross was not cognizant of the existence of a dissecting room about this time?

The chairman disallowed the question.

PRESIDENT.—Do you know that Mr. Ross had discovered that there was to be a dissecting room?

Disallowed by the chairman.

PRESIDENT.—Did you tell Dr. Adam Wright that the Minister had made the discovery that there was to be a dissecting room?

Question disallowed by the chairman.

PRESIDENT.—Have you had any conversation with the Vice-Chancellor with regard to the attitude of the Government on this question?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Will you tell the substance of the conversation?

Dr. MACALLUM.—It was to this effect—I can give only the substance: The Vice-Chancellor pressed me to tell him what I knew about the source of the Government's information. I told him I had none.

PRESIDENT.—Information with regard to what?

Dr. MACALLUM.—The dissecting room.

PRESIDENT.—You told him you had no information ?

MACALLUM.—No information except with regard to certain statements made to him, and the inferences drawn. Then I was pressed to give these statements.

PRESIDENT.—His object then was to find out from you how the Government had obtained their information about the dissecting room.

Dr. MACALLUM.—That is what I believe.

PRESIDENT.—Have you ever heard anything about any interview between the Minister and the Vice-Chancellor with regard to these plans? (referring to the evidence given the night before).

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—From whom ?

Dr. MACALLUM.—In conversation with Mr. Dick.

PRESIDENT.—What did Mr. Dick say to you ?

The chairman disallowed the question.

PRESIDENT.—(To Prof. Wright) When did you first hear that the Government had discovered the dissecting room feature in the buildings ? Did you hear that the Government had objected to the dissecting room feature of the building ?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—When did you first hear that ?

Prof. WRIGHT.—In the early winter of 1891, whilst I was abroad.

PRESIDENT.—Could you tell us the source of your information ?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes ; the late President, Sir Daniel Wilson.

PRESIDENT.—Can you give us the substance of the communication ? Can you produce the letter ?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What stage would the building be in at the time of this communication ?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I cannot say ; the architect can best tell.

PRESIDENT.—Was anything ever said about the School of Mines project after Sir Daniel's communication to you ? Had you any conversation with Sir Daniel afterwards about this School of Mines ?

Prof. WRIGHT.—He spoke comparatively recently about it.

PRESIDENT.—Was there, before the completion of the Biological building (No. 2), anything said about it by Sir Daniel Wilson ?

Prof. WRIGHT.—He made no further statement about the School of Mines until in conversation with him comparatively recently he referred to the fact that the Ministerhad the project of a School of Mines at that particular time.

PRESIDENT.—What became of the scheme ?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I did not mention it to anyone else as the communication was confidential. The President did not speak of the scheme to me until recently, until he recaled the circumstance that the Minister had had a project of such.

PRESIDENT.—Prof. Chapman's subsequent (his present) occupation of the building had nothing to do with that scheme. You told us that in the summer of 1889 the Minister told you he had the scheme for a School of Mines. Afterwards Prof. Chapman occupied a portion of the building as it is now. Had this occupation anything to do with the original scheme of the Minister?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I cannot understand the question.

PRESIDENT.—Is the present occupation by Prof. Chapman of his present rooms anything to do with the former scheme? Have you, with the present arrangement in the building, a remnant, a part of the Minister's original scheme of a School of Mines?

Prof. WRIGHT.—The original scheme was to take over Mineralogy from the University and to make provision for Prof. Chapman in the building.

PRESIDENT.—Now we find Prof. Chapman using the lecture room and a room off it. Is his occupation a carrying out partially of the Minister's scheme, and has it been so proposed by the Minister?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Do you mean: Did the Minister understand that Prof. Chapman was to occupy his lecture room from the time these plans were drawn? Is that equivalent to the question you asked?

PRESIDENT.—Yes, that would be equivalent to it.

Prof. WRIGHT.—That is already contained in my evidence taken the other night.

PRESIDENT.—In your way of stating the question there is no reference to the fact that he had a scheme of doing something else.

Prof. WRIGHT.—My knowledge of that was from other sources, and I did not question the Minister as to the scheme.

Dr. AIKINS.—When this communication between you and the Government took place was it not about the time the Government had been belabored by Dr. Geikie?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I cannot say anything about that; he has belaboied them pretty often. He "belabored" them, if that is the proper word, from July 1890, that is, rumours were going about that he was "on the war-path" then, and for about ten months or a year after that. I can give no evidence on that point.

Mr. HOYLES.—You are Lecturer in human physiology, are you not?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

Mr. HOYLES.—What is the relationship between anatomy and biology?

Dr. MACALLUM.—It is regarded as a part of biology.

Mr. HOYLES.—And it is considered desirable to have facilities for teaching human anatomy as far as regards biological science.

Dr. MACALLUM.—I have always contended for that.

Mr. HOYLES.—And that is the way it is regarded in all modern universities.

Dr. MACALLUM.—Well, in what I regard as modern.

Mr. HOYLES.—For instance, in the University of Cambridge?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

Mr. HOYLES.—Then you consider it a valuable part of biological science?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I think a modern university should teach the subject.

Mr. Hoyles.—Then you think it desirable in a modern university that facilities should be given for the study of human anatomy in connection with biological science?

Dr. Macallum.—Yes.

Mr. Hoyles.—Is there any reason why human physiology should be represented in arts and human anatomy not?

Dr. Macallum.—No reason except policy and want of funds. As far as propriety, one might as well be represented as the other.

Mr. Houston.—Dr. Macallum, you are not professor of human physiology?

Dr Macallum.—I am professor of physiology. I do not know that there is such a subject as human physiology.

Mr. Houston.—You deal entirely with animal physiology—all kinds of animals including human physiology?

Dr. Macallum.—Yes.

Mr. Houston.—You would consider biology to include human anatomy?

Dr. Macallum.—Yes.

Mr. Houston.—A good laboratory for dissecting bodies other than human might possibly be made suitable for the dissection of human bodies on a limited scale?

Dr. Macallum.—That touches on a difficulty in the law. I am not fully conversant with all the requirements of an anatomical laboratory, but the legal side of the question is the strongest objection.

Mr. Houston.—Are there any mechanical difficulties in the way?

Dr. Macallum.—I am not sure that there are, and would not say anything on that point.

Mr. Hoyles.—You heard Prof. Wright say that there were many objections to combining the dissecting of human anatomy with other anatomy?

Dr. Macallum.—My reasons are different from his, though I take the same position. We would have to have another member of the staff. There are many other reasons.

Vice-Chancellor.—Will you fix the date when you said I had an interview with you?

Dr. Macallum—I have no recollection as to the exact date. It was in 1891, during Prof. Wright's absence in Germany.

Vice-Chancellor.—I shall give my version of that interview:

At the time that Dr. Macallum refers to, the dissecting had been in use for that session. During Professor Wright's absence, trouble had been made I think with the Government (I have reason to believe so) about the work we were engaged in doing. Some person, or persons, had been stirring up mischief and, to use a vulgar expression, loading the Government up against this arrangement, and I desired to obtain statistics from Dr. Macallum as to the connection between source of the leading universities of the old world—their connection with medical science. Professor Wright was away and therefore I called upon Dr. Macallum, and Dr. Macallum informed me who it was that had gone to the Government to poison their minds against the University being connected with medicine. He gave me the name of the person who told him that he had been to the Government, and Dr. Macallum is quite in error when he said I inquired of him the source of the Government's knowledge as to the dissecting room. What I did ask him was who was instigating the Government against us. It was not to seek information as to who told the Government about it, but who was inciting both the Government, and I think Dr. Geikie, at all events, was inciting the Government.

PRESIDENT.—Did this interview that you refer to between you and the Vice-Chancellor take place when he went to consult you about statistics?

Dr. MACALLUM.—No; there is a mistake there.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You brought them to me you remember.

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes; but the interview in question took place in the Biological Department. There were two interviews on the subject altogether.

PRESIDENT.—Did you state to the Vice-Chancellor that any one had been poisoning the mind of the Government?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I did not use the word "poison" I repeat, I was asked as to how the Government knew and I said I had certain ideas about it. I was pressed to give them.

PRESIDENT.—Did you inform the Vice-Chancellor that any one had poisoned the mind of the Government?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I did not use the word "poisoned" at all. I told him I knew the Government knew about the dissecting room.

PRESIDENT.—Did you tell him that some one had gone to them to inform them?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I did not say that any one had gone, but that some one had an interview on that question.

PRESIDENT.—Who was the individual?

Dr. MACALLUM.—It was yourself, Professor Loudon.

PRESIDENT.—Did you not know that the Government had come to me as I publicly stated before the Vice-Chancellor and 45 members of the Senate on June 3rd last.

The chairman disallowed the question.

PRESIDENT.—Did Mr. Mulock tell you that somebody had incited the Government against the dissecting room feature?

Dr. MACALLUM.—No; he simply wanted to know how the Government got their information.

PRESIDENT.—Did he say to you that some person had been loading up the Government against the movement?

Dr. MACALLUM.—No; he did not say that.

PRESIDENT.—Did he indicate to you that that I had been making trouble with the Government?

Dr. MACALLUM.—He did not say that; he simply wanted to find out.

PRESIDENT.—In the subsequent interview did he say I had been going to the Government?

Dr. MACALLUM.—In the subsequent interview he made some such remark.

PRESIDENT.—Do you remember the remark I made to you?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Did I tell you that the Government had come to me in regard to the matter?

Question disallowed.

PRESIDENT.—Did I not tell you that I was astounded to learn that the Government did not know that there was a dissecting room there.

Question disallowed by the chairman.

PRESIDENT.—(To the Vice-Chancellor) did you ever mention my name in this connection to any one else but Dr. Macallum.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I may have mentioned that you had gone to the Government. I had other sources besides Dr. Macallum.

Moved by Mr. Houston, that the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the erection of the addition to the Biological building be adjourned until an opportunity is afforded of getting a statement from the Minister of Education as to his relation to the scheme in its various stages, and more especially as to the time when he became aware that provision was to be made in the building for the dissection of human bodies and the teaching of primary anatomy for medical purposes. Lost on the following division:

YEAS—The President, Mr. Houston.

NAYS—Chancellor Burwash, Mr. Hoyles, Dr. W. T. Aikins, Dr. Willmott, Rev. Father Teefy, Dr. Maclaren.

Moved by Mr. Houston, that the next meeting be in the Bursar's office on Friday at 4 p.m. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hoyles, that Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Maclaren and the Chairman be a Committee to draft a report and submit at next meeting. Carried, the President dissenting on the ground that the evidence was not complete.

Dr. Maclaren moved adjournment. Carried.

Oct. 14th, 1892.

The members of the Committee all present. The Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Ramsay Wright and Prof. Pike, in attendance.

A copy of the Order in Council re the constitution and jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees was read.

The Chairman stated that a report had been drafted by the sub-committee.

The President objected to the report being read until all the evidence was in. Mr. Houston desired the presence of Prof. Chapman before the report was made.

The President moved, That before reporting on the question of the erection of the Biological Building No. 2, the Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, be invited to give evidence on the subject of the information furnished and the knowledge he had in the matter and also upon the following statements made by him in a letter dated March 11th, 1890, to Dr. Geikie and printed in a Return to an Order of the Legislative Assembly of April 29, 1891:

(1) "No part of the income of the University is used for the maintenance of the Medical Faculty or the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the medical students."

(2) "As the Government does not now given any aid to the Medical Faculty or the University of Toronto, either by the payment of the salaries of the professors or in providing for its buildings or their equipment independent medical colleges can have

no claims for public aid. Happily for Ontario the various learned professions provide for their own education, and the disposal of public moneys for such a purpose as you suggest is, therefore, unnecessary."

Lost on following division:

YEAS.—The President. Mr. Houston, 2.

NAYS.—Principal Caven, Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Aikins, Dr. Willmott, Father Teefy, Mr. Hoyles and Dr. Maclaren, 7.

The President moved, That the Hon. Edward Blake, Chancellor of the University, be invited to attend before the Committee for the purpose of being examined on his knowledge of matters pertaining to the Biological Building and on the following statements, one publicly made by him in his commencement address of June 10th, 1892, and the other read by him before the Senate in June, 1891, the V. C. being in the chair.

(1) As to the teaching faculty in medicine, the University posssessed, even some years ago, obvious and great advantages in connection with its general departments, for example, biology, chemistry and physics, for giving instruction of the most valuable kind at the cheapest rate to those intending to enter that noble profession. The great development during the last generation of these sciences, their increasing importance and the improved methods of practical instruction demanded, for the purposes of general education, a large increase in these facilities. To the advantages so existing and created, it was obvious that students in medicine should have free access on at least as favourable terms as those offered to any other students. And this impregnable position gave the University a commanding place, enabling her to offer, in connection with the medical faculty, substantial and indeed unrivalled inducements to intending students. The medical faculty was organized, the arrangements as to fees were made, and the addition to the Biological Building was put under contract, at a time when circumstances did not yet allow me to participate actively in the details of University management; and, though informed and interested as to the general principles of action, I had no cognizance of these details. But, not very long after I last addressed you, some of the University authorities were informed by members of the government that they had not, till a short time before, been made aware of the object of part of the addition to the Biological Building, or understood the working of the arrangements as to fees. In the course of the discussions which ensued members of the Government stated that their understanding and intention, policy and pledges, as signified in their minutes and resolutions, and declared in the Assembly, were that the medical faculty should involve no substantial charge on the resoures of the University of Toronto; that the addition to the Biological Building was proposed and sanctioned for the science departments of the University exclusively and not for the medical teaching of anatomy; and that no part of the endowment funds or fees of the University, except such as arose out of the medical teaching, were to be applied towards the expenses of the establishment of the medical faculty. They pointed, as supporting their view as to the building, to the minutes and to the resolution of the Assembly authorizing a building expenditure of $60,000 out of the endowment for the purposes of the science departments of the University, and to the absence of any indication on the plans of an intention to provide for the medical teaching of anatomy. They pointed, as supporting their views as to the fees, to the minute of 22nd August, 1887, providing for the appointment of the medical faculty, which directs:

> That the bursar of the University of Toronto shall keep, in a separate book provided for the purpose, an account of all receipts and expenditures whatsoever, having reference to the said medical faculty, and that in no case shall he certify to the payment of any expense whatever incurred on account of the said medical faculty from any of the trust funds, endowment or other fees received by the University of Toronto, except such as arise from the establishment of the medical faculty.

They declined the view that the inclusion of certain arts professors in the list of the members of the medical faculty justified the appropriation of fees for tuition in those arts subjects to medical faculty purposes. And they referred on both questions to their public

pledges and declarations in the Assembly. They stated that they had lately ascertained that the addition to the Biological Building was designed, not wholly for the science purposes of the University, but partly for the medical teaching of anatomy; and that they had lately understood that examination and degree fees and tuition fees, for services rendered at the expense of arts or general funds, were being put to the credit of the medical faculty funds. They added that the action taken in these matters, being in contravention of their understanding and intention, policy and pledges, could not be maintained and that the existing arrangements must be modified; and they requested us to devise some plan under which the addition to the biological building should, according to the authority for its construction, be devoted exclusively to the science purposes of the University, and some arrangement under which the general or arts funds should receive the fees referred to These positions of the Governme t appeared unassailable. It seemed clearly our duty to endeavor to meet their views. And, indeed, a large part of the time of some of us has been ever since devoted to efforts to disentangle, with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements, and the least damage to the important interests concerned, the complications in which these questions had become involved. My own sympathies have always been strongly in favor of the establishment of a medical faculty on a firm and efficient footing with the immediate full use of all facilities possessed, or which could, without great added cost, be provided by the University in connection with its general departments.

My individual view has also been in favour of an effort to obtain public sanction to the application, as soon as public opinion on the one hand and our prior obligations on the other hand, would allow, of University funds, particularly towards the development of the preventive and hygienic departments of medicine, and of other scientific branches, such as anatomy and pathology, which, requiring the whole time and energy of the instructors, cannot be efficiently taught on the modest scale of payment possible in the case of men whose professorial work is compatible with or helpful to their professional advancement. But I have always recognized these two positions: first, that our primary duty and our solemn obligation was to place on a fair footing of efficiency the general departments, and this all the more urgently of late inview of the precise obligations of the Confederation Act, of its effect on the University and on University College, and of the increased inadequacy of our tutorial strength to deal with our enlarged classes; and secondly, that in this, as in all other respects, we must deal frankly and loyally with the public authorities whom we serve; and must endeavor to execute the declared public will. As I said in Convocation this day eight years ago:

> The graduates elect a part of the Senate; Convocation has been established with advisory powers; but the decision in all matters rests, as it rested formerly, with the responsible representatives of the Province. The Government appoints a large part of the Senate; the Government exercises its judgment as to whether the statutes of the Senate are good or not, and without the assent of the Executive Council they are inoperative. The Government appoints the professors, and controls and decides on the wisdom of the financial schemes with reference to the endowment which may be proposed from time to time. This is a public institution, maintained out of public funds for public purposes, and the essential condition upon which it can continue is that it be under the control of the responsible Government of the day through the media to which I have referred. It was the duty of those entrusted with the management of the institution loyally to carry out the public policy, loyally to endeavor to give effect to the public will, and that has been their effort.

Therefore I thought and think that, in respect to the application of University funds especially to medical education, our duty is to endeavor to mould public opinion, to press our views on the Executive, the Legislature, and the intelligent masses of the community: to urge on them the position, which I have so often reiterated, that the professions exist for the public, not the public for the professions; and to instil into their minds the idea that it is of the greatest and most direct public importance that medical education in Ontario should be improved, and that its improvement is a fitting function of this University. Thus may we expect that by the time, I hope not very remote, at which the revival of prosperity in Toronto shall so increase our income as to enable us to act, public opinion may be ripe for the allowance of our action. Meantime I felt that it was our plain duty to endeavor

so to change the arrangements as to meet the views on which the Executive and Legislature had given the University power to act, and in pursuance of which they understood it had been acting. This was a work of much difficulty and complication; but I rejoice to say that it has been accomplished. The examination and degree fees have been restored to the general funds, the medical faculty, as was right, receiving the established payments for such examinations as are conducted by members of the staff. Long continued attempts at other and less satisfactory solutions having failed, a comprehensive scheme of tuition fees has been adopted for all occasional students, based on the numbers of lectures taken, and having just relation to the very moderate fees charged for general or matriculated students This scheme applies to all medical students, from whatever quarter, taking arts subjects; and under it the general funds, which are to provide the accommodation and the instruction, will be credited with the receipts. As to the Biological Building addition, it was found impossible to adapt it satisfactorily to the permanent purposes of either the chemical or the geogical departments; and, indeed, I was very anxious to reach some solution less disturbing than such a change. We eventually succeeded in arranging that a substantial rental and the expenses of maintenance and repairs should be paid out of the medical faculty funds for the accommodation they are receiving in this building, for exclusively medical teaching purposes; thus, as nearly as possible under the circumstances, conforming to the policy and understanding of the public authorities. I need not say that these changes involved a considerable draft on the resources of the medical faculty, and intensified the difficulties of that through reorganization of the faculty which we have within a few weeks been called upon to effect. But, after careful and prolonged consideration, we have been able to devise a plan which has received the all but unanimous approval of the Senate, which has been cordially accepted by the great bulk of the faculty, and which I am confident has given enormous additional strength and efficiency to the department. Our best thanks are due to the many eminent practitioners, who have agreed, in order to to secure this result, to accept scanty and inadequate compensations; and who, animated by a spirit and devotion deserving of the highest praise, have determined to make the medical faculty of the University of Toronto a great and triumphant success. The future is theirs! With the unrivalled advantages in the scientific departments which we have in possession and prospect; with the admirable system we have just inaugurated; with our excellent accommodation for anatomical and pathological teaching; with the strong staff now in charge; with those improved arrangements for clinical facilities at the hospital which we have been laboring, I hope successfully, to effect, I am confident that we shall still further swell our already increasing numbers, still further demonstrate our absolute and relative efficiency, and make the medical faculty of the University one of the greatest blessings to the Province and one of the strongest props to the institution. Its success will measurably improve the emoluments of those of its teachers who are practitioners; and its proved advantages will give in the future another title to call for fair recognition of any claim for such assistance as I have indicated, to whatever extent the replenished condition of our treasury may at the time allow.

(2) "The President, the Vice Chancellor and I were asked to meet the Executive Government. Amongst other things we were told that the Government had just heard of the fact that a large part of addition to the Biological Building was designed mainly for the study of Human Anatomy by the Medical students; and of the fact that it contained dissecting rooms for the use of Medical students; that the Government had not understood this previously; that the Government had acted thoroughout in relation to University affairs in the view that the creation of the Medical faculty should not impose any appreciable extra burden on the resources of the University for the training special to that branch; that this was their avowed policy; that in their opinion a change ought to be made in the existing plans."

Lost on the following division:

YEAS.—The President, Principal Caven, Mr. Houston, Mr. Hoyles.—4.

NAYS.—Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Willmott, Father Teefy, Dr. Aikins, Dr. MacLaren.—5.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY WRIGHT.—Recalled.

PRESIDENT.—When I say human anatomy, I mean practical human anatomy. How many universities do you think in France, Germany, England and America are there where biology is studied? Is there a large number?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I cannot say how many.

PRESIDENT.—Is practical human anatomy in French, German, English and American Universities considered to be a part of an ordinary biological course of study in arts?

Prof. WRIGHT.—In the most advanced of Universities.

PRESIDENT.—Name some Universities which make it a part of the biological work

Prof. WRIGHT.—Cambridge, and I think the University of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.—How long is it since that has been the case in Pennsylvania?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Some years.

PRESIDENT.—Was practical human anatomy exacted last year, or in the fourth year, of any student in the biological arts course?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Two students took advantage.

PRESIDENT.—Was it exacted?

Prof. WRIGHT.—It was not specifically exacted by the University curriculum?

PRESIDENT.—It was not exacted of them?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Not specifically exacted.

PRESIDENT.—Is it (practical human anatomy) or has it been required by the curriculum of any of the biological students in arts?

Prof. WRIGHT.—It has not been specifically required.

PRESIDENT.—Is it required at all by the curriculum?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Anatomy is required.

PRESIDENT.—Is practical human anatomy required?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Practical human anatomy is not specified as the kind of anatomy required.

PRESIDENT.—Has a practical examination on the subject been necessary for biological students in arts?

Prof WRIGHT.—No practical examination has been held in the fourth year. The laboratory work does.

PRESIDENT.—So far as the arts students then are concerned the dissecting room has not been required for the work laid down in the curriculum.

Prof. WRIGHT.—It has been an advantage to the students to avail themselves of the facilities offered by it.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I think Prof. Ramsay Wright that you told me that you would be glad to have your students do human anatomy in the dissecting room.

Prof. WRIGHT.—Oh certainly. I would regard it as important that there should be facilities for it.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I think you told me that you had sent students to the medical dissecting rooms to do it.

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—And I think you told me at the same time we were contemplating plans for this building.

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—And you impressed it upon me that it would be of advantage that facilities should be given to students who wish to do their anatomy.

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes, it is very advantageous to have such facilities.

PRESIDENT.—If it is advantageous why have you not taken steps to make it compulsory ?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I have had it in my mind.

PRESIDENT.—But nothing has been done.

Prof. WRIGHT.—Anatomy is included in the work of the fourth year, but it is not specified what particular animal should be dissected. We have been constantly improving our work in the department, and we have privileges of improving it farther.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What number of students did you say took it last year ?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Two.

PRESIDENT.—What proportion of honor students in the fourth year would this be —of those taking biology ?

Prof. WRIGHT—The whole of them.

Professor Wright wished to correct his evidence as given at page 46, foot.

In making that answer to Father Teefy's question I did not understand the full bearing of the question. My intention was to repeat the statement which I had made previously that during the preparation of the plans it was my impression that Mr. Ross understood that facilities were being provided for the completion of the first and second year teaching in the University group of buildings.

PROF. W. H. PIKE.

PRESIDENT—You remember that in the spring of 1889 (March 20) an Order in Council for $60,000 was passed for the purpose of erecting buildings for the scientific departments of the University. Shortly after that you had an interview with the Vice-Chancellor with regard to the purpose for which that money was to be spent. Will you state the substance of that interview in question ?

Prof. PYKE.—I had an interview with the Vice Chancellor at a meeting of the Senate, of which I was then a member. As far as I remember the interview, it consisted in my communicating to Mr. Mulock that I had received information from the Minister of Education that $60,000 had been set aside for the special purpose of building a chemical laboratory. I stated that I was greatly surprised that I had not been informed of this, and I asked Mr. Mulock if he understood that to be the case. All of that was written on a piece or paper at a meeting of the Senate and handed by me to him. No reply was given during the meeting of the Senate, and after the meeting I again verbally pressed this inquiry. The exact nature of the reply I got I do not remember, but I considered it very offensive, and after some hot words I remember the Vice Chancellor informed me, first, that the Minister knew nothing of what he was talking about ; and second, he suggested that I should supply the funds. There the interview terminated.

Mr. Houston moved, That this Committee has been appointed "To inquire and report upon any or all matters connected with the erection of the Biological Building"; that one of such matters is the question whether it was a proper and justifiable expenditure of University funds to provide therewith accommodation for the dissection of human bodies for medical teaching purposes, and also for the teaching of anatomy and other subjects of the first two years of a medical school course; that the order passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 20th of March, 1889, appropriating $60,000 out of the "permanent funds" belonging to the University endowment, for the erection of the addition to the Biological Building, recites that the money is to be spent in providing "better facilities for the science department of the said University"; that attempts have been made to justify the devotion of a large portion of the said building to medical teaching purposes by so defining the term "scientific department" in the above order as to make it include the medical teaching of anatomy and the subject of primary medicine; that in view of these attempts it is necessary, to the proper carrying out of this inquiry, to obtain from members of the Executive Council who were present at the meeting which passed the order of the 20th March, 1889, appropriating $60,000 for the erection of the said Biological Building, and those present at the meeting which passed the order of the 8th November, 1889, approving of the plans for the same building, an authoritative statement of the intention of the Council as to the kind of science to be taught in the proposed building; and that the Executive Council be invited to furnish such a statement for the information of the Committee. Lost on the following division:

Yeas.—The President, Mr. Houston.

Nays.—Principal Caven, Chancellor Burwash, Father Teefy, Dr. Willmott, Dr. W. T. Aikins, Mr. Hoyles, Dr. Maclaren.

Mr. Houston moved, That Prof. Chapman and Dr. Ferguson be asked to attend this Committee. Lost.

The President moved, That before reporting on the erection of the Biological Building, the members of the Executive Council who passed the Order in Council for the expenditure for the said building for science purposes, and who approved of the plans and secured the sanction of the Legislative Assembly, be invited to attend to state what information was furnished them and what knowledge they possessed as to the designs of the plans submitted to them.

Dr. Willmott moved in amendment, That in the opinion of this Committee it is not expedient for them to inquire in any way into the discharge of their duties by the members of the Executive Government of this Province. Carried unanimously.

On the ground that this motion was not an amendment to his, the President again moved his motion. The Chairman ruled it out.

The Chairman presented the draft report.

Mr. Hoyles moved, That this Committee adjourn in order to give members an opportunity to peruse the evidence and consider the report. Lost on division:

Yeas.—The President, Mr. Houston, Mr. Hoyles.—3.

Nays.—Dr. Willmott, Principal Caven, Father Teefy, Dr. Aikins, Dr. Maclaren.—5.

The report was then considered paragraph by paragraph.

Principal Caven moved that the following be substituted on page 16:

"The Committee is not to be held as expressing approval of any secrecy practiced in regard to any of the purposes of the building." Carried on the following division:

Yeas.—President, Dr. Caven, Dr. Willmott, Dr. Aikins, Mr. Hoyles, Mr. Houston.—6.

Nays.—Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Maclaren.—2.

Dr. Aikins moved that the drafted report be adopted as the report of the Committee. Carried.

In pursuance of his promise to supply information asked for by the President on October 11th, the architect gave the following careful measurements :

The figures represent square feet of floor area.

Sketch B, March 15, 1889.

Space devoted to Museum	9,360
" Geology and Mineralogy	4,109
" Medical Department	8,444
Mezzanine, unappropriated	612
Caretaker's house, boiler room, etc., common to all departments	3,575
	26,100
Space included in Medical department as above, but intended also to be used for Geology and Mineralogy	2,393

Working drawings of Buildings as carried out.

Space devoted to Museum	8,612
" Medical Department	14,042
Space common to both departments	2,395
	25,049

I have kept my notes and shall be glad to give fuller details if it is necessary.

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 28th day of April, 1893, for a Return, shewing as to what offices, or services, Orders-in-Council have been passed commuting the fees; the date of the Orders-in-Council; the amount of the commutation allowances, with a schedule or table shewing the amounts paid to each official in each year since the Order-in-Council was passed, and the amount received by the Province in each year from the fees of his office.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 16th, 1894.

RETURN to an order of the House shewing offices in respect of which Orders in the amount of the commutation allowances, and showing the amount and the amount received by the Province

County.	Judges of Surrogate Court.	Date of Order-in-Council.	Amount of Commutation.	Amount	
				1881	1882
			$	$ c.	$ c.
Brant	Jones, S. J	19th Dec., 1883	360 increased in 1888 to 428.	3 mon's.	
Bruce	Kingsmill, J. J	13th Sept., 1881	408	102 00	408 00
Carleton	Ross, W. A	18th June, 1887.	500		
Dufferin	McCarthy, M	5th Feb., 1886	168		
Frontenac	Price, C. V	5th Jan., 1882	752		11 months 689 26
Halton	Miller, Thomas	29th Oct., 1881	417	2 months 69 50	417 00
Hastings	Lazier, T. A	22nd Mar., 1888	500		
Huron	Toms, Isaac, F	24th Mar., 1891	793		
Kent	Bell, Archibald	25th Feb., 1892	450		
Leeds and Grenville	McDonald, H. S	27th May, 1881	480 increased in 1892 to 600.	7 mon's. 280 00	480 00
Lennox and Addington	Wilkison, W. N	18th June, 1887	400		
Lincoln	Senkler, E. J	21st Jan., 1882	566		11 months 518 76
Middlesex	Elliott, Wm	27th Dec., 1882	925 increased in 1888 to 1,000.	7 mon's.	
Northumberl'd & Durham	Boswell, G. M	12th May, 1881	600	350 00	500 00
Northumberl'nd & Durh'm	Clark, G. McK		600		
	Benson, T. M		600 increased 1st Jan., 1892, to 840	8 mon's.	
Ontario	Burnham, Z	21st April, 1881	540	360 00	540 00
Peel	Scott, A. F	5th Jan., 1882	240	11 months 220 00	240 00
Prescott and Russell	Daniell, James	4th April, 1883	126		
Renfrew	Deacon, J	9th Sept., 1881	264	3 months 66 00	264 00
Simcoe	Gowan, J. R	19th Nov., 1881	479		479 00
Simcoe	Ardagh		479 increased to 585 in 1890.		
Victoria	Dean, W. W	28th Nov., 1884	500		
Waterloo	Miller, Wm	16th Jan., 1883	704		
Waterloo	Lacourse, A	31st Jan., 1889	704		
Welland	Baxter, Geo	1st June, 1892	480		6 months
Wellington	Drew, George A	29th June, 1882	505	9 months	252 48
Wentworth	Sinclair, J. S	25th Mar., 1881	1,000	749 98	1,000 00

Council have been passed commuting fees, the dates of such Orders-in-Council, paid to each official in each year since the date of the Order-in-Council, in each year from the fees of his office.

paid in each year since date of commutation.

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	360 00	360 00	360 00	360 00	428 00	428 00	428 00	428 00	428 00
408 00	408 00	408 00	408 00	408 00	408 00	408 00	408 00	408 00	408 00
....	.....	... .	.....	6 months 250 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
.....	.....	.....	11 months 150 50	168 00	168 00	168 00	168 00	168 00	168 00
752 00	752 00	752 00	752 00	752 00	752 00	752 00	752 00	752 00	752 00
417 00	417 00	417 00	417 00	417 00	417 00	417 00	417 00	417 00	deceas'd
....	.....	....	.....	.....	9 months 374 98	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 mon's. 594 75	793 00
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	11 mon's 375 00
480 00	480 00	480 00	480 00	480 00	480 00	480 00	480 00	480 00	600 00
.....	.....	....	.....	6 months 200 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00
566 00	566 00	566 00	566 00	566 00	566 00	566 00	566 00	566 00	566 00
925 00	925 00	925 00	925 00	925 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1000 00	1,000 00
deceased..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	11 months 550 00	resigned..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 month 50 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	840 00
540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00
240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00
84 00	126 00	126 00	126 00	5 months 51 00	Commutation discontinued on death of Judge Daniell.				
264 00	264 00	264 00	264 00	264 00	264 00	264 00	264 00	264 00	264 00
479 00	479 00	resigned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	479 00	479 00	479 00	479 00	479 00	567 33	585 00	585 00
.....	.....	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
11 months 645 30	704 00	704 00	704 00	704 00	deceased	..... .	....	.....	.....
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 months 645 33	704 00	704 00	704 00
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 mon's 280 00
505 00	505 00	505 00	505 00	505 00	505 00	505 00	505 00	7 mon's. 294 00	deceas'd
1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	deceas'd

RETURN to an order of the House shewing offices in respect of which Orders-in-
the amount of the commutation allowances, and showing the amount
and the amount received by the Province

County.	Judges of Surrogate Court.	Date of Order-in-Council.	Amount		
			1881	1882	1883
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brant	Jones, S. J	19th Dec., 1883			
Bruce	Kingsmill, J. J	13th Sept., 1881	67 50	288 50	260 50
Carleton	Ross, W. A	18th June, 1887			
Dufferin	McCarthy, M	5th Feb., 1886			
Frontenac	Price, C. V	5th Jan., 1882		377 60	338 80
Halton	Miller, Thomas	29th Oct., 1881		145 00	199 50
Hastings	Lazier, T. A	22nd Mar., 1888			
Huron	Toms, Isaac F	24th Mar., 1891			
Kent	Bell, Archibald	25th Feb., 1892			
Leeds and Grenville	McDonald, H. S	27th May, 1881	340 50	235 50	283 00
Lennox and Addington	Wilkison, W. N	18th June, 1887			
Lincoln	Senkler, E. J	21st Jan., 1882		337 50	327 50
Middlesex	Elliott, Wm	27th Dec., 1882			804 50
Northumberl'nd & Durh'm	Boswell, G. M	12th May, 1881			
Northumberl'nd & Durh'm	Clark, G. McK Benson, T. M				
Ontario	Burnham, Z	21st April, 1881	577 70	371 00	467 00
Peel	Scott, A. F	5th Jan., 1882		254 50	259 00
Prescott and Russell	Daniell, James	4th April, 1883			100 50
Renfrew	Deacon, J	9th Sept., 1881	18 50	53 00	94 00
Simcoe	Gowan, J. R	19th Nov., 1881		300 50	353 00
Simcoe	Ardagh				
Victoria	Dean, W. W	28th Nov., 1884			
Waterloo	Miller, Wm	16th Jan., 1883			428 00
Waterloo	Lacourse, A	31st Jan., 1889			
Welland	Baxter, Geo	1st June, 1892			
Wellington	Drew, George A	29th June, 1882		157 00	438 50
Wentworth	Sinclair, J. S	25th Mar., 1881	410 50	727 00	530 50

Council have been passed commuting fees, the dates of such Orders-in-Council, paid to each official in each year since the date of the Order-in-Council, in each year from the fees of his office.—*Concluded.*

received by Province in each year since commutation.

1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
390 00	441 50	295 50	572 50	501 00	314 50	470 00	363 50	878 00
290 50	254 40	354 90	281 20	241 50	399 30	365 60	389 50	530 00
.....	.....	.....	....	586 50	1,164 50	2,510 00	741 50	2,852 00
.....	.....	76 00	113 50	88 00	123 50	186 50	250 50	149 50
582 00	367 50	294 50	420 50	501 70	1,012 79	1,085 40	831 20	530 80
156 80	229 20	272 00	225 80	284 20	418 60	238 30	73 00	deceased
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	313 10	313 00	319 10	577 30
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,021 50	1,281 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	510 00
202 00	629 40	741 00	568 90	413 50	567 90	943 00	602 00	564 60
.....	.. ..	.....	97 50	313 00	277 50	241 50	597 00	301 50
719 70	248 00	250 00	397 00	385 70	397 50	439 90	362 30	471 30
1,016 50	1,249 00	1,155 00	910 30	978 50	1,204 50	1,417 50	1,417 50	1,413 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
455 00	641 50	503 00	589 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	485 50	800 00	1,249 80	1,153 50	795 50
412 50	531 70	594 00	573 10	497 10	473 70	502 70	500 80	533 00
247 50	335 00	283 00	306 50	397 50	303 00	411 30	500 50	321 50
184 50	127 00	92 50	50 00	Commutation discontinued on death of Judge Daniell				
55 50	102 50	58 50	116 00	72 60	136 50	169 50	188 50	307 00
542 90	resigned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	452 50	376 00	476 50	1,122 70	499 00	871 00	459 50	567 50
.....	156 00	116 00	89 50	181 50	188 50	258 50	191 00	450 00
318 50	398 50	623 00	587 80	deceased	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	783 00	401 50	631 50	643 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	192 30
383 30	550 50	515 00	460 50	572 00	477 50	543 10	226 90	deceased
1,183 20	575 00	1,205 00	1,236 50	758 80	834 50	1,054 70	1,180 90	deceased

Local Masters and

County.	Local Masters and Deputy Registrars.	Date of Order-in-Council.	Amount of Commutation.	Amount	
				1881	1882
			$	$ c.	$ c.
Brant	Jones, S. J.	16th Mar., 1886..	577	.....	.....
Bruce	McLean, W. A....	29th Jan., 1889..	850	.....	.....
Hastings.	Lazier, S. S	28th Sept., 1888..	3,000	.....	.....
Huron	Malcolmson, S...	5th May, 1882	1,250	.....	7 months 729 19
	McDermott, H..		1,250	.....	729 19
Kent	O'Hara, R	2nd Feb., 1888..	1,600	.....	.....
Victoria	Dean, W. W	31st Dec., 1885..	900	.....	.....
Waterloo	Lacourse, A	19th Mar., 1886..	591	.....	.....
Wentworth	O'Reilly, Miles..	25th Oct., 1882..	4,500	.....	2 months 500 00
	O'Reilly, J. E ..			.....	250 00

Deputy Registrars.

paid in each year since date of commutation.

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.. ..	.....	.....	9 months 432 75	577 00	577 00	577 00	577 00	577 00	577 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 months 779 16	850 00	850 00	850 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 months 500 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	312 00	deceased	.....	....
1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00
.....	.....	... .	....	....	9 months 1,200 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00
.. ..	.....	.....	900 00	900 00	900 00	900 00	900 00	900 00	900 00
....	.....	.....	9 months 443 25	591 00	591 00	591 00	591 00	591 00	deceas'd
3,000 00	3,000 00	2,500 00	2,250 00	2,250 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	8 months 666 00	.....	.....
1,500 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	2,250 00	2,250 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00

Local Masters and

County.	Local Masters and Deputy Registrars.	Date of Order-in-Council.	Amount		
			1881	1882	1883
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brant	Jones, S. J	16th Mar., 1886			
Bruce	McLean, W. A	29th Jan., 1889			
Hastings	Lazier, S. S	28th Sept., 1888			
Huron	Malcolmson, S McDermott, H	5th May, 1882			
Kent	O'Hara, R	2nd Feb., 1888			
Victoria	Dean, W. W	31st Dec., 1885			
Waterloo	Lacourse, A	19th Mar., 1886			
Wentworth	O'Reilly, Miles O'Reilly, J. E	25th Oct., 1882			no record.

Deputy Registrars.—*Concluded.*

received by Province in each year since commutation.

1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	382 20	326 50	202 20	219 20	195 00	152 70	199 70
.....	.....	....	.....	....	678 30	349 40	296 70	705 60
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1,908 70	2,017 60	1,707 50	1,738 00
.....	.....	536 50	386 30	582 50	636 90	633 60	946 30	360 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259 30	1,467 50	1,375 00	1,286 40
....	....	457 80	297 50	192 95	144 40	163 50	292 90	339 40
..... .	.....	407 97	577 00	279 00	454 00	245 00	261 88	deceased
no record.	no record.	1,950 75	2,404 10	2,112 40	1,490 30	1,757 60	1,420 32	1,487 07

RETURN

In part, being completion of Return presented on the 26th day of April, 1893.

To an order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 11th day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing by Townships the amount remaining unpaid on the 31st day of December last on lands sold, of (1) Crown Lands; (2) Common School Lands; (3) Grammar School Lands; (4) Railway Lands; and the aggregate amount due in respect of each of the said classes of lands, distinguishing the amounts due for principal and interest respectively.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 16th, 1894.

COMPLETION of Return, dated 26th of April, 1893, being an order of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 11th of April, 1892, for a Return shewing by Townships the amount remaining unpaid on the 31st of December, 1891, on lands sold, of (1) Crown Lands; (2) Common School Lands; (3) Grammar School Lands; (4) Railway Lands, and the aggregate amount due in respect of each of the said classes of lands, distinguishing the amounts due for principal and interest respectively.

Townships.	Crown Lands.		Common School Lands.		Grammar School Lands.		Clergy Lands.		Railway Lands.		Total.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward from former Return	82,344 51	106,276 45	109,247 05	216,920 12	25,072 18	40,515 60	35,131 33	56,435 83			251,795 07	420,148 00
Renfrew County.												
Wilberforce	622 77	1,236 41									622 77	1,236 41
Alice	447 90	769 80									447 90	769 80
Admaston	8,063 93	13,193 22									8,063 93	13,193 22
Bagot	3,943 17	6,023 95									3,943 17	6,023 95
Westmeath	132 00	180 12					169 50	275 14			301 50	455 26
Stafford	517 50	751 54									517 50	751 54
Sebastopol	925 26	1,629 96							66 66		991 92	1,629 96
Ross	455 80	531 26									455 80	531 26
Rolph	733 75	1,374 72									733 75	1,374 72
Raglan	40 00	47 88									40 00	47 88
Radcliffe	292 80	437 72									292 80	437 72
Petewawa	885 14	1,537 22									885 14	1,537 22
McNab	196 00	155 61					17 70	38 32			213 70	193 93
Matawatchan	60 00	74 31									60 00	74 31
Maria	456 20	787 03									456 20	787 03
Lyndoch	286 00	456 75									286 00	456 75
Jones	80 00	58 80									80 00	58 80
Horton	216 20	185 75					51 50	47 20			267 70	232 95
Head	226 30	347 00									226 30	347 00
Hagarty	248 25	384 13									248 25	384 13
Griffith	433 80	726 56									433 80	726 56
Grattan	1,329 44	2,574 08									1,329 44	2,574 08
Buchanan	435 20	836 34									435 20	836 34
Brudenell	1,130 13	2,024 22									1,130 13	2,024 22
Brougham	682 03	1,213 89									682 03	1,213 89
Bromley	2,597 14	3,574 67									2,597 14	3,574 67
Blithfield	664 40	1,065 79									664 40	1,065 79
S. Algoma	334 72	673 04									334 72	673 04

COMPLETION of the Return of an Order of the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Townships.	Crown Lands.		Common School Lands.		Grammar School Lands.		Clergy Lands.		Railway Lands.		Total.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
Russell County.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Russell							18 60	38 92			18 60	38 92
Simcoe County.												
Adjala							140 00	205 80			140 00	205 80
Essa	369 60	354 07									369 60	354 07
Flos	231 70	364 16									231 70	364 16
W. Gwillimbury	60 00	93 00									60 00	93 00
Matchedash	1,464 70	909 41									1,464 70	909 41
Medonte	216 94	246 44									216 94	246 44
Nottawasaga	382 00	299 11									382 00	299 11
N. Orillia	870 29	719 01									870 29	719 01
S. Orillia	89 55	85 78									89 55	85 78
Oro							180 00	628 02			180 00	628 02
Sunnidale	76 00	84 42									76 00	84 42
Tay	100 00	160 10									100 00	160 10
Tecumseth							67 50	97 70			67 50	97 70
Tiny	347 50	551 64					320 00	366 72			667 50	918 36
Vespra							304 00	572 77			304 00	572 77
Stormont County.												
Finch							109 00	191 41			109 00	196 41
Roxborough							257 19	498 94			257 19	498 94
Victoria County.												
Brunel	26 40	36 35									26 40	36 35
Carden	4,343 60	6,225 87									4,343 60	6,225 87
Dalton	1,489 47	1,164 19									1,489 47	1,164 19
Digby	1,178 05	1,548 34									1,178 05	1,548 34
Eldon	333 60	548 42									333 60	548 42
Emily	160 00	319 84									160 00	319 84

Fenton	88 18	171 77					464 00	1,011 52			552 18	1,183 29
Laxton	3,357 96	4,908 29									3,357 96	4,908 29
Macaulay	60 00	104 88									60 00	104 88
Ops	221 44	507 77									221 44	507 77
Somerville	2,926 78	2,822 95					952 75	1,249 86			3,879 53	4,072 81
Stephenson	80 00	95 00									80 00	95 00
Verulam	420 80	736 55									420 80	736 55
Waterloo County.												
Wellesley							284 50	397 06			284 50	397 06
Welland County.												
Wainfleet	168 00	326 08									168 00	326 08
Wellington County.												
Arthur	1,664 80	3,060 93	2,128 35	3,810 41							3,793 15	6,871 34
Erin							190 90	286 35			190 90	286 35
W. Luther	1,793 81	2,686 10									1,793 81	2,686 10
Maryboro'							25 30	56 36			25 30	56 36
Minto	1,208 60	2,007 50									1,208 60	2,007 50
Peel							631 00	1,074 96			631 00	1,074 96
Puslinch							754 65	1,364 69			754 65	1,364 69
York County.												
Gwillimbury, E							650 00	646 75			650 00	646 75
Provincial County of Haliburton.												
Anson	160 00	298 24									160 00	298 24
Glamorgan	158 00	235 31									158 00	235 31
Hindon	80 00	130 64									80 00	130 64
Lutterworth	68 80	258 36									68 80	258 36
Minden	490 53	917 82									490 53	917 82
Snowdon	52 40	95 15									52 40	95 15
Stanhope	221 60	385 95									221 60	385 95
Cities, Towns and Villages.												
Warwick	124 00	94 92									124 00	94 92
Paisley			51 43	121 59							51 43	121 59
Ayton			1,415 45	2,555 60							1,415 45	2,555 60

COMPLETION of the Return of an Order of the Legislative Assembly.—*Concluded.*

Townships.	Crown Lands.		Common School Lands.		Grammar School Lands.		Clergy Lands.		Railway Lands.		Total.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
North Shore, etc.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Balfour	477 87	51 02									477 87	51 02
Caldwell	1,379 05	317 73									1,379 05	317 73
McKim	465 37	113 19									465 37	113 19
Rayside	402 16	62 01									402 16	62 01
Springer	2,830 59	867 70									2,830 59	867 70
Victoria	32 00	7 31									32 00	7 31
Widdifield	4,193 76	1,481 85									4,193 76	1,481 85
Totals	143,646 24	185,583 39	112,842 28	223,407 72	25,072 18	40,515 60	40,719 42	65,489 32	66 66		322,346 78	514,996 03

Total principal	$323,346 78
Total interest	514,996 03
Grand total	$837,342 81

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 7th February, 1894.

(No. 54).

Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing the number and names of places visited in the different constituencies in the Province in each of the years 1891 and 1892 by the Travelling Dairy, the number of persons forming the staff of each Dairy, the salaries paid, the travelling and other expenses incurred, and the manner in which these travelling expenses were paid. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 5th day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the numbers of Reeves comprising the various County Councils of the Province in the years 1887 and 1892 respectively, together with the statement of the amount paid as indemnity and the assessment of each of the said municipalities in each of the above-mentioned years.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 16th, 1894.

RETURN shewing the number of Reeves comprising the various County Councils of the Province in the years 1887 and 1892 respectively, and statement of the amount paid as indemnity and the assessment of each of the said municipalities in the same years.

County or Union of Counties.	Number of Reeves and Deputies in County Council.		Amount paid as indemnity.		Assessment.			
					Amount.		Rate on the dollar.	
	1887.	1892	1887.	1892.	1887.	1892.	1887.	1892.
			$. c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	mills.	mills.
Brant	13	13	397 30	410 90	12,174,849 00	12,481,728 00	1 1-10	1 1-10
Bruce	40	45	2,686 50	2,193 50	25,459,526 00	26,794,959 00	2 1-10	1 53-100
Carleton	24	24	2,023 25	2,587 30	8,780,584 00	10,284,698 00	2 3-10	2 51-100
Dufferin	14	18	481 80	586 50	6,781,610 00	8,082,913 00	2 6-10	1 7-10
Elgin	26	28	812 80	910 00	15,917,112 00	13,291,090 00	2 1-2	2 1-4
Essex	28	33	1,037 10	1,517 10	10,559,666 00	13,222,000 00	1 6-10	1 6-10
Frontenac	23	24	1,032 00	886 00	6,342,517 00	6,342,517 00	4	4 2-3
Grey	44	50	2,889 15	3,241 09	27,613,701 00	28,131,032 00	8-10	1 1-10
Haldimand	20	22	715 50	681 50	11,961,085 00	11,961,085 00	1 1-2	1 9-20
Haliburton								
Halton	15	16	218 70	248 30	9,544,741 00	9,727,000 00	1	1
Hastings	32	37	2,519 35	2,769 10	11,600,000 00	11,479,000 00	4	3 85-100
Huron	50	51	1,618 30	1,850 20	32,091,822 00	30,726,514 00	1 3-5	1 13-20
Kent	32	35	1,585 20	1,754 40	24,814,989 00	25,061,646 00	1 1-10	1 2-5
Lambton	38	39	1,437 00	1,762 40	23,636,400 00	20,353,500 00	1 1-10	1 1-2
Lanark	24	25	1,103 50	1,108 00	8,756,392 00	8,986,325 00	1 5-10	1 7-10

Leeds and Grenville	27	38	1,925 00	2,025 40	16,650,530 00	16,857,947 00	1	1 1-2
Lennox and Addington	21	21	1,624 50	1,069 00	8,194,601 00	8,235,545 00	1-4	4 1-4
Lincoln	19	19	1,009 30	1,022 60	9,131,848 00	9,131,798 00	3	3
Middlesex	48	48	2,099 90	1,673 70	25,477,961 00	26,440,333 00	2 1	2 9-10
Norfolk	22	24	602 00	684 60	12,741,242 00	12,741,242 00	1 1-2	1 3-4
Northumberland and Durham	42	45	2,264 50	2,500 90	30,012,600 00	30,026,000 00	7-10	1
Ontario	35	35	1,478 60	1,189 50	25,359,119 00	25,359,119 00	87-100	87-100
Oxford	34	36	1,337 83	3,840 65	26,600,484 00	26,607,961 00	77-100	1 12-100
Peel	16	16	515 50	596 50	10,963,581 00	10,963,621 00	1 1-4	1 15-100
Perth	26	29	1,414 30	1,117 25	26,701,036 00	24,288,280 00	1 7-10	1 65-100
Peterboro'	20	21	631 60	705 80	8,789,566 00	10,665,770 00	2 3-8	1 7-8
Prescott and Russell	21	27	686 80	847 70	4,813,516 00	4,767,402 00	1 8-10	2
Prince Edward	18	19	797 00	474 00	6,965,309 00	6,805,506 00	2	2 1-4
Renfrew	28	33	1,067 00	1,303 00	4,515,476 00	5,590,059 00	3 1-4	2 4-5
Simcoe	56	53	4,511 50	2,014 80	19,063,947 00	18,917,160 00	2 1-10	1 91-100
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	38	42	1,298 80	1,713 10	16,030,148 00	16,130,146 00	3-4	1
Victoria	31	25	1,266 85	1,318 65	10,995,514 00	10,064,204 00	2 1-2	2 1-4
Waterloo	29	31	1,236 70	1,073 50	14,006,443 00	22,859,520 00	1 4-10	9-10
Welland	23	23	1,491 73	1,509 23	9,106,550 00	9,189,990 00	3	2 3-10
Wellington	38	37	1,450 40	1,395 90	25,952,131 00	25,637,732 00	1 8-10	1 68-100
Wentworth	23	20	2,095 60	1,654 00	12,833,275 00	13,016,154 00	1 1-4	1 3-20
York	45	47	2,872 30	3,220 30	30,876,135 00	30,235,662 00	1	1 1-6
Totals	1,093	1,149	54,235 16	55,456 37	591,816,006 00	601,457,158 00	1 88-100	1 88-100

(No. 56).

Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing as to the conditions of policies ordinarily used by fire Insurance Companies in Ontario. Firstly—Companies using policies without conditions, or with conditions less than the statutory ones. Secondly—Those using statutory conditions only. Thirdly—Those imposing additional conditions to the statutory conditions, and the nature of such conditions. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *(Not printed).*

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 17th day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of resignations, dismissals and suspensions of License Commissioners and Inspectors for the years 1890-91 and 1892. Also, copies of all papers and correspondence connected therewith, and instructions to special agents, and names of Commissioners and Inspectors so dismissed or suspended, or who have resigned, and the causes of such resignation, dismissal or suspension.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 16th, 1894.

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March	4.... Henry Brandon to Provincial Secretary	6
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May	17.... John D. Moore to the Provincial Secretary	6
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MINDEN, 18th January, 1890.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary,
License Branch, Toronto :

SIR,—I have just received your notice of my appointment as License Commissioner for the License District of Haliburton. I am Reeve of the Township of Lutterworth, and as the position would disqualify me for being Reeve, I am very sorry to say I am obliged to offer you my resignation as I could not very well resign the Reeveship so shortly after the election.

Hoping you will accept this as my resignation,

I am,
your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. HARTLE.

TORONTO, 21st January, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., tendering your resignation as License Commissioner for the License District of Haliburton for 1890, and say the same has been accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

WM. HARTLE, Esq.,
Minden, Ont.

FENELON FALLS, February 24th, 1890.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto :

SIR,—I am in receipt of your esteemed favor appointing me one of the License Commissioners for East Victoria, and am sorry to have to trouble you in the matter, but just previous to my appointment I was elected a member of the Municipal Council here, and have just discovered that a License Commissioner cannot be a member of the Council. I would resign from the Council, but I do not like to put the village to the expense of another election.

I am,
Honourable Sir.
Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) W. E. ELLIS.

TORONTO, 27th February, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th ult. tendering your resignation as License Commissioner for East Victoria for the current year, and say that the same has been accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

W. E. ELLIS, Esq.,
Fenelon Falls, Ont.

CANNINGTON, March 4th, 1890.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—I hereby resign my position as License Commissioner for the License District of North Ontario. You will be kind enough to accept the same and oblige,

Yours,
(Signed) HENRY BRANDON.

TORONTO, 11th March, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th inst. tendering your resignation as License Commissioner for the License District of North Ontario, and to say that the same has been accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

HENRY BRANDON, Esq.,
Cannington, Ont.

GALT, Ont., 7th May, 1890.

To The Honorable, The Provincial Secretary :—

SIR,—I beg leave to tender my resignation as License Commissioner for the License District of South Waterloo, and as I am the nominee of the Reform Convention as a candidate at the coming elections, I trust you will accept my resignation at your earliest convenience, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,
JOHN D. MOORE.

TORONTO, 19th May, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., tendering your resignation as License Commissioner for South Waterloo, and to say that the same has been accepted.

I am further desired to request you to nominate your successor as soon as convenient after the elections or before if you think it necessary,

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

John D. Moore, Esq.,
Galt, Ont.

CLARKSBURG, May 19th, 1890.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Province of Ontario :—

SIR.—Having become a candidate for a seat in the Provincial Legislature for the Centre Riding of Grey, I hereby resign my position of License Commissioner for same Riding.

Yours respectfully,
R. H. HUNT.

TORONTO, 20th May, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 19th inst., and to say that your resignation therein contained has been accepted.

I am further requested to ask you to name a successor at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

R. H. Hunt, Esq.,
Clarksburg, Ont.

AYLMER, November 8th, 1890.

To the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer, Toronto :

HON. SIR,—Having decided to make an application to be appointed License Inspector, I most respectfully beg to tender my resignation as a License Commissioner for East Elgin.

Trusting this may receive your most favorable consideration. I am,

Your most obedient servant,
ASA MILLER.

TORONTO, December 6th, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of rour communication of the 26th ult., tendering your resignation as License Commissioner for the License District of East Elgin, and to say the same has been accepted, dating from the date of your letter.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

ASA MILLER, Esq.,
Aylmer, Ont.

ALLISTON, April 11th, 1891.

The Honorable the Provincial Treasurer:

DEAR SIR,—I received notice of appointment as License Commissioner a few days ago, but owing to circumstances it would not be convenient for me to continue in that position, so you will please accept of my resignation and you will much oblige

Yours truly.
JOHN REID.

TORONTO, 11th August, 1890.

The Honorable Provincial Secretary, License Branch, City:

SIR,—I beg herewith to resign my position as License Inspector for the License District of North Ontario.

Yours truly,
(Signed) THOMAS B. FRANKISH.

TORONTO, 18th September, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to notify you that Edward J. Breen, Esq,, of Uxbridge, has been appointed Inspector of Licenses for North Ontario, your resignation being accepted. On application, you will please hand over to him all books, papers, etc., pertaining to the said office.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY TOTTEN.

T. B FRANKISH, ESQ,
414 Sackville St., Toronto.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :

The undersigned, Samuel D. Martin, Inspector of Licenses in and for the South Riding of the County of Waterloo, hereby begs leave to tender his resignation and, while gratefully acknowledging the honour conferred upon him and the trust placed in him, feels that at his advanced age, now over seventy years of age, that that important office should be placed into the charge of a man who is both physically and mentally competent to fill the same duly and properly ; the resignation to take effect 1st November next.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. D. Martin.

Dated at Preston, the 30th day of October, 1890.

Witness,
Otto Klotz, J.P. and Notary Public.

———

Toronto, 4th November, 1890.

Sir,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th October ult., tendering your resignation as License Inspector for the District of South Waterloo, and say that the same is hereby accepted.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry Totten.

S. D. Martin, Esq.,
Preston, Ont.

———

Toronto, 4th November, 1890.

Sir,—Regarding the investigation recently held in your District, Provincial Inspector Botham has reported to this Department as follows:

" I presented before him exhibits Nos. 1 to 32, with the cheques attached to each exhibit, by which he was authorized to issue these cheques and to pay the witnesses whose names were annexed. * * * * He acknowledged having drawn the several cheques and obtained the money to pay the several witnesses. After he, the Inspector, had examined the exhibits from No. 1 to 32 and compared them with his books, he has marked those he says have been paid, and also those not paid. I present exhibit marked ' A,' showing that out of the number 114 witnesses had not received their pay (amounting to $67.45), although in some cases he has had the money over two years. On questioning him, the only reason he could give for not paying them was : ' I do not consider it was my duty to hunt up these witnesses.' Nearly all these unpaid witnesses live in the town of Aylmer or its vicinity, and he acknowledged to have seen many of them nearly every day, and some of them oftener, but did not tell them he had the money to pay their fees.' "

The license moneys, you are aware are public funds, and from the report made to the Department it appears that for nearly three years past you have, with the approval of the Chairman of the Board, been recommending the withdrawal therefrom, from time to time, of certain sums which you have alleged were represented to be due to certain witnesses for their attendance in certain cases of prosecution for infractions of the License Act. The Chairman of the Board has evidently approved of the claims upon your representations.

Many of the fees so withdrawn from the License Fund have never been paid to witnesses, but have been converted to your own use.

Your defence that the parties had not called upon you for their fees, and that you were always ready and willing to pay when called upon, and that you did not consider it to be your duty to hunt up witnesses to pay them their fees, cannot be accepted in view of the fact that some of the witnesses have testified that they had applied on more than one occasion and been refused, and also in view of the further fact that many of the witnesses reside in the town of Aylmer and that you are in the habit of meeting them almost daily.

Having withdrawn this money from the License fund for a specific purpose, and assuming the position that you did not consider it to be your duty to hunt up the witnesses, it is evident if the witnesses never called for their fees the moneys would remain in your hands for all time and be virtually converted to your own use. The matter is so grave that further confidence cannot be reposed in you, and as your usefulness as an inspector is at an end I am compelled to ask for your immediate resignation.

Not only has your conduct in connection with the financial matters pertaining to your office rendered you liable to severe censure, but it is also alleged that in other regards you have failed to discharge your duties. The question of your laxity in dealing with witness fees is in itself so serious that it cannot be overlooked, and therefore it is considered unnecessary to refer to other complaints.

I beg further to say that it will be necessary to call upon you to refund all sums in your hands withdrawn from the License Fund Account for East Elgin for specific purposes that have not been paid over by you, otherwise your bondsmen will be called upon to make good the amounts.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Richard Harcourt,
Provincial Treasurer.

J. A. McCausland, Esq., Inspector,
Aylmer, P.O.

November 11th, 1890.

I am instructed to answer your letter of November 7th, in which you ask to have the matter of complaint against you more fully investigated.

The whole question has been thoroughly considered by the Department, and the decision arrived at is that in no way would the public interest be subserved by any further investigation. I must therefore again request you to send in your resignation to the Department.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
Signed) Henry Totten,
For the Provincial Treasurer

J. A. McCausland, Esq , Inspector,
Aylmer, Ont.

Toronto, November 18th, 1890.

Sir,—I am directed by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer to call your attention to the communication sent you on the 11th inst., and to ask for an immediate reply thereto.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry Totten.

J. A. McCausland, Esq., Inspector,
Aylmer.

AYLMER, 19th November, 1890.

The Honorable the Provincial Treasurer, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I beg leave to state that on the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. I saw Mr. Dance and asked him if it would not be possible for me to get a hearing, so that I could show just how I had conducted the business of my office, and at least show the satisfaction I have given to all law-abiding people in my license district. Mr. Dance told me he would either go to or write to Toronto at once, and that there would be nothing done till he saw me again. I have not yet seen Mr. Dance. I still hoped to get a hearing, but will bow to your decision, no matter how humiliating it is to me.

Respectfully yours,
J. A. McCAUSLAND.

AYLMER, November 20th, 1890.

The Honorable the Provincial Treasurer, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Dance has not called as he agreed to, consequently I have no other course left open to me than to tender my resignation as License Inspector for East Elgin, which I do with many bitter regrets.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. A. McCAUSLAND.

P.S.—I am very sure had Mr. Nairn, our late member, been alive I would not have had any trouble. After his death I consulted with and asked the advice of Mr. Chairman Miller, but he, with promises of getting my berth, joined in with his nephew, Mr. Secretary O'Gilvie, and was my enemy instead of my friend. Time will only tell the results of this treachery.

(Signed) J. A. McCAUSLAND.

TORONTO, November 21st, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 20th inst., tendering your resignation as Inspector of Licenses for the License District of East Elgin, which is accepted.

In compliance with a request heretofore made to be continued in office until the first day of January next, your resignation will not take effect until that date, after which you will hand over all books, papers, writing, etc., belonging to your office to your successor, who will hereafter be named to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

J. A. McCAUSLAND, Esq., Inspector,
Aylmer, P. O.

ST. THOMAS, March 9th, 1892.

HON. R. HARCOURT, Provincial Treasurer, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I hereby beg to tender my resignation as License Commissioner for the West Riding of Elgin.

Trusting that I may be relieved at your earliest convenience,

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. W. CAMPBELL.

Toronto, 11th March, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 9th instant, tendering your resignation as License Commissioner for West Elgin, and say that the same has been accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry Totten.

A. W. Campbell, Esq.,
St. Thomas.

Mitchell, April 2nd, 1892.

H. Totten, Esq.,

Sir,—Since writing you on a former occasion I have experienced a series of financial difficulties which have left me homeless. In view of the uncertainty of my future place of abode I beg to tender my resignation as License Commissioner for South Perth. Do me the favor to communicate the fact to the Hon. Mr. Ballantyne.

Yours respectfully,
James Prindeville.

Toronto, 4th April, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 2nd instant, tendering your resignation as License Commissioner for South Perth, and to say that the same is hereby accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry Totten.

James Prindeville, Esq.,
Mitchell, Ont.

Norman, Ont., May 16th, 1892.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

Sir,—I herewith beg to tender my resignation as License Commissioner for the District of Rainy River. I have accepted the position of Councillor for the remainder of this year for the town of Rat Portage, and cannot fill both offices I believe without violating the Ontario Act governing such matters.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) D. C. Cameron.

Toronto, 19th May, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 16th inst. tendering your resignation as License Commissioner for Rainy River, and say that the same is accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry Totten.

D. C. Cameron, Esq.,
Norman, Ont.

Arnprior, June 13th, 1892.

Hon. Richard Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer.

Dear Sir,—I find my business in future will require my closest attention, I therefore will feel grateful to you to accept my resignation as License Commissioner for South Renfrew. Thanking you for the past honor and confidence reposed in me,

I remain,
Your most ob'd't servant,
James Havey.

Toronto, 17th June, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer to advise you that your resignation as License Commissioner for South Renfrew has been accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry Totten.

James Havey, Esq.,
Arnprior, Ont.

Amherstburg, December 22nd, 1892.

Hom. R. Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—I hereby desire to resign my position as License Inspector of South Essex and to have it accepted immediately on the receipt of this communication.

Yours respectfully,
S. Fraser.

TORONTO, 24th Dec., 1892.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 22nd inst., tendering your resignation as License Commissioner for South Essex and say that the same is hereby accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

S. FRASER, ESQ.,
Amherstburg.

TORONTO, 24th Sept., 1891.

The undersigned has the honor to report that certain charges having been made against George W. Macdonald, License Inspector for South Renfrew, Messrs. Totten and Botham were appointed Commissioners to investigate them.

The investigation occupied several days, viz., from the 7th to the 13th July inclusive. The Commissioners at different points in the Riding called a large number of witnesses and made a thorough investigation into the charges. Thirteen charges in all were prefered against the Inspector, and of these four were abandoned or withdrawn: as to two others, the evidence produced did not support them, and as to all the other charges save one while perhaps more or less carelessness was brought home to the Inspector nothing more serious was proven. The main charge, that of obtaining money from the License Fund to pay witnesses and in several instances not paying them appears to have been substantiated. The Inspector, while he admitted at the investigation that he had in several cases thus retained witness fees, insisted that he had not done so deliberately or wilfully. Aside from his admission of this fact this charge was proven by independent evidence.

The Commissioners report that the Inspector had kept his official papers and records in a very creditable manner, but that in matters of account and financial transactions generally he had been negligent and unbusiness-like. The Commissioners say that as to his other duties the Inspector has been diligent and energetic and that during his term of office his work has been both arduous and responsible.

The Commissioners without consulting with each other prepared independent reports, and they agree as to the important features of the case.

In justice to the Inspector it may be stated that various public bodies and other representative and responsible men have by letter and otherwise spoken very highly of the Inspector's zeal, energy, faithfulness and honesty of character.

But giving him full credit for all they say in his favor it appears to the undersigned that the irregularities in the matter of moneys obtained from the License Fund have no excuse which can be recognized as satisfactory, and in the opinion of the undersigned these irregularities call for the Inspector's removal notwithstanding his efficiency and faithfulness in other respects, and his good character generally.

The undersigned has therefore the honor to recommend that George W. Macdonald's employment as License Inspector be discontinued and that John Connolly of Admaston P. O. be appointed Inspector in his place.

(Signed) R. HARCOURT,
Provincial Treasurer.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Copy of an Order in Council Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 26th day of September, A.D. 1891.

Having regard to the report of the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer; the Committee of Council advise that George W. McDonald's appointment as License Inspector for South Renfrew be cancelled, and that John Conolly, of Adamston P.O, be appointed Inspector in his place.

Certified,
J. Lonsdale Capreol,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council.

Toronto, 29th September, 1891.

Sir,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to enclose for your information a copy of an Order-in-Council, passed on the 26th inst., under which your appointment as License Inspector for the License District of South Lanark has been cancelled, and John Connolly, of Adamston, appointed in your stead.

Mr. Connolly has been advised of his appointment, and been directed to call upon you to deliver up to him all books, papers, writings, documents and other matters or articles in your possession pertaining to the office of License Inspector.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry Totten.

George W. McDonald, Esq.,
Renfrew P. O.

Toronto, 6th October, 1891.

Sir,—By direction of the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer, I enclose herewith a copy of his report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, having reference to the charges made against you as License Inspector for South Renfrew.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry Totten.

Geo. W. McDonald, Esq.
Renfrew.

Amulree P. O., 8th February, 1892.

The Honorable the Provincial Treasurer.

Sir,—I beg to tender my resignation of the office of License Inspector for the License District of North Perth, which I would prefer to take effect at the close of this month.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. M. Fisher.

TORONTO, February 9th, 1892

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday's date tendering your resignation of the office of License Inspector of the License District of North Perth, and I am to say that the same has been accepted. to take effect at the end of the present month.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

A. M. FISHER, Esq.,
Inspector, Amulree, P.O.

OTTAWA, February 29th, 1892.

The Honourable Richard Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer :

DEAR SIR.—I hereby tender you my resignation as License Inspector of the License District of Russell.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) DANIEL MCLAURIN.

TORONTO, 1st March, 1892.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer, to acknowledge the receipt of your favor tendering your resignation as License Inspector for the License District of Russell, and say the same has been accepted.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

DANIEL MCLAURIN, Esq..
Metcalfe.

PORT ARTHUR, March 31st, 1892.

H. Totten, Esq., License Department, Toronto :

SIR,—I beg leave to send you my resignation as Inspector of Licenses for the District of Thunder Bay.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. HESSON,
Inspector.

TORONTO, April 6th, 1892.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of your favor dated 31st March last, tendering your resignation of the office of License Inspector for the District of Thunder Bay, and to say that the resignation has been accepted.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY TOTTEN.

W. H. HESSON, Esq., Port Arthur.

TORONTO, 15th June, 1892.

SIR,—It having been decided to make some changes in the Inspectorship of Dufferin, and as these cannot be affected until your resignation of the office is received, I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to request you to send it without delay.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

THOMAS ANDERSON,
Orangeville P.O.

ORANGEVILLE, 16th June, 1892.

SIR,—As requested by your letter of 15th inst., I hereby tender my resignation as License Inspector for Dufferin.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOS. ANDERSON.

The Honorable the Provincial Treasurer, Toronto.

TORONTO, 20th June, 1892.

SIR,—In answer to your favor of the 7th inst., I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to advise you that your case is now under consideration by the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY TOTTEN.

P. S.—Your resignation was duly received.

THOS. ANDERSON, Esq., Orangeville P. O.

September 13th, 1892.

Sir,—I hereby resign the position of License Inspector for the County of Halton—such resignation to take effect October 1st, 1892.

(Signed) W. D. Brothers.

To the Provincial Treasurer.

Barrie, Nov. 8th, 1892.

To the Hon. R. Harcourt,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

Sir,—As License Inspector for the License District of Centre Simcoe, I hereby tender my resignation, such resignation to take effect on and after the 1st day of December, next.

I trust that my successor may be a person who will more faithfully discharge the duties of the office than I have done and with whom no part of the community will have cause to complain.

His position will not be a bed of roses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) John W. Morrow.

Toronto, 12th November, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., tendering your resignation as License Inspector for Centre Simcoe and to say that the same is hereby accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry Totten.

J. W. Morrow, Esq.,
Inspector,
Barrie.

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 19th day of May, 1893, for a Return, so far as the facts appear, from the papers filed and the books in the office at Osgoode Hall, relating to the Motions and other Matters heard and disposed of from the first day of November, 189-, to first day of May 1893, by or before a Judge of the High Court sitting in Court at Osgoode Hall, in the Chancery Division, and in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Division of the High Court respectively, exclusive of trials at sittings for trials; such Return to shew and classify as far as practicable, under general heads, the nature of the various motions and proceedings in single Courts; also, showing which of them were unopposed and which of them were disposed of under consent of parties; also, shewing the style in short form of the several Actions, Causes and Matters and what Counties the same respectively originated.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 16th, 1894.

RETURN of Motions and other Matters heard and disposed of by and before a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, exclusive of Trials at Sittings for Trials, from the first day of November, 1892, to the first day of May, 1893, made pursuant to an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 19th day of May, 1893.

No.	Style of Cause.	County where Case Originated.	Nature of Motion.	Defended.	Undefended.	Opposed.	Unopposed or Consent.
1	Ferguson v. Hyslop	York	motion for judgment				consent munitis.
2	Hill v. Miller (*from C.P.D.*)	(County case, can't give the county)	motion to continue injunction and cross motion to set aside Master's order.	defended			
3	Reynolds v. Best	Leeds	motion for judgment	do			unopposed.
4	Maitland v. O'Connor	Wellington	do	do			
5	Re Forrester & Vokes	York	petition under V. and P. Act			opposed.	
6	Mackechnie v. Bush	do	motion for judgment		undefended		
7	Frind v. Batte	(County case, can't give the county.)	motion for injunction		ex parte		
8	Walker v. Carmichael	York	motion for leave to enter case				unopposed.
9	Kingston v. Rosseau	Frontenac	for order in terms of consent.		ex parte		
10	Re Saugeen Mutual Insurance Co.	Wellington	order to discharge liquidator			opposed.	
11	Donald v. Thompson	York	to add a party after judgment	defended	parties do not appear.		
12	Gordon v. Baird	Prince Edward	to change intgt. from sale to F	do			consent.
13	Cherrey v. McSueyn	(County case, can't give the county.)	motion to continue injunction	do			unopposed.
14	Frind v Lock	York	for injunction	do		opposed.	
15	Stevenson v. Canada L. and I. Co.	do	to continue injunction	do		do	
16	Re Cuthbertson & Capon	do	petition under V. and P. Act			do	
17	Re Vansickle & Woove	do	do do			do	
19	Owen Sound v. Weir	Grey	for injunction	defended		do	
20	Pickering v. Worthing	York	motion for judgment	defended (by some.)	undefended (by others)		
21	Hannan v. Milton	Halton	to continue injunction	defended		do	
22	McKittrick v. Connock	Ontario	for judgment	do			consent.
23	Kingston v. Rosseau	Frontenac	do				do
24	Clark v. Weim	(County case, can't give the county.)	to continue action in applicants' name, plaintiff being dead.	do		opposed.	
25	Walton v. Russell	Wentworth	for leave to serve short notice	do	ex parte		
26	Burdett v. White	Hastings	for judgment	do		do	
27	Botham v. Miller	York	do	do		do	
28	Murphy v. Toronto Junction	do	do	do			consent.
29	Morse v. Allport	do	do	do		opposed.	
30	Hull v. Carr	Simcoe	do	do			

RETURN of Motions and other Matters heard and disposed of by and before a Judge, etc., etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Style of Cause.	County where Case Originated.	Nature of Motion.	Defended.	Undefended.	Opposed.	Unopposed or Consent.
31	Clarke v. Cooper	Peel	to amend writ after judgment	defended		opposed.	
32	Re Dineen estate	York	to remove trustee	do		do	
33	Watton v. Russell	Wentworth	to continue injunction	do		do	
34	Peterson v. McKenzie	Middlesex	do do	do		do	
35	Frisby v. Linn	District of Algoma	to set aside an award			do	
36	Hope v. Baragar	Wentworth	motion for judgment	defended			unopposed.
37	Buck v. Grundy	York	do do	do			consent.
38	Re Express and Transportation Co.	do	to appoint Master to take evidence at Montreal.				ex parte.
39	Arnold v. Playter	do	appeal from Master's certificate	defended		opposed.	
40	Leys v. Toronto G. T. Co	do	motion for judgment	do		do	
41	Dew v. Severn	do	do do	do		do	
42	Re Luskey & Tp. of Rouney (Elgin)	do	to quash by-law	do		do	
43	Re Rathbone & White	do	petition under V. and P. Act	do		do	
44	Re A. G. Taylor Trusts	do	for advice of court				unopposed.
45	Alderman v. Hurd	do	for judgment	defended			consent.
46	Peterson v. McKenzie	Middlesex	to continue injunction	do		opposed.	
47	Strann v. Scatchard	Welland	do do	do			consent.
48	Carter v. Carter	York	for judgment	do			unopposed.
49	Walker v. Carmichael	do	do	do		opposed.	
50	Manning v. Toronto	do	do on award	do		do	
51	Macdonald v. Toronto	do	do do	do		do	
52	McCausland v. Conway	do	motion for injunction	do		do	
53	Re Mercer Co. (Limited)	do	for winding up order	do		do	
54	Evans v. King	do	a special case	do		do	
55	Mitts v. Beck	Elgin	to continue injunction	do		do	
56	Mitts v. Beck	do	do do	do		do	
57	Taylor v. Wood	York	motion for judgment	do			consent.
58	Graham v. Canandaigna	Peel	to speak to case by direction of court.	do		opposed.	
59	Whrig v. Whrig	Waterloo	to commit defendant	do			no one appeared.
60	Beardmore v. Butler	York	for injunction				ex parte.
61	Wray v. Chapman	District of Muskoka	for judgment	defended			unopposed
62	Fiskin v. Batt	York	do	do		opposed.	
63	Worrell v. Lockie	do	do	do		do	
64	Halven v. Halven	Welland	petition of sale of lands	do			unopposed.
65	Milligan v. Nugent	York	motion for judgment				no one appears.
66	Smith v. London	do	to continue injunction	defended		opposed.	
67	Re Temperance Hall, Milton (Halton)	do	petition				unopposed.
68	Re Polson Iron Works	do	winding up order	defended		opposed.	

69	Re Canada Life, Harry v. Van	do	petition under V. and P. Act	defended		opposed.	
70	Re Hess Manufacturing Co	do	appeal from Master	do		do	
71	Guinane v. Sunnyside	do	for injunction	do			unopposed.
72	Ottawa, etc., v. Atlantic	Carleton	do	do		opposed.	
73	Re Cross	York	for allowance to executors				consent.
74	Re Daper	(County case, can't give the county.)	for appointment of receiver				do
75	Huntley v. Harris	York	for judgment	defended			unopposed.
76	McIntosh v. Townsly	do	for injunction				ex parte.
77	Re R. L. Gibson	Wentworth	to pass exis apis and fix compensation.				unopposed.
78	Re Pulvy Trusts	Victoria	for appointment of trustees	defended		opposed.	
79	do	Durham	do do	do		do	
80	Milligan v. Nugent	York	motion for judgment	do			no one appears.
81	Re Central Bank, Rennie's case	do	to amend order for calls	do		opposed.	
82	Re Rolff	Essex	order on further directions				unopposed.
83	Beardmore v. Butler	York	for judgment	defended		opposed.	
84	Re Stevenson v. Stevenson	Hastings	appeal from report of Master	do			consent.
85	Diebel v. Hall	York	do do	do		opposed.	
86	Griffin v. Miller	Essex	to continue injunction	do			unopposed.
87	McIntosh v. Townsly	York	do do	do		opposed.	
88	Shepherd v. Southworth	Leeds	do do	do		do	
89	Stinson v. Springstein	Kent	motion for costs of demurrer	do			unopposed.
90	Re Pulvy Trusts	Victoria	for appointment of trustee	do		opposed.	
91	do	Durham	do do	do		do	
92	Re Polson Iron Works	York	for winding up order				unopposed.
93	Re Sullivan, Primeau v. S.	Kent	appeal from Master's report	defended		opposed.	
94	do do	do	cross appeal from Master's report	do		do	
95	do do	do	to authorize Master to execute conveyance.	do		do	
96	Re Owen Sound Dry Dock Co	Grey	appeal from Master's report	do		do	
97	Re Charles Stark Co. (Ltd)	York	do do order	do		do	
98	Re Polson Iron Works Co	do	motion to dismiss petition				unopposed.
99	Shepard v. Southworth	Leeds	to continue injunction	defended		opposed.	
100	Archer v. Urquhart	York	special case for opinion of court	do		do	
101	Vineburg v. Guardian, etc	Stormont	appeal from referee's report	do		do	
102	do v. London, etc	(County case, can't give the county.)	do do	do		do	
103	Kennedy v. Kennedy	Waterloo	for costs of abandoned motions	do			no one appears.
104	Conmee v. Conmee	York	for injunction				ex parte.
105	Fort William v. Port Arthur	District Thunder Bay	do	defended			do
106	Tolton v. Mowat	Perth	to continue injunction	do		opposed.	
107	Griffin v. Miller	Essex	do do	do		do	
108	Purcell v. Bergin	Stormont	a motion as classification of costs	do		do	
109	Fyfe v. Carr	York	for judgment under R. 744	do		do	
110	Childs v. Patterson	Wentworth	motion for judgment				no one appeared.
111	Taylor v. McLannon	(County case, can't give the county.)	do do	defended		opposed.	
112	Home Savings v. Cochrane	York	do do		undefended		
113	Re Woohill Trusts	do	to sanction compromise	defended			unopposed.

RETURN of Motions and other Matters heard and disposed of by and before a Judge, etc., etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Style of Cause.	County where Case Originated.	Nature of Motion.	Defended.	Undefended.	Opposed.	Unopposed or Consent.
114	Re Central Bank, Hogaboom's case.	York	to strike name off list of contributaries.	defended.			no one appeared.
115	Harding v. Krurst.	do	demurrer	do			unopposed.
116	Kennedy v. Kennedy	Waterloo		do			no one appeared.
117	Re Charles Stark Co. (Ltd).	York	appeal from Master's report	do		opposed	
118	Longhead v. Vanstadin	Lambton	to continue injunction	do			unopposed.
119	Scarlett v. Birney	York	appeal from Master's certificate	do		opposed.	
120	Taylor v. McLannan	(County case, can't give the county.)	motion for judgment	do			consent.
121	Re Cathcart Trusts	York	to appoint new trustee				unopposed.
122	Williams v. Williams	do	to continue injunction	defended.			consent.
123	Anderson v. Kilmurray	Leeds	do do	do			unopposed.
124	Re Polson Iron Works (Ltd)	York	winding up order	do		opposed.	
125	Re Estate of George Henry	do	for compensation to executors				unopposed.
126	Re Central Bank, Hogaboom's case.	do	to suspend operation of certain orders	defended.		opposed.	
127	Mount Forest v. Murphy	Wellington.	to vary minutes of judgment	do		do	
128	Re Sun Lithograph Co., F. case	York	appeal from Master	do		do	
129	Vineburg v. Guardian	Stormont	to vary minutes of order	do		do	
130	Vineburg v. London, etc.		do do	do		do	
131	McIntyre v. Crocker	Elgin	appeal from report of dower com.	do		do	
132	McMillan v. McMillan	Stormont	do do Master	do		do	
133	Stuart v. O'Rourke	(County case, can't give the county.)	for immediate sale	do			consent.
134	Re Hess Manufacturing Co	York	for leave to appeal	do		opposed.	
135	Connee v. Connee	do	for judgment	do			consent.
136	Whaley v. Whaley	Hastings	do	do		opposed.	
137	Re Stoddart.	Simcoe	for appointment of trustee	do			unopposed.
138	Re O'Brian & Ledyard	York	petition under V. and P. Act	do		opposed.	
139	Re Burgess	do	appeal from referee's report	do		do	
140	Walton v. Russell	Wentworth	for reference as to damages	do		do	
141	Philips v. Leslie	Stormont	for receiver after judgment	do		do	
142	Donovan v. Hayes	York	for judgment	do		do	
143	Brock v. R. McIntyre	do	do				unopposed.
144	Cueno v. Rogers	do	do	defended.		opposed.	
145	Re Toronto Drop Forge Co	do	for winding up order	do		do	
146	S. Kelly v. Crawford	Simcoe	demurrer	do		do	
147	Fort William v. Port Arthur	District Thunder Bay	to continue injunction	do		do	
148	O'Donnell v. Hamilton	(County case, can't give the county.)	argument of case	do		do	

149	Johnson v. Brown	Ontario	appeal from Master's report	defended		opposed.
150	Scott v. Lees	Wentworth	do do	do		do
151	Bradley v. Holbrook	Carleton	do do	do		do
152	Conmee v. McCarthy	York	to continue injunction	do		do
153	Pender v. Parmenter	do	for injunction	do		do
154	Re Lynch	Simcoe	petition for advice to executors	do		do
155	Re Charles Stark Co	York	for leave to appeal	do		do
156	Eby v. Austin	do	for injunction	do		do
157	Re John Fulton's Trusts	do	for allowance to executors	do		unopposed.
158	Staples v. Armstrong	Simcoe	hearing on further directions	do		opposed.
159	Blight v. Ray	York	appeal from report of Referee	do		do
160	Great North Western v. Codd	do	for injunction	do		do
161	Brock v. McIntyre	do	to continue injunction			unopposed.
162	Matheson v. Rosenbaum	do	for injunction	defended		opposed.
163	Re Luckey	Leeds	petition for advice to executors			unopposed.
164	Wilkins v. Young	Middlesex	to continue injunction	defended		do
165	Pender v. Parmenter	York	for injunction	do		opposed.
166	Great North Western v. Codd	do	to compel defendant to affix seal to answer	do		do
167	Picken v. Brown	do	for injunction			ex parte.
168	Woodcock v. Grant	do	motion for judgment	defended		unopposed.
169	Loughead v. Vanstaden	Lambton	do do	do		do
170	Croft v. Toronto	York	do do	do		opposed.
171	Re Cameron, Mason v. Cameron	Northumberland	judgment on further directions	do		do
172	Mason v. Cameron	do	for creditors to refund money	do		do
173	Osborne v. Kingston	Frontenac	demurrer	do		do
174	Morrison v. Watts	Brant	appeal from Master's report	do		do
175	Re Sullivan, Primcarr v. Gull	Kent	do do	do		do
176	do do do	do	for vesting order	do		unopposed.
177	do do do	do	for payment of money out of court	do		do
178	Burdett v. White	Hastings	for immediate sale	do		do
179	Picken v. Brown	York	to continue injunction	do		opposed.
180	Wilkins v. Young	Middlesex	do do	do		do
181	McIntyre v. Parish	Elgin	for judgment	do		unopposed.
182	Way v. Burr	Prince Edward	appeal from Master's report	do		opposed.
183	Neelon v. Toronto	York	for injunction	do		do
184	Redfern v. Polson	(County case, can't give the county)	for leave to prosecute action	do		do
185	Picken v. Brown	York	to continue injunction	do		do
186	Pender v. Parmenter	do	do do	do		do
187	Leslie v. Rogers	do	to compel payment of money into court	do		do
188	Re Edward Hickman	do	for appointment of new trustee	do		unopposed.
189	Anteil v. Keith	do	appeal from Referee's report	do		opposed.
190	Keith v. Anteil	(County case, can't give the county)	do do	do		do
191	Lee v. Mimico	York	to stay proceedings	do		do
192	Porter v. Porter	(County case, can't give the county)		do		do
193	Bank of Montreal v. Taggart	York	for judgment	do		do
194	Halvin v. Halvin	Welland	for appointment of new Referee			ex parte.

RETURN of Motions and other Matters heard and disposed of by and before a Judge, etc., etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Style of Cause.	County where Case Originated.	Nature of Motion.	Defended.	Undefended.	Opposed.	Unopposed or Consent.
195	Neelon v. Chatfield	Lincoln	for receiver	defended		opposed.	
196	Atkinson v. Atkinson	Middlesex	to set aside writ of arrest	do		do	
197	Pender v. Parmenter	York	to continue injunction	do		do	
198	Ford v. Mason	Wentworth	hearing on F. D	do			unopposed.
199	Campbell v. Reid	York	to dissolve injunction	do		opposed.	
200	McBride v. York	do	special case	do		do	
201	Re McBride and York	do	to quash a by-law	do		do	
202	Campbell v. Hawke	do	for injunction				ex parte.
203	Re Henry Carscallen, a solicitor	Wentworth	calling upon solicitor to explain				do
204	Wigmore v. Strowger	York	to continue injunction	defended		opposed.	
205	Pender v. Parmenter	do	do do	do		do	
206	Picken v. Brown	do	do do	do		do	
207	Campbell v. Reid	do	do do	do		do	
208	Re Eaton and Manufacturers	do	a special case	do		do	
209	Great N. W. Ry Co. v. Codd	do	motion for judgment	do		do	
210	Re Wm. Creelman, a solicitor	do	against solicitor for payment of money.				unopposed.
211	Kingston v. Rosseau	Frontenac	appeal and motion for judgment	defended			consent.
212	Southwick v. Hare	York	appeal from Master in chancery	do		opposed.	
213	Re Alger and Sarnia Oil Co	Lambton	do Master's report	do		do	
214	Re Rogers, Copp, v. Rogers	Perth	do do	do		do	
215	do do do	do	do do	do		do	
216	Purcell v. Bergin	Stormont	for appointment of administrator ad litum.	do		do	
217	Picken v. Brown	York	to continue injunction	do		do	
218	Campbell v. Reid	do	do do	do		do	
219	Hearn v. Fenwick	do	to appoint administrator ad litum	do			consent.
220	Wigmore v. Strowger	do	to continue injunction	do		opposed.	
221	McLaren v. McLaren	Wellington	do do	do		do	
222	Re Dominion Bank and Ewing	York	for payment out of court of money	do			consent.
223	Ferguson v. Elgin	Elgin	special case	do		opposed.	
224	Woon v. Totten	Oxford	appeal from Master's report	do		do	
225	Picken v. Brown	York	to continue injunction	do			unopposed.
226	Beatty v. Parry Sound	do	motion for injunction	do		opposed.	
227	Conmee v. McCarthy	do	to continue injunction	do		do	
228	Delap v. Charlebois	do	to stay proceedings	do		do	
229	do do	do	to continue injunction	do		do	
230	Pender v. Parmenter	do	do do	do		do	

231	Brethour v. Brooke	Brant	demurrer	defended		opposed.	
232	Re Temperance L. Coffee House Co.	York	winding up order	do			unopposed.
233	Re A. W. Millikin, a solicitor	Waterloo	to strike name of solicitor off roll	do			do
234	Re Francis Doyle estate	York	to take accounts of trustees and fix compensation.	do			do
235	Nealon v. Toronto	do	for injunction	do		opposed.	
236	Re City of Montreal, etc	Waterloo	appeal from Master's order	do		do	
237	Re Sun Lithograph Co	York	do do report	do		do	
238	Great N. W. Railway v. Codd	do	for injunction	do		do	
239	Delap v. Codd	(County case, can't give the county.)	to commit defendant	do		do	
240	Delap v. Charlebois	York	to stay proceedings	do		do	
241	Turnbull v. Kay	Brant	for reference under sec. 102, J.A.	do			consent.
242	Scully v. Scully	York	motion for judgment		undefended.		
243	Kent v. Case	do	petition under V. and P. Act	defended		opposed.	

GEO. S. HOLMESTED,
Registrar Chancery Division H. C. J.

OSGOODE HALL.

The Honorable J. M. Gibson,
Provincial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose you the schedule annexed, which contains a complete return of all motions in the Q. B. and C. P. Divisions, heard in Single Court, between the first day of November, 1892, and the first day of May, 1893, as required by an Order of the House of Assembly, passed on the 19th May, 1893.

Your obedient servant,

P. J. BROWN,
Clerk Single Court.

Style of cause.	County.	Nature of motion.	If argued, or not.
Nihan v. Nicholson	Toronto	writ of possession	argued.
Graham v. Smith	"	judgment	consent.
Kelly v. Redpath	"	judgment	no defence.
Stotesbury v. Mum	"	injunction	argued.
Con. Life v. Dane	"	judgment	"
Paisly v. Paisly	"	receiver	"
Carter v. Virtue	"	judgment	"
Scottish Am. Co. v. Prittie	"	judgment	"
Coates v. Dickson	"	injunction	"
Dickson v. Dickson	"	reference	"
Re Solicitor	"	to pay over	"
Leigh v. Blight	"	receiver	"
Deguan v. McKay	"	vacate judgment	"
Hill v. York (Q. B.)	"	quash by-law 1	"
Hill v. York (C. P.)	"	" 2	"
Freehold Loan v. Conover	"	con. injunction	"
Hurley v. Welman	"	construe will	"
Eby v. Reid	"	judgment	"
Alexander v. Watson	"	appeal from report	"
North of Scotland v. Spurrell	"	judgment	no defence.
Hardy v. Knast	"	appeal	argued.
Pavy v. Thompson	"	appeal	"
Re Solicitor	"	attachment	"
Downey v. Stewart	"	con. injunction	"
Burns v. Rands	"	judgment	no defence.
Tenant v. Powell	"	appeal	argued.
Malcolm v Leys	"	appeal	"
Stevenson v. Maloney	"	demurrer	"
Leslie v. Poulton	"	judgment	"
McFayden v. Raper	"	judgment	"
Hunter v. Elder	"	judgment	no defence.
Toronto v. Toronto Ry.	"	injunction	argued.
Toronto Ry. v Toronto	"	injunction	"
Re Solicitor	"	to pay over	"
Brock v. Thompson	"	reference	no defence.
Howland v. Fitzgeral	"	judgment	argued.
Miller v. King	"	judgment on award	no defence.
Weismelle v. Deitz	"	injunction	argued.
Leslie v. Poulton	"	receiver	"
Can. Savings Co. v. McMillan	"	judgment	"
Wells v. Wells	"	con. injunction	no defence.
Fenen v. Fennen	"	injunction	argued.
Heron v. Thompson	"	injunction	"
Moody v. Lough	"	injunction	"
Boyd v. Macdonald	"	judgment	"
Burns v. Neilson	"	injunction	"
Pike v. Aldred	"	judgment	no defence.
Molson's Bank v. Fleming	"	vacate receiver	argued.
G. T. Ry. v. Davenport Ry	"	injunction	"
Laily v. Vance	"	judgment	"
Tyrrell v. Senior	"	judgment on F.D.	"
Patterson v. Patterson	"	construction of will	"
Milligan v. Clancey	"	judgment	"
Leslie v. Poulton	"	vacate receiver	"
Parker v. Knox	"	injunction	"
Listen v. Listen	"	settling title	"
Aikan v. Jackson	"	injunction	no defence.
Williams v. Rathbun	"	injunction	argument.
Risback v. Western	"	adding parties	"
Weldman v. New	"	judgment	no defence.
Walsh v. Verrall	"	attachment	argued.
Stayner v. Gurvin	"	judgment	"
Giles v. Andrews	"	judgment on F. D	"
Re Solicitor	"	put up or shut up	"
McVicar v. Nicholson	"	judgment	no defence.
Simpson v. Millers' Ins. Co	"	judgment	argued.
Simpson v. British Am. Co	"	judgment	"
Simpson v. Royal	"	judgment	"
Davis & Kerr	"	judgment con. of will	"
Rennie v. Utterson	"	judgment on award	"
Farrer v. Conmee	"	judgment	"
Maskele v. Irwin	"	adding parties	"
Smith v. Fouriner	"	con. injunction	"
McLean v. Toronto	"	demurrer	"

Style of cause.	County.	Nature of motion.	If argued, or not.
Scott v. Smith	Toronto	judgment	no defence.
Niagara Coffin Co	"	winding up	argued.
Bate v. Beatty	"	judgment	consent.
McCarthy v. Gallon	"	appeal	argued.
Swanton v. Smith	"	judgment	no defence.
Kincade v. Kincade	"	alimony	argued.
Kinnear v. Clyne	"	injunction and receiver	"
Nixon v. G. T. Ry	"	demurrer	"
Plowman v. Plowman	"	judgment	no defence.
Johnson v. St. John	"	judgment	"
Uxbridge v. Whitchurch	"	appeal	argued.
Keys v. Armstrong	"	demurrer	"
Thompson v. Blackley	"	appeal	"
Bigham v. Clark	"	quash by-law	"
Re Dunn estate	"	administration	no defence.
McKay v. Craigie	"	administration	argued.
Mossop v. Bennett	"	judgment	"
Waldie v. Denison	"	receiver	"
Whelan v. Grace	"	injunction	"
Lee v. Barker	"	judgment	"
The World v. Gregg	"	injunction	"
Ellis v. Taggart	"	con. injunction	"
McMillan v. McMillan	"	con. injunction	"
Beck v. Tune	"	con. injunction	"
Re Solicitor	"	to pay over	"
Hunter v. Elder	"	judgment on F. D	"
Ross v. Ross	"	judgment	"
Caverhill v. Woodcock	"	injunction	"
Foster v. Hargrave	"	opinion on will	"
Fenwick v. Morrison	"	demurrer	"
Waldie v. Denison	"	receiver	"
Beely v. Ray	"	judgment	consent.
McNamara v. Skains	"	judgment on F. D.	argued.
Re Solicitor	"	to pay over	"
Wilson v. Domestic	"	judgment	no defence.
Hull v. Hoffman	"	petition to relieve assignee	argued.
Agnus v. Conmee	"	injunction	"
Ross v. McDiarmid	"	judgment	"
Bell v. Rosenbaum	"	to settle title	"
Doan v. Finney	"	injunction	"
Somen v. Laveny	"	administration	"
Robinson v. Artt	"	injunction	"
Hamilton v. Jessopp	"	judgment	no defence.
Quebec Bank v. Tennant	"	appeal	argued.
Stethem v. Smith	"	appeal	"
Commrs. Niagara Falls Park v. Colt	"	appeal	"
Hall v. Jacobs	"	demurrer	"
Thebadeaux v. Coyette	"	judgment	no defence.
Holmes v. Best	"	injunction and receiver	argued.
Roony v. Trust Co	"	reference	"
Ball v. Cowan	"	demurrer	"
Powen v Dewan	"	receiver	"
Mossop v. Bennett	"	judgment	"
Impl. Bank v. Robinson	"	judgment	no defence.
Re Worts' estate	"	receiver's accounnt	consent.
Stuart v. Thompson	"	demurrer	argument.
Aikens v. Jackson	"	judgment	no defence.
Dalton v. London Soap Co	"	commit	argued.
Suckling v. McKendry	"	injunction	"
Sears v. Myers	"	judgment	"
Heath v. Myers	"	judgment	"
Codd v. Delap	"	con. injunction	"
Henderson v. Wilson (Q. B.)	"	judgment	no defence.
Henderson v. Wilton	"	judgment	"
Samuel v. Hewlett	"	judgment	argued.
Allas Loan Co. v. McArthur	"	injunction	"
Trontman v. Cunningham	"	demurrer	"
St. John v. Currie	"	receiver	ex parte.
Bond v. Taunt	"	judgment	argued.
Noble v. Sloan	"	judgment	no defence.
Thompson v. Huron	"	winding up order	argued.
Bond v. Taunt	"	judgment over Agl. Col. Dept	"
McCoy v. Kettlewell	"	demurrer	"
Dorland v. Hamilton	"	adding parties depts	consent.

Style of cause.	County.	Nature of motion.	If argued, or not.
Meek v. Pew	Toronto	demurrer	argued.
Schwob v. Buntin	"	con. injunction	"
William v. Toronto	"	demurrer	"
Bolster v. Spears	"	judgment	"
Re Solicitor	"	pay over	argued and sealed
McGregor v. Lambert	"	appeal	argued.
Pegg v. Webb	"	con. injunction	"
Clendenin v. Clendenin	"	judgment	"
Connor v. Church	"	demurrer	"
Barnes v. McCabe	"	judgment	"
Maston v. Maston	"	judgment	"
Re Dunn estate	"	judgment ac. F.D. and costs	"
Credit Town v. Carrier	"	judgment	no defence.
McKinnon v. McCaag	"	appeal	argued.
Moore v. Jenkins	"	reference	"
Munro v. Munro	"	discharge from custody	"
Merrill v. Burke	"	judgment	"
Blong v. Harman	"	judgment	"
Martin v. Stouffville	"	quash by-law	"
Bellamy v. Badgerow	"	demurrer	"
Willey v. Humphrey	"	judgment	consent.
Wylie v. McDermott	Ottawa	con. injunction	argued.
McDonald v. Peterboro'	Peterboro'	injunction	"
Purdy v. Owen Sound	Owen Sound	appeal from award	"
Re Dilce	Welland	for possession of child	"
Smith v. Smith	London	petition	"
Walker v. Scratch	Windsor	judgment on report	"
Re Solicitor	St. Thomas	to pay money	"
Horner v. School Section 1	Goderich	injunction	"
Clark v. Mann	Stratford	revive	"
Gibson v. Redmond	Brockville	con. injunction	"
Turner v. Burns	Ottawa	con. injunction	"
Bank Hamilton v. Gibson	Hamilton	judgment	"
Lemon v. Shaver	Perth	remit penalties	"
York v. Osgood	Ottawa	con. injunction	"
Fisher v. Alexander	Port Arthur	con. injunction	"
Girving v. Watson	Berlin	discontinue action	"
Ross v. Brooke	Sarnia	quash by-law	"
Gillespie v. McGuire	Orangeville	judgment	"
Essex v. Wright	Windsor	appeal	"
Le Pau v. Owen Sound	Owen Sound	quash by-law	"
Hancock v. Jackson	Whitby	judgment	"
Slater v. Granthan	Brantford	receiver	"
Turner v. Marsh	Belleville	judgment	no defence.
Ontario Mutual v. McBain	Berlin	judgment	"
McMum v. Carruthers	London	judgment on F. D	argued.
McAdam v. Essery	Orangeville	demurrer	"
Haryette v. McRae	Belleville	appeal	"
Miller v. Lorimer	Brockville	judgment	"
Valade v. Collhester	Windsor	appeal	"
Searles v. Beattie	Barrie	appeal	"
Brockville v. Brockville	Brockville	appeal	"
Chapman v. Bunbury	Picton	judgment	"
Henry v Carter	Guelph	appeal	"
Hamilton v. Essery	Hamilton	judgment	"
Moffatt v. Franklin	Cornwall	judgment	no defence.
Lambton v. Gordon	Sarnia	con. injunction	argued.
Mattel v. Doerson	Berlin	administrat on	"
Singer v. Sherwood	Cobourg	appeal	"
Eccles v. Price	St. Thomas	judgment	"
McAlpin v. Fitchell	"	judgment	"
Werry v. McLeay	London	commit	"
Gibson v. Redmond	Brockville	judgment	no defence.
Thompson v. Clarkson	Port Arthur	appeal	argued.
Stratford v. Field	Brantford	con. injunction	"
Flinder v. Walker	Windsor	appeal	"
Carpenter v. Bulmer	Port Arthur	appeal	sealed.
Murphy v. Hewett	Simcoe	con. injunction	argued.
Archer v. Baynton	London	judgment	no opposition.
Fraser v. Rinton	"	judgment	"
Stover v. Laur	St. Thomas	con. injunction	argued.
Hann v. Natural Gas Co	Welland	injunction	"
Leys v. Duffered	London	demurrer	"
Foster v. Hamilton	Hamilton	quash by-law	"

Style of cause.	County.	Nature of motion.	If argued, or not.
Jacques v. Osborne	Picton	appeal	argued.
Johnston v. Johnston	Berlin	judgment	no defence.
McKay v. Bartlett	Berlin	con. injunction	argued.
Kloeper v. Hunt	Barrie	appeal	"
Hunt v. Cumberland	London	judgment	"
Everett v. McFarlane	Owen Sound	commit	"
Henry v. Davis	St. Catharines	judgment	"
Austin Mining Co	Ottawa	winding up order	"
Lawson v. Lawson	Belleville	appeal	"
Dancey v. Dorsey	Goderich	appeal	"
Page v. Halloway	Welland	con. injunction	"
Evans v. Parrott	London	con. injunction	"
Ross v. Owen Sound	Owen Sound	appeal	"
Barrett v. Burch	St. Thomas	judgment	"
Grover v. McMaster	Peterboro'	con. injunction	no defence.
Walsh v. Blair	Stratford	vacate notice T	argued.
Elmhurst v. Breckenbridge	Peterboro'	con. injunction	"
Re Solicitor	L'Orignal	to pay over	"
Calder v. Barchler	Stratford	judgment F D	"
Rowlan v. Freeman	Hamilton	demurrer	"
McMillan v. Owen Sound	Owen Sound	appeal	"
Saunders v. Campbell	London	con. injunction	"
Scott v. Supple	Pembroke	judgment on crushing will	"
Smith v. Lake	Lindsay	con. injunction	"
McFarlane v. Ellis	"	judgment	"
Abraham v. Ellis	Hamilton	con. injunction	consent.
Kennedy v. Craig	Cobourg	judgment	"
Gross v. Gross	Berlin	revivor	argued.
Snyder v. Brooks	"	petition	"
Barber v. Clark	Brampton	appeal	"
Oliver v. McLaughlin	Windsor	demurrer	"
Babcock v. Bank Commerce	Stratford	injunction	"
Brown v. Ross	Belleville	judgment and report	"
Atkinson v. Innis	London	con. injunction	"
McFarlane v. Ellis	Lindsay	amend judgment	"
McGowan v. Beton	Owen Sound	injunction	"
Bailey v. Barbrecht	Welland	receiver	"
Hoover v. Wilson	St. Catharines	con. injunction	"
Butler v. London	London	con. injunction	"
Anderson v. Duncan	Goderich	receiver	"
Barber v. McKay	Barrie	judgment	no defence.
Bockstern v. Windsor	Windsor	demurrer	argued.
Wallace v. Norton	"Soo"	con. injunction	"
Harding v. White	Chatham	con. injunction	"
McMurchy v. Tookey	Barrie	judgment on F. D	"
Stratford v. Field	Brantford	judgment	"
Robinson v. St. Thomas	St. Thomas	quash by-law	"
McMillan v. Johnston	Guelph	con. injunction	"
Henderson v. McLaughlin	"	judgment	"
Christie v. Price	Ottawa	judgment	no defence.
Springsten v. Howard	Chatham	con. injunction	argued.
Brown v. Gordon	Ottawa	appeal	"
Gahan v. Mersea	Chatham	referees under drainage	"
McMurchy v. Tookey	Barrie	judgment for costs	"
School Section 1 v. Asphodel	Peterboro'	quash by-law	"
Johnson v. Elderslie	Goderich	quash by-law	"
Pringle v. Chausse	Ottawa	judgment	no defence.
Smith v. F. William	Port Arthur	quash by-law	argued.
Brown v. Ross	Belleville	judgment on F. D	"
Bowes v. O'Donoghue	Stratford	appeal	"
Porterfield v. Firess	Orangeville	appeal	"
Baily v. Harbrecht	Welland	judgment F. D	"
Maybe v. Ætna Insurance Co	Belleville	judgment F. D	"
Maybe v. Com. U. Co	"	judgment	"
Maybe v. British Am. Co	"	judgment	"

(No. 59).

Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return of a copy of the application for and Petition against the granting of a Tavern or other liquor license to Mr. Scott, of the City of Windsor, together with copies of all correspondence, minutes, proceedings and papers relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

(No. 60).

Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing how many indictments have been placed before the Grand Jury in the County of Hastings for the last six years; in how many cases were true Bills found; how many cases were there in which the parties charged were in the County at the time of preferring the indictments; in how many cases have the persons charged been brought back under extradition or otherwise, and what has been the cost to the County of Hastings. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 12th day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the names of Life Insurance Companies doing business in Ontario among the industrial classes and receiving premiums of one dollar, or under, weekly, and shewing any unusual conditions in the policies; shewing also, the number and names so far as ascertainable, of cases disputed or contested by such companies during the last two years, and the amount involved, and the defences set up to such cases.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 20th, 1894.

RETURN

TO AN ORDER PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON THE 12TH DAY OF MAY, 1893, FOR A RETURN SHEWING THE NAMES OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN ONTARIO AMONG THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES AND RECEIVING PREMIUMS OF ONE DOLLAR, OR UNDER, WEEKLY, AND SHEWING ANY UNUSUAL CONDITIONS IN THE POLICIES; SHEWING ALSO, THE NUMBER AND NAMES SO FAR AS ASCERTAINABLE, OF CASES DISPUTED OR CONTESTED BY SUCH COMPANIES DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS, AND THE AMOUNT INVOLVED AND THE DEFENCES SET UP TO SUCH CASES.

I. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN ONTARIO AMONG THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES AND RECEIVING PREMIUMS AT ONE DOLLAR, OR UNDER, WEEKLY.

At the date of the Order of the House there were only two Life Insurance Companies answering to the above description, viz:

The London Life Insurance Company, having its head office at London, Ontario; and

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, having its head office at New York City, in the United States of America.

II. UNUSUAL CONDITIONS IN POLICIES.

Weekly, house-to-house collection of the premium in sums of three, five, ten or other multiple of five cents, is the distinguishing characteristic of "Industrial" Life Insurance, and this characteristic has given rise to some of the special conditions noted below.

1. Policies of the London Life Insurance Company.

The Industrial Insurance business of this Company includes Life and Endowment Insurance.

The life policy (issue of 1893) which is expressed as granted in consideration, *inter alia*, "of the payment to the Company weekly in advance of the premium specified in the Schedule hereunder, at or before noon on every Monday hereafter in the lifetime of the person in the said Schedule named (hereinafter called the insured) hereby agrees to pay, at its head office in London, Ontario, upon receipt of satisfactory proof of death of the insured, and such particulars thereof and of the circumstances thereof as the Directors may require, and (unless previously admitted hereon) of his or her correct age, to his or her legal representatives (except in so far as settlement may be made under the fourth article hereinafter contained) the amount stipulated in the said Schedule according to the age of the insured at his or her birthday next after the date hereof, and the duration of this policy, and the weekly premium payable respectively (less the amount of any indebtedness of the insured to the Company) but subject to the following articles:"

The endowment policy (issue of 1893) is *mutatis mutandis*, to the like effect.

Of the "Articles" or Conditions thus referred to, the first Article, in addition to the usual reservations avoiding the policy for material misrepresentations, foreign military or naval service, or death by criminal act of insured, stipulates that, in the absence of the indorsed consent of the President or Manager of the London Life Insurance Company, additional insurance on the same life will avoid the policy either if such insurance is effected in that company or,—if the insured being under eleven years of age,—the insurance is effected in any other company. The latter part of this stipulation flows from the Provincial enactment 55 Vic., c. 39, s. 35 (3).

The second Article stipulates as follows:—

"No premium shall be considered as paid unless actually paid to the Company at the Head Office, or to a duly authorized agent of the Company, and by such agent entered at the time of such payment in the premium receipt book furnished by the Company for entries of payments on this policy."

The third Article stipulates as follows :—

"This Policy and such premium receipt book shall be at all times, when requested, produced and exhibited to any authorized officer or servant of the Company for examination and before payment can be demanded from the Company hereunder the said policy and book must be surrendered to the Company."

The fourth Article provides that in case of the death of the insured "the Company may pay the sum of money insured hereby, or any portion thereof, to any relative by blood or connection by marriage of the insured, or to any person appearing to the Directors to be equitably or meritoriously entitled to the same by reason of having incurred expense in any way in behalf of, or in relation to, the insured for his or her maintenance or medical or other attendance or burial or for any other purpose, and such payment shall effectually discharge the Company from any further liability in respect of the sum so paid, and the production by the Company of a receipt signed by any such relative or connection or other person, or other proof of such payment to any of them, shall be conclusive evidence that such sum has been paid to the person or persons entitled thereto, and the residue only, if any, shall be paid to the legal representative of the insured."

The fifth Article provides that "No agent has authority to receive any premium if more than four weekly premiums are in arrear, nor to receive any premium without entering such receipt in the before mentioned premium receipt book, and no person but the President or Manager is authorized to alter or dispense with any conditions or stipulations of this Policy, or waive any breach or forfeiture, but should the insured die while not more than four weekly premiums are in arrear, the insurance will be paid upon the receipt of such arrears, as if such premium had been promptly paid."

The sixth Article provides that "No action shall be maintainable against the Company under this Policy until ten days after satisfactory proofs of death and age as aforesaid shall have been furnished to the Company at its head office, nor unless such action be commenced and thereafter notified in writing to the Company at its head office within one year next after the decease of the insured, and if not so commenced and notified within such year the lapse of time shall be considered conclusive evidence against the validity of the claim therein." The Statute of Ontario 56 Vic. c. 32, s 10 (12) now allows for the commencing of action or proceedings the further term of six months, by leave of a Judge of the High Court, upon its being shown to his satisfaction that there was a reasonable excuse for not commencing the action or proceeding within the term of one year next after the happening of the event insured against.

The seventh and last Article provides in the case of Life Insurance that, "If after payment of the weekly premium hereon for five or more years this Policy shall become void by reason of default in the payment of any subsequent premium, and the Insured be not less than fifteen years of age, then, if within eight weeks after such premium became payable, this Policy be legally surrendered to the Company and the premium receipt book pertaining thereto be returned therewith, and written application for a paid-up policy be made upon blanks obtainable from the Company for that purpose, the Company will issue a non-participating paid-up Policy for such sum in even dollars, and in the discretion of the Directors for such term, as the Company's reserve to the credit of this Policy for the number of completed quarters of years of its existence when such premium became payable will, if applied as a single premium at the Company's then single premium rates for Industrial policies, purchase at the then age of the insured, such Policy to be in other respects payable in the same event and subject to the same conditions and stipulations as this Policy."

In the case of Endowment Insurance the seventh Article provides that "If after payment of the weekly premium hereon for five or more years this Policy shall become void by reason of default in the payment of any subsequent premium, and the Insured be not less than ten years of age, then, if within eight weeks after such premium became payable, this policy be legally surrendered to the Company and the premium receipt book pertaining thereto be returned therewith, and written application for a Paid-up Policy be made upon blanks obtainable from the Company for that purpose, the Company will issue a non-participating paid-up Policy maturing in the same event as this Policy for such proportion of the amount of this Policy in even dollars as the number of weekly premiums paid for completed quarters of years shall bear to the whole number of weekly premiums which would be payable during the whole endowment term, such Policy to be in other respects payable in the same event and subject to the same conditions and stipulations as this policy."

Schedule Referred to in Life Policy.

Number of Policy.	Name of Person whose life is insured under this Policy.	Age stated to be.	Weekly Premium.
		Years.	Cents.

Amount of Insurance, based on age above stated, if stated to be 12 years of age or over.

....

..... Dollars,

Stipulation.—In the event of the death of the Insured, after one and under twelve calendar months from the date of issue hereof, only as many twelfths of the above amount as full calendar months have elapsed since issue of the Policy will be paid. *If death occur within the first year from consumption, then but one-half of the amount which would otherwise be paid will be due and payable.* No amount will be due or payable if death occur within one calendar month from the date hereof.

Amount of Insurance if above life is rated under 12 years of age.

If a weekly premium of only 3 cents be payable, the amount insured will be only half that payable under the following 5 cent table.

If a weekly premium of 10 cents be payable the amount insured will be double that payable under the following 5 cent table.

Age at next birthday after issue of policy.	Amount payable for a weekly premium of 5 cents if the insured die after this Policy has been issued for the following periods:											
	Under one year.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years.	Ten years.	Eleven years.
2	For each full calendar month elapsed, one-twelfth of amount which would be payable if death occured after one year as shewn in the next column	$20	$24	$28	$34	$40	$48	$56	$66	$80	$100	$124
3		24	28	34	40	48	56	66	80	100	124	———
4		28	34	40	48	56	66	80	100	124	———	When the amount insured accordi-
5		34	40	48	56	66	80	100	124	———	———	ing to the terms of this table
6		40	48	56	66	80	100	124	———	———	———	reaches $124.00, it will continue at that
7		48	56	66	80	100	124	———	———	———	———	sum during the lifetime of the person insured,
8		56	66	80	100	124	———	———	———	———	———	subject to the terms and conditions of this Policy.
9		66	80	100	124	———	———	———	———	———	———	
10		80	100	124	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	
11		100	124	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	

No amount will be due or payable if death occur within one calendar month from the date hereof.

Schedule Referred to in Endowment Policy.

Number of Policy.	Name of Person whose life is insured under this Policy.	Age stated to be.	Weekly Premium.
		Years.	*Cents.*

Amount of Insurance, based on age above stated, if stated to be 12 years of age or over.

.....

..... *Dollars.*

Stipulation.—In the event of the death of the Insured, after one and under twelve calendar months from the date of issue hereof, only as many twelfths of the above amount as full calendar months have elapsed since issue of the Policy will be paid. If death occur within the first year from consumption, then but one-half of the amount which would otherwise be paid will be due and payable. No amount will be due or payable if death occur within one calendar month from the date hereof.

Amount of Insurance if above life is rated under 12 years of age.

If a weekly premium of only 5 cents be payable, the amount insured will be only half that payable under the following 10 cent table.

If a weekly premium of 20 cents be payable, the amount insured will be double that payable under the following 10 cent table.

Amount payable for a weekly premium of 10 cents if the insured die after the Policy has been issued for the following periods :

Age at next birthday after issue of policy.	Under one year.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years.	Ten years.	Eleven years.
2	For each full calendar month elapsed, one-twelfth of amount which would be payable if death occurred after one year as shewn in the next column	$ 25	$ 30	$ 35	$ 40	$ 45	$ 50	$ 60	$ 70	$ 80	$ 90	$100
3		30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100	———
4		35	40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100	———	When
5		40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100	———	the amount insured according to the terms of this table reaches $100, it will continue at that sum till the expiration of the said term of twenty years or previous death of the insured, when that sum will be payable, subject to the terms and conditions of this Policy. No amount will be due or payable if death occur within one calendar month from the date hereof.	
6		45	50	60	70	80	90	100	———	———		
7		50	60	70	80	90	100	———	———	———		
8		60	70	80	90	100	———	———	———	———		
9		70	80	90	100	———	———	———	———	———		
10		80	90	100	———	———	———	———	———	———		
11		90	100	———	———	———	———	———	———	———		

A foot note to the Policy says : "the neglect of the collector will not be considered an excuse for non-payment of premium. If in arrear (within the days of grace) bring or send your premiums to the Head Office, or to the Company's authorized agent. All premiums are due in advance at noon on Monday of each week. If you change your residence, immediately notify the Company or agent."

CASES DISPUTED OR CONTESTED BY THE LONDON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING 12TH MAY, 1893.

The Company states that no cases were disputed or contested by it during that period.

2. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (of New York City).

This Company undertakes both Life and Endowment Insurance on the "Industrial" plan.

A.—LIFE POLICIES.

The Life Policies exhibited consist of forms which by the Company are respectively distinguished by the form-numbers and "signatures" specified below :—

(1) Form 380 (Ed. 1-2-93, and Ed. 4-10-93). This contract (which is apparently used for the insurance of adult lives only) is expressed in the following terms : "In consideration of the answers and statements made in the printed and written Application for this Policy, all of which are hereby made warranties, and are hereby made part of this contract, and of the payment to the Company on or before the date hereof of the premium mentioned below, and of a like weekly premium to be paid on or before each Monday during the continuance of this Policy, Doth Hereby Agree, subject to the conditions set forth below and on the reverse side hereof, each and all of which are hereby made part of this contract and are accepted by the Assured as part thereof as fully as if herein recited. to pay to one of the persons described in Condition First, upon receipt of proofs made in the manner, to the extent and upon the blanks required by Condition Sixth, of the death occurring more than One Year after the date hereof,

....

and upon surrender of this Policy and all the Receipt Books, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars. Provided, however, that no obligation is assumed by the Company prior to the date hereof, nor unless on said date the insured is alive and in sound health.

In case of the death of the above named insured within six calendar months from the date hereof, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars only will be payable. In case said death shall occur after six calendar months and within one year from the date hereof, the sum of Three Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars only will be payable. Provided, however, that if the said insured die of any pulmonary disease within one year from the date hereof, only One-Half the amount which would otherwise be due will be payable.

Number of Policy.	Age Next Birthday.	Weekly Premium.
	.....Years.	.....Cents.

The Conditions referred to in the contract are printed on the back of the Policy, and are eight in number, as follows:—

"CONDITIONS."

"Wherever in this Policy the words "the insured" are used reference is thereby made to the person upon whose life the Policy is issued."

"This Policy is issued and accepted upon the following conditions, all of which are made a part of this contract":

"First—The Company may pay this Policy to either the executor or administrator, husband or wife, or any relative by blood, or lawful beneficiary, of the insured, and the production by the Company of the Policy and a receipt in full, signed by either of them, shall be conclusive evidence that all claims upon said company under this Policy have been fully satisfied.

"Second—The liability of the Company shall cease if the insured shall hereafter engage in the military or naval service (except the militia when not in active service), or be connected in any capacity with the ale, wine or liquor business, unless so specified in the Application heretofore referred to, or unless permission, signed by the President or Secretary, be endorsed on this Policy. If the insured die by his or her own hand or act within three years from the date hereof—whether the insured be sane or insane—the policy shall be void, but the Company will, in such case, return the premiums paid to one of the persons mentioned in condition First.

"Third.—This Policy shall be void if any other Policy on the life of the insured shall have been previously issued by this Company, and shall be in force at the date hereof, unless the previous policy contains an endorsement, signed by the President or Secretary, that this Policy may be in force at the same time. The Company shall not be presumed or held to know of the existence of any previous Policy, and in no case shall the issue of this Policy be deemed a waiver of this condition.

"Fourth.—If any of the statements or warranties herein referred to, and upon which this Policy is granted, be not true or if the conditions of said Policy be not in all respects observed, or if said Policy shall in any way be assigned, sold, mortgaged, or otherwise parted with, or if an erasure or alteration shall be made in said Policy, except by endorsement signed by the President or Secretary, or if any premium on this Policy shall be in arrears more than four weeks this Policy shall thereupon become void, and whenever for any cause this Policy shall terminate or become void, all premiums paid shall be forfeited to the Company; and it is expressly stipulated and agreed that the foregoing provision which avoids the Policy, in case any premium shall be in arrears more than four weeks, shall not be considered in any respect waived by any act of grace by the Company in the acceptance of premiums in arrear more than four weeks, upon this or any other Policy.

"Fifth.—The contract between the parties hereto is completely set forth in this Policy, and the application therefor taken together, and none of its terms can be varied or modified nor any forfeiture waived, except by an agreement in writing signed by one of the following officers, namely: the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Actuary; whose authority for this purpose will not be deligated; no other person has or will be given authority. Therefore, agents (which term includes superintendents and assistant superintendents) are not authorized and have no power to make, alter, or discharge contracts, or waive forfeitures, or to receive premiums on Policies in arrears more than four weeks, or to receipt for the same in the Receipt Book, and all such arrears given to any agent shall be at the sole risk of those who pay them and shall not be credited upon the Policy, whether entered in the Receipt Book or not.

"Sixth.—Proofs of death under this Policy shall be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Company, and the proofs shall contain answers to each and every question propounded in said blanks to the claimant, physician and all other persons to whom such

questions shall be propounded, and shall further contain the record, evidence and verdict of any Coroner's inquest, if one shall be held. All the contents of such proof of death shall be evidence of the facts therein stated in behalf of, but not against, the Company.

"Seventh.—No suit shall be brought against this Company under this Policy, until ten days shall have expired after the filing in the Home Office of proofs of death upon all the forms furnished by the Company, including as part thereof the record, evidence and verdict, of any Coroner's inquest, if one be held, nor after six months from the date of the death of the insured. If any such suit be commenced after said six months, the lapse of time shall be taken to be conclusive evidence against any claim, the provisions of any and all statutes of limitation to the contrary, notwithstanding.

"Eighth.—Upon surrender of this Policy and the Receipt Books thereto belonging, after said Policy shall have been in force five years and the full premiums for said period shall have been paid, and within eight weeks after any premium is due and unpaid, the Company will issue upon written application made by the insured upon blanks furnished by the Company, a paid-up term policy, payable to the estate of the insured, and assignable by the insured, upon which no further payment of premiums shall be required, for a term of years expressed by the expectation of the life insured according to the present legal standard of the State of New York, taking the age next birth-day at the date of issue of the paid-up Policy for such a sum as the full reserve held on this Policy for the number of completed quarters of years for which premiums thereon have been paid, applied as a single premium at the Company's published single premium rates for Industrial Policies, will purchase."

Following the above conditions are two Tables :

1. Table shewing Expectation of Life according to Mortality Table of State of New York.

2. Table of Paid-up Policies.

A note in red ink at the foot of the Policy form states that :

"The provisions in Section 88, of Chap. 690 of the Laws of New York, passed May 18th, 1892, are waived in the application for this Policy." The Section thus referred to enacts as follows :

"88. Surrender Value of Lapsed or Forfeited Policies.—Whenever any policy of life insurance issued after January first, eighteen hundred and eighty, by any domestic life insurance corporation after being in force three full years, shall, by its terms, lapse or become forfeited for the non-payment of any premium or any note given for a premium or loan made in cash on such a policy or security, or of any interest on such note or loan, the reserve on such policy computed according to the American experience table of mortality at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum shall, on demand made, with surrender of the policy within six months after such lapse or forfeiture, be taken as a single premium of life insurance at the published rates of the corporation at the time the policy was issued, and shall be applied, as shall have been agreed in the application or policy, either to continue the insurance of the policy in force at its full amount so long as such single premium will purchase temporary insurance for that amount, at the age of the insured at the time of lapse or forfeiture, or to purchase upon the same life at the same age paid up insurance payable at the same time and under the same conditions, except as to payments of premiums, as the original policy. If no such agreement be expressed in the application or policy, such single premium may be applied in either of the modes above specified at the option of the owner of the policy, notice of such option to be contained in the demand hereinbefore required to be made to prevent the forfeiture of the policy.

"The reserve hereinbefore specifiad shall include dividend additions calculated at the date of the failure to make any of the payments above described according to the American experience table of mortality with interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum after deducting any indebtedness of the insured on account of any annual or semi-annual or quarterly premium then due, and any loan made in cash on such policy, evidence of which is acknowledged by the insured in writing.

"The net value of the insurance given for such single premium under this section, computed by the standard of this state, shall in no case be less than two-thirds of the entire reserve, computed, according to the rule prescribed in this section after deducting the indebtedness as specified ; but such insurance shall not participate in the profits of the corporation.

"If the reserve upon any endowment policy applied according to the provisions of this section as a single premium of temporary insurance be more than sufficient to continue the insurance to the end of the endowment term named in the policy, and if the insured survive that term, the excess shall be paid in cash at the end of such term, on the conditions on which the original policy was issued.

"This section shall not apply to any case where the provisions of the section are specially waived in the application, and notice of such waiver is written or printed in red ink on the margin of the face of the policy when issued."

(2) Form 56 (Ed. 10-3-92 Whole Life; and Ed. 5-15-93 Whole Life) is used for insurance on lives of children 2 to 12 years old.

The contract and the schedule referred to in the contract are as follows:

"In consideration of the printed and written application for this policy and of the statements therein contained, all of which are hereby made warranties, and are hereby made part of this contract, and of the payment to the company on or before the date hereof, of the premium mentioned in the schedule below, and of a like weekly premium to be paid on or before each Monday during the continuance of this policy; doth hereby agree, subject to the conditions set forth on the reverse side hereof, each and all of which are hereby made a part of this contract and are accepted by the insured as part thereof as fully as if herein recited, to pay one of the persons described in condition first, upon receipt of proofs of the death of the insured made in the manner, to the extent and upon the blanks required by condition sixth, and upon surrender of this policy and all the receipt books, the amount of money stipulated in said schedule under the words 'amount of insurance,' provided, however, that no obligation is assumed by this company prior to the date hereof, nor unless on said date the insured is alive and in sound health."

Schedule Above Referred To.

Number of Policy.

Amount of Insurance.

Name of the Insured

$.....

One-fourth only of the above sum payable if death occur after three calendar months and within six calendar months from date; one-half only of the above sum payable if death occur after six calendar months and within one year; and the full amount only if death occur after one year; except in case of consumption, when but one-half the amount which would otherwise be due will be payable if death occur during the first year. No sum will be due or payable if death occur within three calendar months from date.

If the Life insured is rated under 13 years of age, and for each FIVE cents of weekly premium, viz:

For 5 Cents per week the amounts below will be paid.
For 10 Cents per week TWICE the amounts below will be paid.
For 15 Cents per week THREE times the amounts below will be paid.
For 20 Cents per week FOUR times the amounts below will be paid.
Under age 6 no higher premium than 10 cents will be taken.

Age next Birthday.	Amount payable provided death occur after three calendar months from date and after this Policy has been in force for the following periods, viz:											
	Under 1 year.	One year.	Two years	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years.	Ten years.	Eleven years.
2	15	17	20	24	29	35	42	50	60	75	95	115
3	17	20	24	29	35	42	50	60	75	95	115	
4	20	24	29	35	42	50	60	75	95	115	——	——
5	24	29	35	42	50	60	75	95	115	——	When the	
6	29	35	42	50	60	75	95	115	——	Amount of Insur-		
7	35	42	50	60	75	95	115	——	ance, according to the terms			
8	42	50	60	75	95	115	——	of this Table, reaches $115 (for				
9	50	60	75	95	115	——	each five cents of weekly premium), it					
10	60	75	95	115	——	will continue at that amount during the life-						
11	75	95	115	——	time of the insured, subject to the terms and con-							
12	95	115	——	ditions of this Policy.								

11 ....

Age next Birthday.	Weekly Premium
.....Years	.. Cents

The conditions and other matter printed on the back of the policy are as shewn above under Life Policy (1) *Supra*, except (a) that the third condition has added to it this further stipulation :—" If the insured is under thirteen years of age, and is now or may hereafter become insured, while under said age, in this or any other Company or Society, and the total premiums on such insurance shall exceed 10 cents per week for ages of 5 years and under, or 20 cents per week for ages between 6 and 13 years this Policy will thereupon become null and void, and the premiums paid thereon forfeited to the Company " ; except also (b) that the 5th condition omits the preliminary words from " the contract " to " authority."

The Policy Form has the foot-note in red ink explained under Life Policy (1) *Supra*.

(3) Form 57 (Ed. 10-3-92 Whole Life " C ") used for insurance on lives of colored children 2 to 12 years old. The body of the contract is identical with that in Life Policy (2) *supra*, but the maximum amount receivable for 5 cents premium per week according to the Schedule is $77 instead of $115. The Schedule (which differs from that in Life Policy (2) *supra* in other particulars also) is as follows :

Schedule Above Referred To.

Number of Policy.

Amount of Insurance.

Name of the Insured.

.....

Age next Birthday. | Weekly Premium.

..... Years. | ..... Cents.

$.....

One-fourth only of the above sum payable if death occur after three calendar months and within six calendar months from date; one-half only of the above sum payable if death occur after six calendar months and within one year; and the full amount only if death occur after one year; except in case of consumption, when but one-half of the amount which would otherwise be due will be payable if death occur during the first year. No sum will be due or payable if death occur within three calendar months from date.

If the Life insured is rated under 13 years of age, and for each FIVE cents of weekly premium viz:

For 5 Cents per week the amounts below will be paid
For 10 Cents per week TWICE the amounts below will be paid.
Under age SIX no higher premium than FIVE cents will be taken.

Age next Birthday.	Amount payable provided death occur after three calendar months from date and after this Policy has been in force for the following periods, viz.:											
	Under 1 year.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years.	Ten years.	Elev'n years.
2	10	11	13	16	19	23	28	33	40	50	63	77
3	11	13	16	19	23	28	33	40	50	63	77	
4	13	16	19	23	28	33	40	50	63	77		
5	16	19	23	28	33	40	50	63	77			
6	19	23	28	33	40	50	63	77				
7	23	28	33	40	50	63	77					
8	28	33	40	50	63	77						
9	33	40	50	63	77							
10	40	50	63	77								
11	50	63	77									
12	63	77										

When the Amount of Insurance, according to the terms of this Table, reaches $77 (for each five cents of weekly premium), it will continue at that amount during the life-time of the insured, subject to the terms and conditions of this Policy.

This Policy Form is stamped with the letter "C" in red ink to indicate the form used in insuring the lives of colored persons.

The policy carries the foot note in red ink explained under Life Policy (1) *supra*.

The conditions and other matter printed on the back of the policy are as stated above under Life Policy (2) *supra*.

(4) Form 56-57 (Ed. 3 18-89)—is apparently an older form of policy corresponding to the present form described under Life Policy (2) *supra* and (like the latter) used to insure the lives of children 2 to 12 years old, as well as the lives of adults.

The conditions, eight in number, differ in some respects from those in (2) and are as follows :—

"First.—The person upon whose life this policy is issued shall not engage in the manufacture of inflammable or explosive substances, or in the military or naval service, (except in the militia when not in active service), or be connected in any capacity with the ale, wine or liquor business, unless so specified in the Application heretofore referred to, or unless permission, signed by the President or Secretary, be endorsed on this Policy.

"Second.—The liability of said company shall not cover death by the hands of justice, nor as a consequence of or while engaged in any illegal act. If said life dies by his or her own hand or act within three years from the date hereof—whether said life be sane or insane—this contract of insurance shall thereby and thereupon become void and of no effect. But, as an act of grace, the premiums received will be repaid to the person or persons designated in condition Fifth herein, but no greater amount will be paid.

"Third.—This Policy shall be void if any other Policy on said life shall have been previously issued by this company and shall be in force at the date hereof, unless the previous policy contains an endorsement, signed by the President or Secretary, that this policy may be in force at the same time. If said life be rated under thirteen years of age and is now or may hereafter become insured while under said age in this or any other company or society, and the total premiums on such insurance shall exceed 10 cents per week for ages 5 and under, or 20 cents per week for ages between 6 and 12 inclusive, this policy will thereupon become null and void.

"Fourth.—This Policy, and the Receipt Book containing the entries of Premiums paid on the same, shall be exhibited to the officers or authorized employees of the company at any time upon demand; and before any payment can be claimed under this Policy, said Policy and the Receipt Book must be surrendered to the company.

"Fifth.—The production by the company of this Policy, and of a receipt for the sum assured, signed by any person furnishing proof satisfactory to the company that he or she is an executor or administrator, husband or wife, or relative by blood or lawful beneficiary, of the insured, shall be conclusive evidence that such sum has been paid to and received by the person or persons lawfully entitled to the same, and that all claims and demands upon said company under this Policy have been fully satisfied.

"Sixth.—Agents are not authorized to make, alter, or discharge contracts, to waive forfeitures, or to receive premiums on Policies in arrears after the time allowed by the rules and regulations of this company.

"Seventh.—Should the death of the insured occur while any premium on this Policy is in arrears not exceeding four weeks, said company's liability will be the same as if all premiums had been paid in full to date.

"Eighth.—If any of the warranties above referred to, and upon which this Policy is granted, be not true, or if the conditions of said Policy be not in all respects observed, or if said policy shall in any way be assigned, sold or mortgaged, or otherwise parted with, or if any erasure or alteration shall be made in said policy, except by endorsement signed by the President or Secretary, or if any premium on this Policy shall be in arrears more than four weeks, this Policy shall thereupon become void, and whenever, for any cause, this Policy shall terminate, all premiums paid shall be forfeited to the company, except as

provided in condition Second above; and it is expressly stipulated and agreed that the foregoing provision which avoids the policy, in case the premium shall be in arrears more than four weeks, shall not be considered in any respect waived by any act of grace by the company in the acceptance of premiums in arrears more than four weeks upon this or any other Policy. No suit shall be brought nor action commenced against said company under this Policy, until ten days have expired after the filing of proofs of death upon all the forms prescribed by the company in its home office, nor after six months from the date of the death of the insured; it being understood and agreed that if any such suit or action be commenced after said six months, the lapse of time shall be taken to be conclusive evidence against any claim, the provisions of any and all statutes of limitation to the contrary being hereby expressly waived. Proofs of death must be furnished upon the forms prescribed by the company at the time of the maturity of this Policy, and must include the statements of all physicians in attendance upon the deceased, and the coroner's inquest, testimony and verdict if any inquest be held. No obligation is assumed by the company prior to the date hereof, nor unless, upon said date, the insured is alive and in sound health..

Some copies of this form bear a printed indorsement providing (in the same terms as the 8th condition in form Life Policy (1) *supra*, for the substitution of a paid-up Policy.

In some copies the schedule is as shewn in Life Policy (2) *supra*, in others (stamped with the letter "C"), as shewn in Life Policy (3) *supra*.

All c pies bear the footnote shewn in Life Policy (1) *supra*.

B.—ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

(1) Form 361 (Ed. 1-18-92).—The body of the contract is as follows:—"In consideration of the printed and written application for this Policy, and of the statements therein contained, all of which are hereby made warranties and are hereby made a part of this contract, and of the payment to the company on or before the date hereof of the premium mentioned in the schedule below, and of a like weekly premium to be paid on or before each Monday during the continuance of this Policy, doth hereby agree, subject to the conditions set forth on the reverse side hereof, each and all of which are hereby made a part of this contract and are accepted by the insured as part thereof as fully as if herein recited, to pay at the expiration of ..... years from the date hereof, to the insured name below, if then alive, the sum of .....

And doth further agree, if the said insured shall die prior to said date, to pay to one of the persons described in Condition Fifth, upon receipt of proofs of the death of the insured made in the manner to the extent and upon the blanks required by Condition Ninth, the amount of money stipulated in said Schedule under the words "Amount of Insurance payable if death occurs before the maturity of the Endowment."

The Schedule contains an important stipulation as to the death of the assured from consumption within one year.

The footnote is as described in A (1) *supra*.

On the back of the Policy are printed twelve conditions as follows:—

"CONDITIONS."

"Referred to on the other side of this Policy.

"Wherever in this Policy the words 'the insured' are used, reference is thereby made to the person upon whose life the Policy is issued.

"This Policy is issued and accepted upon the following conditions, all of which are made part of this contract.

"First.—The insured shall not engage in the manufacture of inflamnable or explosive substances, or in the military or naval service (except the militia whan not in active service), or be connected in any capacity with the ale, wine or liquor business, unless so specified in the application hereto refered to, or unless permission, signed by the President or Secretary, be endorsed on this Policy.

"Second.—The liability of said Company shall not cover death by the hands of justice, nor as a consequence of or while engaged in any illegal act. If the insured die by his or her own hand or act within three years from the date hereof—whether said life be sane or insane—this contract of insurance shall thereby and thereupon become void and of no effect. But, as an act of grace, the premiums received will be paid to one of the persons described in Condition Fifth herein; but no greater amount will be paid.

"Third.—This Policy shall be void if any other policy on the insured shall have been previously issued by this Company and shall be in force at the date hereof, unless the previous Policy contains an endorsement, signed by the President or Secretary, that this Policy may be in force at the same time.

"Fourth.—This Policy, and all the Receipt Books containg the entries of premiums paid on the same, shall be exhibited to the officers or authorized employes of the Company at any time upon demand; and before any payment can be claimed under this Policy, said Policy and all the Receipt Books must be surrendered to the Company.

"Fifth.—Upon the maturity of the endowment the policy and receipt books shall be surrendered to the Company by the insured, together with a receipt in full before the payment of the amount of the policy can be claimed. In case of the death of the insured before the maturity of the endowment, the production by the Company of this Policy, and of a receipt in full, signed by any person furnishing proof satisfactory to the Company that he or she is an executor or administrator, husband or wife, or relative by blood, or lawful beneficiary of the insured, shall be conclusive evidence that such sum has been paid to and received by the person or persons lawfully entitled to the same, and that all claims and demands upon said Company under this Policy have been fully satisfied.

"Sixth.—Agents (which term includes Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents) are not authorized and have no power to make, alter, or discharge contracts, or waive forfeitures, or to receive premiums on Policies in arrears more than four weeks, or to receipt for the same in the Receipt Book, and all such arrears given to an agent shall be at the sole risk of those who pay them and shall not be credited upon the policy whether entered in the receipt book or not.

"Seventh.—Should the death of the insured occur while any premium on this Policy is in arrears not exceeding four weeks said Company's liability will be the same as if all premiums had been paid in full to date.

"Eighth.—If any of the warranties herein referred to, and upon which this Policy is granted, be not true, or if the conditions of said Policy be not in all respects observed or if said Policy shall in any way be assigned, sold, mortgaged, or otherwise parted with, or if any erasure or alteration shall be made in said Policy, except by endorsement signed by the President or Secretary, or if any premium on this Policy shall be in arrears more than four weeks, this Policy shall thereupon become void; and whenever for any cause this Policy shall terminate, all premiums paid shall be forfeited to the Company, except as provided in conditions 'Second' and 'Twelfth' herein; and it is expressly stipulated and agreed that the foregoing provision which avoids the policy, in case any premium shall be in arrears more than four weeks, shall not be considered in any respect waived by any act of grace by the Company in the acceptance of premiums in arrears more than four weeks upon this or any other Policy.

"Ninth.—Proofs of death under this Policy shall be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Company, and the proofs shall contain answers to each and every question propounded in said blanks to the claimant, physician, friend and other person to whom such questions shall be propounded, and shall further contain the record and verdict of any Coroner's inquest, if one shall be held.

"Tenth.—No suit shall be brought nor action commenced against said Company under this Policy, as a death claim, until ten days shall have expired after the filing in the Home Office of proofs of death upon all the forms furnished by the Company, including the record and verdict of any Coroner's inquest if one be held, nor after six months from the date of death of the insured; it being understood and agreed that if any such suit or action be commenced after six months, the lapse of time shall be taken to be conclusive evidence against any claim, the provisions of any and all statutes of limitation to

the contrary being hereby expressly waived. Proofs of death furnished as aforesaid shall be evidence of the facts therein stated in behalf of, but not against the Company.

"Eleventh.—No obligation is assumed by the Company prior to the date hereof, nor unless, upon said date, the insured is alive and in sound health.

"Twelfth.—Upon surrender of this Policy and the Receipt Books thereto belonging, after said Policy shall have been in force five years and the full premiums for said period shall have been paid, and within eight weeks after any premium is due and unpaid, the Company will issue upon written application made by the insured upon the blanks furnished by the Company, a paid-up policy upon which no further premiums shall be required, for such portion of the amount of this Policy as the number of weekly premiums paid for even quarter's of years bears to the total number of weekly premiums required during the whole of the endowment period under this policy, which paid up policy shall mature at the date of the maturity of this policy.

"In case the insured shall be a minor at the date when application for a paid-up policy be made, the original policy must be surrendered and application for a paid-up policy made by the person named in the application for the original policy as the person to whom benefit is to be paid, or, if such person be not living, by his or her legal representative."

(2) Form 361, (Ed. 3-20-93). This form of contract resemble the preceding, but is more rigorous as stipulating that "if the insured die of *any pulmonary disease* within one year from the date hereof only one-half the amount which would otherwise be due will be payable." In the preceding form the corresponding stipulation was limited to *consumption.*

On the back of this form are printed eight conditions as follows:—

"CONDITIONS."

"Wherever in this Policy the words 'the insured' are used reference is thereby made to the person upon whose life the Policy is issued.

"This Policy is issued and accepted upon the following conditions, all of which are made a part of this contract.

"First.—Upon the maturity of the endowment the Policy and Receipt Books shall be surrendered to the Company by the insured, together with a receipt in full, before the payment of the amount of the policy can be claimed. In case of the death of the insured before the maturity of the endowment, the Company may pay this Policy to either an executor or administrator, husband or wife, or relative by blood, or lawful beneficiary, of the insured, and a receipt in full signed by either of them, shall be conclusive evidence that such sum has been paid to and received by the person or persons lawfully entitled to the same, and that all claims and demands upon said Company under this Policy have been fully satisfied.

"Second.—The liability of the Company shall cease if the insured shall hereafter engage in the military or naval service, (except the militia when not in active service), or be connected in any capacity with the ale, wine or liquor business, unless so specified in the application heretofore referred to, or unless permission, signed by the President or Secretary, be endorsed on this Policy. If the insured die by his or her own hand or act within three years from the date hereof—whether the insured be sane or insane—the Policy shall be void, but the Company will, in such case, return the premiums paid to one of the persons mentioned in Condition First.

"Third.—This Policy shall be void if any other Policy on the life of the insured shall have been previously issued by this Company, and shall be in force at the date hereof, unless the previous policy contains an endorsement signed by the President or

Secretary, consenting that this Policy may be in force at the same time. The Company shall not be presumed or held to know of the existence of any previous Policy, and in no case shall the issue of this Policy be deemed a wavier of this condition.

"Fourth.—If any of the statements or warranties herein referred to, and upon which this Policy is granted, be not true, or if the conditions of said policy, be not in all respects observed, or if said Policy shall in any way be assigned, sold, mortgaged, or otherwise parted with, or if any erasure or alteration shall be made in said Policy, except by endorsement signed by the President or Secretary, or if any premium on this Policy shall be in arrears more than four weeks, this Policy shall thereupon become void; and whenever, for any cause, this Policy shall terminate or become void, all premiums paid shall be forfeited to the Company; and it is expressly stipulated and agreed that the foregoing provision which avoids the Policy, in case any premium shall be in arrears more than four weeks, shall not be considered in any respect wavied by any act of grace by the Company in the acceptance of premiums in arrears more than four weeks upon this or any other Policy.

"Fifth.—The contract between the two parties hereto is completely set forth in this Policy and the application therefor taken together, and none of its terms can be varied or modified nor any forfeiture waived, except by an agreement in writing signed by one of the following officers, namely; the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Actuary, whose authority for this purpose will not be delegated; no other person has or will be give authority. Therefore, Agents (which term includes Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents) are not authorized and have no power to make, alter or discharge contracts, or waive forfeiture, or to receive premiums or policies in arrears more than four weeks, or to receipt for the same in the Receipt Book, and all such arrears given to an agent shall be at the sole risk of those who pay them and shall not be credited upon the Policy, whether entered in the Receipt Book or not.

"Sixth.—Proofs of death under this Policy shall be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Company and the proofs shall contain answers to each and every question propounded in said blanks to the claimant, physicians, and all other persons to whom such questions shall be propounded, and shall further contain the records, evidence and verdict of any Coroner's inquest, if one shall be held. All the contents of such proofs of death shall be evidence of the facts therein stated in behalf of, but not against, the Company.

"Seventh.—No suit shall be brought against this Company under this Policy, until ten days shall have expired after the filing in the Home Office of proofs of death upon all the forms furnished by the Company, including as part thereof the record, evidence and verdict of any Coroner's inquest, if one be held, nor after six months from the date of death of the insured. If any such suit be commenced after said six months the lapse of time shall be taken to be conclusive evidence against any claim, the provisions of any and all statutes of limitation to the contrary, notwithstanding.

"Eighth.—Upon surrender of this Policy and of the Receipt Books thereto belonging, after said Policy shall have been in force five years and the full premiums for said period shall have been paid, and within eight weeks after any premium is due and unpaid, the Company will issue upon written application made by the insured upon the blanks furnished by the Company, a paid-up Policy, upon which no further premiums shall be required, for such proportion of the amount of this Policy as the number of weekly premiums paid for even quarters of years bears to the total number of weekly premiums required during the whole of the endowment period under this Policy, which paid-up Policy shall mature at the date of the maturity of this Policy.

"In case the insured shall be a minor at the date when applicatfon for a paid-up Policy be made, the original Policy must be surrendered and application for a paid-up Policy made by the person named in the application for the original Policy as the person to whom benefit is to be paid, or, if such person be not living, by his or her legal representatives."

The foot note on the face of the policy is as described in Endowment Policy A (1) *supra*.

(3) Form 362 Ed. 1-18-92 Endowment "C." This form is used to insure the lives of colored persons. The body of the contract is as shown in (2) *supra.*, but the stipulation in the schedule as to death within 12 months is as follows:

"If death occur within three calendar months from the date hereof, no sum whatever will be due or payable. If death occur after three calendar months, and within six calendar months from the date hereof, only one-sixth of the amount mentioned in the policy above will be paid. If death occur after six calendar months and within one year of the date hereof, only one-third of the above sum will be paid. If death occur after one year from the date hereof, and at any time before the maturity of the Endowment, only two-thirds of the above sum will be paid. If death occur within the first year from consumption, then one-half of the amount which would otherwise be paid will be due and payable."

The foot note on the face of the policy is as described in Endowment Policy A (1) *supra.*

On the back of the policy are printed twelve conditions identical with those shewn under Endowment Policy B 1) *Supra.*

ACTIONS AGAINST THE COMPANY.

The condition (found in all the Industrial Policies of this Company, see *supra*) requiring actions for claims to be commenced within six months from the happening of the event insured against, is now as to Ontario overridden by the Provincial Statute of 1893, 56 Vict. c. 32, which enacts [section 10 (12)]:

"Notwithstanding any stipulation or agreement to the contrary, any action or proceeding against the insurer for the recovery of any claim under or by virtue of a contract of life insurance may be commenced at any time within the term of one year next after the happening of the event insured against: or within the further term of six months, by leave of a Judge of the High Court, upon its being shown to his satisfaction that there was a reasonable excuse for not commencing the action or proceeding, within the first-mentioned term.

Also, to remove doubts as to the application of Ontario law to the contracts of such insurance companies as are domiciled abroad, Section 10 (1) of the same Statute enacts the following proviso:—

"Provided that when the subject matter of the contract is property or an insurable interest within the judisdiction of Ontario or is a person domiciled or resident therein, any policy, certificate, interim receipt, or writing evidencing the contract shall if signed, countersigned, issued or delivered over in Ontario, be deemed to evidence a contract made therein, and the contract shall be construed according to the law thereof; and this proviso shall have effect notwithstanding any agreement, condition or stipulation to the contrary."

The Company has put in the following schedule as comprising "Claims disputed and contested during the two years ending May 12, 1893":—

SCHEDULE OF DISPUTED AND CONTESTED CLAIMS.

Claim received June 18, 1893. Policy No. 2378151.—Frederick Tomlison. Amount claimed, $165. Policy issued on 8th February, 1886. Claim was refused because at the time of death the policy was in arrears and lapsed for non-payment of the premiums.

Claim received Sept. 14, 1891. Policy No. 6256176.—John A Gerow. Amount claimed on the policy was $25. Policy was issued Dec. 1st, 1890, for $100. Claim was put in by the mother of deceased, Sarah E. Gerow, Brighton, Ont. Claim was rejected on merits, the proofs showing that the insured had been treated for bronchitis, which resulted in consumption, for some time prior to the issue of this policy and as far back as November, 1890, which facts were concealed in the application.

Claim received Oct. 26, 1891. Policy No. 6235341.—Wm. Edwards. Amount claimed, $10. Policy issued Nov. 24th, 1890, for $22, and subsequently corrected to the amount of $20, by endorsement. Claim was put in by Eliza Fisher, daughter, 95 McCaul St., Toronto. Claim rejected by reason of the breach of warranty in the application, wherein it was concealed that the insured had been treated for bronchitis in June, 1890, the disease of which the insured died.

Claim received Nov. 18, 1891. Policy No. 6470595.—Samuel Wainwright. Policy issued on March 9th, 1891, for $144. $36 was claimed by Lottie Wainwright, the daughter of the deceased, 73 Vanauley St. Claim was rejected by reason of breach of warranty in application in which the fact was concealed that the insured had been treated for cancer of the throat in January, 1891. The insured subsequently died of that complaint.

Claim received Jan. 23, 1892. Policy No. 5699729.—Jane J. McCallum. Claim $200.00. Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Patterson, Solicitors, for Jane J. McCallum. Judgment was given for $200 we being unable to secure evidence of Walton. (See pleadings attached).

Note by Inspector of Insurance. From the pleadings attached to the Schedule it appears that the action Jane McCallum V. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was brought in the County Court of York by writ issued 17th June, 1892. The claim was for $200 insurance under an industrial policy dated 2nd April, 1890, on the life of William John McCallum, son of the plaintiff, the said assured having died on the 18th January, 1892. The Company defended on the ground of misrepresentation and breach of warranties in that the application stated that the father of the applicant had died of small-pox, whereas he had in fact died of consumption; and other members of the family had died of consumption, contrary to the representation in the application; the application having also stated that the applicant was 18 years of age whereas he was only 16, and that the plaintiff herself was guilty of these misrepresentations and breaches ofwarranties for though the form of application required that the applicant being over 13 years of age should personally sign the certificate of examination on the back of the application; the questions in the application were answered by the plaintiff herself and that she signed the name of the applicant to the application and to the certificate to the back of the same. The Statement of Defence further alleged that the plaintiff had not furnished proper proofs of death of the deceased and had no insurable interest in his life; that the assured died of consumption; that, by misstating his age the applicant obtained insurance without a medical examination which would otherwise have been required.

Claim received Aug. 23, 1892. Policy No. 7026236.—Emma A. Gaynor; policy issued Nov. 9, 1891 for $196. The mother, Bridget Gaynor, 48 Wickson Ave., made a claim to the insurance of $98, the policy being in half benefit. The proofs of death show that the insured was treated for consumption, the disease of which she died, for some time prior to the issuing of the policy and the date of the application and that the father and sister also died of the same disease; all of which facts where concealed in the application; and for this breach of warranty the claim was rejected.

Claim received Aug. 26, 1892. Policy No. 6041745 / 7026281 —Jane Hilliard. First numbered policy was issued on Nov. 1, 1890, and the second on Nov. 9, 1891, for $132 and $42, respectively. Insurance was claimed by the daughter of the insured, Fannie Smith, 154 Parliament St., Toronto, she making claim under first policy for $132. and $21 under the second. Sworn proofs show that the insured was insane for a period of years prior to the issue of the policies, a fact which was concealed in the applications, and for this breach of warranty the claim was rejected.

Claim received Sept. 18, 1892. Policy No. 6689549 / 7095937 —Mary Forbes. Policies were issued, on the 8th of June, 1891, and 7th of December, 1891, respectively, for $84. and $40. The sister, Katie Coltart, claimed the insurance under both policies, claiming $84 under the first and $20. under the second, the latter being a half benefit. The proofs indicated that the insured had been sick with heart disease and had been treated for that disease since November 1891, and that she had suffered from la grippe in January 1890, but in view of the medical statements being somewhat indefinite the claim was compromised by payment of $40, under the first and the return of $2.15 premiums under the second.

Claim received Sept 22, 1892. Policy No. 7668468.—Annie E. Miller. Policy was issued June 13, 1892, for $112. The husband, Charles E. Miller, 26 Hamilton St., put in claim for $28, policy being in quarter benefit. Proofs of death showed that the insured was sick and treated at and about the time the policy was applied for heart disease and consumption, and for that reason the claim was rejected, claim being settled for return of premiums, $1.40.

Claim received Oct. 5, 1892. Policy No. 7134427.—Odile Jobins. Policy issued Dec. 21, 1891, for $150. Claim was presented by the husband, Felix Jobin, 1 Chatham Street, for $75, policy being in half benefit. Proofs of death indicated that the insured had been sick and treated for epileptic convulsions and rheumatism for a period of years prior to the issue of the policy and the date of the application, facts which were concealed in the application, and for this breach of warranty the claim was rejected. The claim upon a policy issued prior to this period was paid by us.

Claim received Nov. 14, 1892. Policy No. 5490506.—Thos. E. Cooley. Policy was issued February 5, 1890, for $75. A claim was presented by the widow, Rachel Cooley. Proofs of death showed that the insured was sick of the disease of which he died a long time prior to the issue of the policy and writing of the application, and for this reason the claim was rejected. The premiums amounting to $7.20 were returned. The claim upon a policy issued prior to this period was paid by us.

Claim received Dec. 9, 1892. Policy No. 5644970 } —Geo. Cartwright. Policies issued on March 24, 6280716 } 1890, and Nov. 23, 1890, for $132 and $50 respectively. The claim was put in the hands of attorney before proofs were submitted for action. It appeared further that both policies had become lapsed; then application for revival was written up, and the policies revived, but before they could be delivered, and even before the date of the revival, the insured was dead. The claimant was non-suited; Jones Brothers and MacKenzie, Solicitors for the claimant.

Note by the Inspector of Insurance. In Cartwright *v.* Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the policies were made upon the form A (4) *supra;* and in its defence the company pleaded the 7th, 8th and 4th conditions of the policy, also the schedule thereto; also alleged misrepresentation and breach of warranty.

Claim received Dec. 30, 1892. Policy No. 6638002.—On the life of Francis E. Dolan; amount of policy $500; claimant, Agnes Lamb, creditor. This claim was originally presented by the above-named claimant but no satisfactory proofs of death was submitted, neither was any insurable interest shown on the part of the claimant except the bare statement as to the insured having been indebted to the claimant for groceries, etc. The beneficiary named in the application is "Father, sisters and brothers." Moreover the claim was doubtful on the merits, because the insured had been sick for some time and probably prior to the issuing of the policy, of consumption. The claim was rejected as to the claimant, Agnes Lamb, and through our attorneys was subsequently adjusted by payment of $425, with consent to abide the event of the contest as to ownership.

Claim received Jan. 27, 1893. Policy No. 7765060.—Wm. Hawkins, policy issued July 11, 1892, for $45. Claim was put in by the wife, Mary Hawkins. Proofs clearly indicated that the insured was a bad risk before the application for the insurance was written, which fact was concealed in the application, and for this reason the claim was rejected. Premiums amounting to $1.30 were returned. The claim upon a policy issued prior to this period was paid by us.

Claim received Feb. 6, 1893. Policy No. 786165.—John Woodall. Policy was issued on August 15, 1892, under 20 year endowment, for $78. Claim was put in by the mother, Mrs. Victoria A. Woodall. The proofs of death show that the insured was sick at the time the policy was issued and applied for. The claim was accordingly rejected.

Claim received Feb 20, 1893. Policy No. 7572990.—Myles O'Grady. Policy was issued on May 9, 1892, for $200. Claim was put in by the mother, Mrs. Harriet O'Grady, for $50, policy being in quarter benefit. The proofs show that the insured was sick and an impaired risk at the time the application was written and policy taken out, and for this reason the claim was rejected. The premiums were returned to the extent of $4.10.

Claim received Mar. 6, 1893. Policy No. 7820161.—Matilda Gourdier. Policy issued August 1, 1892, for $183. Claim was put in by the sister, Ellen, for $91.50, the amount actually due being $45.75. Proofs of death indicated that the insured was sick with the disease of influenza and bronchitis (which led to phthisis, of which she died) for a long time prior to the date of application, and on account of the breach of warranty the claim was rejected. Judgment in favor of the company given by Judge Morson of York.

Claim received Mar. 13, 1893. Policy No. 7466123.—Margaret O'Reilly. Policy issued April 11th, 1892, for $135. Claim was put in by the daughter, Margaret O'Reilly, for $67.50, the policy being in half benefit. Proofs of death show that the insured was in ill health and medically treated for some time prior to the issue of the policy and date of the application, and for that reason the claim was rejected. Since settled by return of premiums $12, J. A. Macdonald being claimant's solicitor.

Claim received April 1, 1893 Policy No. 6869292 / 7134450 —Ella M. Annger. Policies were issued August 31, 1891, and December 21, 1891. The mother, Margaret Annger, claimed $20 on each policy. The proofs of death showed that the insured had been sick and treated for spinal disease, of which she subsequently died, for a period of years prior to the date of the application, and for this reason the claim was rejected. Premiums amounting to $7.50 were returned.

Claim received April 11, 1893 Policy No. 668953.—Robert Robinson. Claim, $95. Best & Smyth, solicitors for claimant. Policy was allowed to lapse and subsequently revived on 28th May, 1892. In the meantime there had been a change in the deceased's health, as appears from proof of death and statements of attending physicians, and suit still pending.

Claim received April 29, 1893. Policy No. 4314189 / 4617176 —Annie Dufour. Policies were issued Sept. 24, 1888, and January 28, 1889, for $100 each. Claim was put in by the mother, Caroline Dufour. Proofs of death show that three of deceased's brothers died of consumption, which fact was denied in application. We therefore offered to return the premiums paid in, amounting to $20.50. Offer not accepted. Eventually rather than have litigation we paid $100 in settlement.

Industrial Insurance on the Lives of Children.—A considerable part of the business designated "industrial" consists of insurance upon the lives of children. Such insurance is now governed by section 35 of the Insurance Corporations' Act, 1892. The maximum amount insurable on a child under ten years of age is regulated by section 35 (3) which enacts as follows:

"(3) No corporation shall insure, or pay on the death of a child under ten years of age, any sum of money which, added to any sum payable on the death of such child by any other insuring corporation, exceeds the following amounts respectively, that is to say:

If any child dies under the age of	2	years	.....	$25 00
" "	3	"	.....	30 00
" "	4	"	.....	35 00
" "	5	"	.....	40 00
" "	6	"	.....	83 00
" "	7	"	.....	92 00
" "	8	"	.....	110 00
" "	9	"	.....	129 00
" "	10	"	.....	147 00"

The schedules of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company above set out are therefore, in respect of children under ten years of age, subject to correction as to the maximum amount payable. The Insurance Corporations' Act, 1892, section 35 (5) required that every corporation undertaking or effecting insurances on the lives of children under ten years of age should print sub-sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of section 35 in conspicuous type upon every circular soliciting, and upon every application for, and every instrument of contract of such insurance; but the subsequent Act, 56 Vict., c. 32, amended this requirement by adding the following proviso: "Provided that instead of printing the matter required by this sub-section, the Company may, with the consent in writing of the Inspector of Insurance, print or stamp the following words in lieu thereof: 'Any insurance undertaken or offered to be undertaken in the Province of Ontario, in respect of the lives of children under ten years of age, is subject to the restrictions enacted by sub-sections 1 to 5 (inclusive) of section 35 of *The Insurance Corporations' Act, 1892.*'"

The London Life and Metropolitan Insurance Companies, having obtained the necessary authority for so doing, now stamp their policies with the notice permitted by the Act of 1893.

J. HOWARD HUNTER,
Inspector of Insurance.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 11th day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing in monthly form, the expenditure in the Public Institutions of the Province from the year 1883 to the year 1891, both inclusive.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Department,
Toronto, February 22nd, 1894.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE by the Treasurer of Ontario on account of Maintenance of Public Institutions for the years 1883 to 1891, inclusive.

Year.	Amount.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
1883	599,302 18	
1884	600,216 15	
1885	613,570 89	
1886	609,228 66	
1887	650,744 62	
1888	721,602 69	
1889	728,909 61	
1890	769,905 68	
1891	820,516 68	
		6,113,997 16

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—1883.

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto Asylum..	5,336 42	4,356 35	10,694 02	5,808 90	10,167 92	15,233 67	3,696 31	5,592 66	11,554 10	3,266 09	5,301 38	10,567 35	91,575 17
London do ..	13,190 36	8,972 88	11,338 30	14,617 41	7,763 95	13,652 00	11,134 40	10,492 78	14,936 08	6,600 33	6,774 48	9,238 24	128,711 21
Kingston do ..	2,829 02	3,440 68	6,656 86	3,409 42	3,150 73	9,138 22	5,129 49	5,792 25	4,983 02	2,850 25	5,190 11	6,285 80	58,855 85
Hamilton do ..	6,609 89	7,344 51	5,381 25	4,167 02	6,275 36	4,604 92	5,878 48	9,842 07	5,563 69	5,117 77	6,567 92	5,147 60	72,500 48
Orillia do ..	4,079 38	3,389 88	1,924 18	2,443 90	2,001 87	2,178 89	2,549 78	1,569 85	2,065 20	2,152 72	2,761 80	1,195 93	28,313 38
Deaf and Dumb Institute	4,850 84	3,889 14	2,869 94	3,935 71	3,870 79	1,111 57	2,095 08	3,654 36	4,408 50	3,324 61	3,448 11	2,061 13	39,519 78
Blind Institute	3,839 65	2,989 79	2,620 15	2,332 52	2,592 67	2,812 32	5,596 58	1,626 77	2,557 15	2,429 90	2,486 35	1,638 59	33,522 44
Central Prison	6,981 70	3,074 26	5,969 14	3,976 05	3,692 51	4,979 66	5,175 99	3,031 58	4,808 76	3,267 32	2,056 66	6,157 59	53,171 22
C. P. Industries ...	940 65	1,388 17	1,935 29	2,170 00	1,194 49	1,621 43	726 30	2,019 94	1,053 47	1,645 18	2,415 79	2,764 29	19,875 00
Boys' Reformatory.	5,716 63	4,496 90	4,736 51	2,448 15	3,397 43	3,351 91	2,695 64	3,397 44	2,667 55	2,975 57	2,139 58	1,997 86	40,021 17
Mercer do .	4,275 54	2,167 92	2,309 76	1,761 00	3,147 72	2,589 21	5,929 28	1,448 66	2,377 18	1,769 78	3,303 00	2,157 43	33,236 48
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	599,302 18

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—1884.

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
Toronto Asylum..	8,625 65	8,762 27	10,729 90	4,533 37	7,475 47	10,123 23	6,742 14	7,574 86	12,431 92	6,000 16	6,095 45	7,471 98	96,566 40
London do ..	12,436 14	8,606 76	13,424 26	11,381 09	9,799 28	13,288 49	11,764 03	11,292 25	12,885 31	4,941 44	8,834 06	6,092 57	124,745 68
Kingston do ..	4,648 63	3,499 26	5,577 06	2,988 81	4,427 34	5,275 72	11,154 56	3,480 72	6,350 58	5,116 45	4,829 78	4,390 52	61,739 43
Hamilton do ..	7,838 28	4,884 51	7,184 08	6,078 07	5,132 57	6,840 87	8,792 05	6,080 94	5,860 11	3,989 06	6,572 50	4,790 16	74,043 23
Orillia do ..	3,542 07	3,936 51	2,197 14	2,380 22	2,017 65	2,285 46	2,140 52	2,476 74	2,004 23	1,962 74	2,709 12	1,209 10	28,861 50
Deaf and Dumb Institute	4,946 74	3,696 65	4,037 71	3,210 10	3,188 69	4,009 24	4,492 88	1,954 17	2,615 65	3,187 48	2,990 61	2,110 30	40,440 22
Blind Institute	3,774 04	2,707 09	2,480 58	2,563 49	2,654 51	3,623 44	4,552 81	1,642 18	2,744 26	2,165 86	2,704 74	1,658 04	33,271 04
Central Prison.....	6,736 55	5,651 57	5,044 07	5,516 45	2,183 36	5,588 24	6,230 02	2,385 73	4,441 01	3,683 45	4,575 41	4,570 22	56,606 08
C. P. Industries...	724 18	494 21	1,014 56	1,008 45	1,240 75	2,084 24	1,298 00	1,852 47	2,787 70	1,184 39	1,655 16	409 15	15,753 26
Boys' Reformatory.	6,541 36	5,934 16	4,682 66	2,945 30	2,470 17	3,335 22	2,448 70	2,638 85	2,420 45	3,088 50	1,636 03	1,727 88	39,869 28
Mercer do ..	2,589 60	2,022 09	2,338 96	1,573 32	2,047 92	4,578 44	2,044 80	2,004 91	3,119 82	1,551 03	2,508 56	1,940 58	28,320 03
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,216 15

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—1885.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto Asylum...	7,108 53	8,256 87	8,654 54	4,801 52	6,646 09	13,264 35	8,315 56	5,806 74	8,920 74	4,507 60	6,331 63	8,938 51	91,552 68
London do ..	9,432 60	7,961 74	13,654 42	7,232 41	6,854 24	9,847 95	9,414 68	9,847 66	13,709 18	6,929 77	10,729 45	12,050 56	117,664 66
Kingston do ..	4,483 58	4,364 49	5,905 47	2,826 88	5,868 19	4,920 97	9,189 60	8,132 58	5,297 32	6,367 66	5,527 35	8,157 32	71,041 41
Hamilton do ..	6,843 10	8,301 59	5,893 72	6,436 43	4,041 70	5,872 67	4,867 60	9,540 81	5,665 92	4,196 94	8,947 87	8,041 46	78,649 81
Orillia do ..	3,309 64	3,857 60	1,940 22	1,984 69	1,671 07	1,939 22	2,560 13	2,101 41	1,640 91	2,251 35	2,375 20	2,642 37	28,273 81
Deaf and Dumb Institute	4,757 04	2,958 38	3,810 76	3,748 58	2,861 13	3,808 38	3,560 08	1,903 02	3,056 19	3,431 91	3,088 80	3,965 73	40,950 00
Blind Institute	3,694 84	2,692 76	2,490 23	2,603 80	2,518 73	2,887 1	4,977 90	2,011 86	2,979 05	2,384 63	2,327 80	2,921 57	34,490 88
Central Prison	5,141 34	4,359 82	8,584 03	4,172 79	3,318 45	5,171 83	4,356 83	2,411 41	8,417 32	3,291 74	2,283 52	6,976 86	58,485 94
C. P. Industries ...	3,518 73	907 78	868 94	1,866 69	2,238 62	2,181 55	3,184 57	1,081 30	1,032 10	1,975 41	597 95	1,984 34	21,437 98
Boys' Reformatory.	6,938 13	3,421 77	4,372 46	4,760 38	4,404 52	2,488 11	2,346 18	2,943 98	1,963 42	3,074 09	2,467 68	1,683 61	40,864 33
Mercer do	2,915 98	2,088 29	2,218 64	2,063 92	2,038 71	2,389 38	4,095 66	1,786 16	2,632 51	1,659 05	3,208 24	3,062 85	30,159 39
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	613,570 89

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto Asylum ..	5,103 60	8,371 53	10,049 40	4,726 53	6,833 46	9,035 17	7,936 44	7,101 33	8,603 85	5,191 45	6,345 58	11,564 51	90,862 85
London do ..	7,398 53	9,533 46	11,556 22	7,534 42	8,950 73	11,635 15	10,083 56	6,501 32	9,976 65	7,071 29	9,669 06	12,500 30	112,410 69
Kingston do ..	4,155 61	6,430 01	5,458 82	5,434 09	5,594 79	8,018 56	10,740 79	5,068 91	6,430 12	7,879 59	5,565 75	8,282 00	79,059 04
Hamilton do ..	4,205 88	8,464 99	6,048 91	5,580 39	5,107 45	7,703 14	6,484 57	8,773 97	5,099 45	6,446 86	4,455 13	8,145 67	76,516 31
Orillia do ..	2,182 79	3,562 41	2,604 27	2,247 58	1,996 60	2,097 26	1,826 22	2,488 30	2,103 60	2,047 31	2,196 38	2,717 80	28,070 52
Deaf and Dumb Institute	3,843 41	2,747 53	3,630 77	4,169 10	2,866 59	3,821 36	1,839 91	3,841 44	3,801 27	3,165 92	2,685 89	3,524 49	39,937 68
Blind Institution ..	2,424 46	2,500 59	2,659 65	2,876 67	2,313 67	2,504 49	3,458 54	3,368 35	2,834 31	2,456 21	2,537 64	3,570 54	33,505 12
Central Prison	4,833 02	4,942 07	6,510 62	3,954 41	4,572 52	4,891 19	3,699 82	3,381 65	9,050 24	3,600 39	3,914 08	5,213 50	58,563 51
C. P. Industries ...	1,310 61	2,275 13	1,463 83	837 50	1,673 58	1,949 46	993 08	773 83	1,501 13	2,992 04	2,096 92	2,680 65	20,547 76
Boys' Reformatory.	6,499 13	4,230 37	4,373 41	2,852 71	3,224 16	2,826 42	2,619 93	2,139 35	3,273 18	2,576 72	3,774 25	3,062 55	41,452 18
Mercer do	1,445 24	2,358 86	2,171 25	2,207 62	2,106 66	2,688 81	1,515 38	3,612 76	2,402 55	1,780 01	2,384 21	3,629 65	28,303 00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609,228 66

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—1887.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto Asylum ..	5,089 64	7,779 49	9,567 54	6,334 24	8,583 31	7,044 44	5,433 65	13,550 05	7,957 54	5,367 79	9,682 23	10,015 26	96,405 18
London do ..	7,070 21	12,501 54	10,988 74	10,890 86	9,827 27	11,243 31	6,958 05	13,413 03	16,709 17	8,022 85	7,515 26	11,320 86	120,461 15
Kingston do ..	3,443 34	4,998 51	6,769 97	5,731 41	4,809 86	7,070 65	11,525 93	6,673 99	6,741 55	5,452 73	7,793 78	10,341 85	81,353 57
Hamilton do ..	8,236 40	7,116 33	6,323 05	7,317 13	6,773 30	7,515 33	6,904 77	15,763 06	7,023 63	6,958 14	5,289 12	7,708 29	92,928 55
Orillia do ..	1,740 66	2,017 59	2,591 56	2,579 53	2,230 05	2,108 14	2,013 97	1,975 39	2,320 33	2,169 02	2,623 62	2,842 61	27,212 47
Deaf and Dumb Institute	3,643 65	3,287 88	3,385 48	3,487 98	3,216 45	3,648 65	1,425 52	5,670 04	2,553 06	3,445 97	3,402 14	2,877 71	40,044 53
Blind Institute	2,792 01	2,482 21	3,242 22	2,406 32	2,636 88	2,576 12	3,879 48	1,870 40	2,437 88	2,665 85	2,686 66	3,641 30	33,317 36
Central Prison	3,976 55	4,014 27	5,599 19	3,372 58	3,941 04	5,032 37	2,938 15	5,570 30	8,412 43	3,643 41	4,400 40	11,421 18	62,321 87
C. P. Industries ...	978 91	2,548 20	1,688 40	1,182 62	2,290 23	2,048 10	1,574 09	4,432 19	2,786 18	1,990 52	2,772 36	3,063 09	27,354 89
Boys' Reformatory.	2,004 34	5,267 30	4,303 37	3,215 18	2,943 91	3,378 91	3,228 49	2,185 56	2,695 82	3,383 22	3,372 27	3,550 52	39,528 89
Mercer " ..	1,632 26	2,482 32	2,147 22	2,165 51	2,430 74	2,005 69	1,949 52	6,348 16	2,363 87	2,135 53	1,807 78	2,347 56	29,816 16
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650,744 62

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—1888.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto Asylum...	6,262 47	6,685 93	8,066 99	8,412 87	6,359 76	9,907 28	6,038 82	12,379 22	8,057 15	9,680 33	9,322 92	12,439 69	103,613 43
London do ..	10,341 30	9,347 15	10,314 84	7,839 30	11,169 01	11,714 23	7,099 32	15,257 37	12,751 07	8,985 88	7,694 37	13,857 89	126,371 73
Kingston do ..	4,185 22	7,472 10	7,927 93	6,864 22	4,485 26	6,968 17	11,478 49	10,358 15	6,959 65	5,782 01	6,652 78	8,064 60	87,198 58
Hamilton do ..	9,043 62	7,892 85	8,454 30	9,739 01	8,902 07	8,788 83	7,033 35	19,781 67	8,892 29	8,175 78	7,288 58	9,282 72	113,275 07
Orillia do ..	3,672 38	4,719 69	3,396 91	4,553 10	4,929 88	2,959 32	2,949 76	2,952 90	2,971 58	6,595 90	4,527 59	3,452 59	47,681 60
Deaf and Dumb Institute	4,420 28	4,248 34	3,014 96	3,445 28	3,576 78	3,967 57	3,347 31	3,429 05	2,762 24	3,324 34	3,260 41	3,234 83	42,061 39
Blind Institute	2,636 93	2,930 67	2,393 44	3,119 78	3,089 52	2,711 61	2,233 25	5,161 66	3,439 58	2,687 96	2,188 08	2,639 59	35,232 07
Central Prison	3,172 15	4,831 06	4,825 31	5,445 86	4,991 32	4,580 07	3,825 59	3,390 56	10,364 51	3,332 76	7,178 44	3,791 11	59,728 74
C. P. Industries ...	607 39	6,722 24	2,150 04	1,380 62	2,160 79	4,267 97	2,585 82	2,768 13	2,890 55	2,378 22	3,230 25	1,163 60	32,305 62
Boys' Reformatory.	3,554 73	3,870 57	5,372 69	5,365 20	4,866 31	2,681 97	2,530 49	3,481 73	3,301 29	3,474 48	2,462 90	2,399 73	43,362 09
Mercer " ..	3,273 71	2,711 63	1,934 90	2,271 15	2,673 06	2,978 07	1,723 93	2,219 80	3,014 66	2,212 88	3,087 88	2,670 70	30,772 37
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721,602 69

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—1889.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto Asylum ..	7,143 84	6,756 36	7,603 20	6,806 90	8,216 35	9,780 63	4,616 23	15,229 23	9,902 50	7,608 01	6,148 43	12,237 31	102,048 99
London do ..	6,595 16	11,240 09	11,155 65	11,372 82	7,472 87	10,781 23	10,215 52	13,160 72	15,866 46	10,648 07	8,712 35	9,720 10	126,941 04
Kingston do .	8,562 06	5,866 75	7,821 03	4,400 97	6,185 71	7,621 55	10,993 99	11,460 11	7,141 06	6,388 15	5,370 26	5,537 92	87,349 56
Hamilton do ..	8,631 21	10,991 15	9,644 09	9,698 78	7,208 46	8,837 72	9,880 31	5,561 94	24,082 66	10,374 38	6,237 21	2,734 50	118,882 41
Orillia do ..	3,318 13	4,534 15	4,177 28	3,228 89	2,771 49	3,355 91	3,082 46	3,083 37	2,727 37	8,296 63	3,256 73	2,998 23	44,830 64
Deaf and Dumb Institute	4,237 30	3,357 67	2,691 88	3,468 84	2,769 63	3,883 21	4,695 37	2,491 63	3,670 58	2,978 38	3,481 51	2,992 50	40,718 50
Blind Institute....	3,691 66	2,989 73	2,701 64	3,044 70	3,010 78	2,770 21	4,462 68	2,082 58	2,406 98	2,641 77	2,791 81	2,271 45	34,865 99
Central Prison	5,949 08	5,910 70	6,355 85	4,602 15	3,705 11	5,576 50	3,998 40	4,261 62	10,780 26	3,151 93	5,270 01	4,304 31	63,865 92
C. P. Industries ...	2,965 67	5,265 28	4,457 72	1,261 31	1,729 55	3,686 13	1,691 04	1,793 78	1,334 79	2,724 93	3,067 42	4,805 42	34,783 04
Boys' Reformatory.	6,313 77	5,429 11	4,442 46	3,459 24	2,777 10	2,605 76	3,353 82	2,779 29	2,632 60	2,568 10	2,814 44	2,732 51	41,908 20
Mercer.....	3,006 75	5,382 32	2,354 90	2,140 07	2,518 80	2,357 93	1,788 77	4,998 95	2,839 92	2,002 07	1,296 04	2,028 70	32,715 32
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	728,909 61

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—1890.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto Asylum ..	7,115 19	6,001 93	10,354 66	9,890 33	4,819 43	12,990 02	6,485 63	5,329 04	8,495 30	13,970 77	7,110 76	8,452 20	101,188 12
Mimico do ..	376 54	1,726 24	533 45	1,033 35	859 70	1,169 39	959 91	750 82	1,214 06	1,015 79	2,662 72	6,846 19	19,148 16
London do ..	7,334 59	9,339 16	10,245 17	9,417 49	9,268 49	10,336 00	6,614 61	9,093 30	14,806 97	15,574 20	9,194 39	14,526 82	125,751 19
Kingston do ..	7,096 14	7,293 06	8,111 33	5,311 15	6,722 47	7,608 65	4,402 69	7,968 01	20,577 79	4,155 97	6,598 98	5,595 93	91,442 17
Hamilton do ..	9,054 06	9,388 05	9,383 19	8,332 26	7,553 07	9,364 07	6,488 37	8,647 94	14,324 04	6,112 94	9,403 74	11,372 65	109,424 38
Orillia do ..	2,595 94	3,742 24	4,512 78	2,885 21	3,096 96	3,034 31	2,792 29	3,122 38	3,131 80	2,717 26	3,784 95	8,798 52	44,214 64
Deaf and Dumb Institute	3,449 56	4,076 48	3,290 26	3,732 25	2,948 57	3,967 27	1,304 68	1,986 75	6,545 28	3,916 33	3,975 76	3,220 13	42,413 32
Blind Institute....	3,352 53	2,967 37	2,525 82	3,194 74	3,456 33	2,146 69	2,140 46	1,995 79	4,928 09	2,888 61	2,822 34	3,002 21	35,720 98
Central Prison	7,107 17	4,925 89	6,106 38	10,609 12	4,122 42	6,231 53	5,650 43	3,221 63	8,110 79	5,638 66	4,616 82	6,235 25	72,576 09
C. P. Industries...	4,789 92	5,683 00	2,493 52	7,787 52	4,353 95	8,697 28	2,836 62	2,977 14	4,099 37	3,056 08	4,695 36	3,946 21	55,415 97
Boys' Reformatory.	4,836 87	3,933 30	3,990 25	2,589 59	3,744 80	2,674 38	2,322 30	3,075 17	3,153 07	3,795 33	3,164 99	4,144 53	41,424 58
Mercer do	2,579 27	2,132 89	2,140 84	2,410 53	2,353 81	2,153 18	2,154 71	2,963 31	5,453 26	2,115 27	1,834 21	2,894 78	31,186 08
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	769,905 68

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—1891.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto Asylum ..	7,602 09	6,473 54	8,505 58	7,385 16	5,090 44	11,357 60	6,442 18	6,950 39	16,167 15	6,834 03	6,578 32	10,072 55	99,459 03
Mimico do ..	1,572 65	6,355 60	4,675 47	2,876 63	4,931 45	4,588 43	2,602 88	3,544 12	4,887 29	2,690 52	4,759 14	10,722 91	54,207 09
London do ..	10,106 56	10,051 74	9,912 71	10,443 97	9,337 64	12,042 96	9,635 64	19,375 93	11,019 88	7,877 95	8,958 96	12,293 04	131,056 98
Kingston do ..	7,786 74	7,553 30	7,521 68	6,408 05	5,233 46	8,050 32	13,699 93	5,963 92	5,800 65	5,342 31	3,437 58	7,340 39	84,138 33
Hamilton do ..	15,485 46	12,020 42	8,227 72	9,786 71	8,954 84	10,357 64	5,833 17	8,566 79	9,049 55	4,814 99	9,884 73	19,869 60	122,851 62
Orillia do ..	2,750 34	4,954 70	7,085 05	3,189 67	3,393 33	3,718 07	4,648 92	3,742 40	3,487 82	2,978 07	11,078 16	5,890 63	56,917 16
Deaf and Dumb Institute	4,498 44	3,346 93	2,786 00	3,717 91	3,734 82	3,886 94	5,117 53	2,370 00	3,356 84	3,599 52	2,959 06	4,586 22	43,960 21
Blind Institute....	2,796 78	2,597 22	2,682 00	2,842 07	3,320 26	2,750 94	5,282 25	2,095 44	3,071 96	2,626 08	2,845 24	3,081 69	35,991 93
Central Prison.....	6,086 53	5,753 24	5,816 77	5,847 76	7,902 85	5,548 51	4,029 55	3,498 78	5,082 09	5,263 89	4,461 21	6,654 71	65,945 89
C. P. Industries ...	4,813 84	5,826 36	7,130 93	6,659 03	4,074 74	4,389 54	4,988 00	7,197 93	4,055 92	4,564 56	4,542 44	1,331 57	59,574 80
Boys' Reformatory.	2,847 79	4,210 64	3,038 96	2,733 61	4,246 80	2,830 74	3,188 66	2,241 18	2,112 97	2,295 87	4,005 43	3,416 93	37,169 58
Mercer do	1,977 74	2,287 80	2,055 75	2,044 64	1,940 71	2,410 78	1,925 78	4,509 03	2,463 08	2,172 25	2,396 60	3,059 84	29,244 00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820,516 68

(No. 63).

Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and any other person or persons respecting prosecution under the Game Laws in the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and for copies of returns of all convictions for offences under the Game Laws in the said Counties since the 1st July, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

(No. 64).

Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing the amount due in the year 1889, by Alexander McLaren, for dues on timber cut on the berth in the Township of Wilberforce, of which he was licensee and of the amount accepted in payment of his indebtedness and of copies of all correspondence with reference to such indebtedness, and the settlement of it and of all reports by an officer of the Department in reference thereto, and as to the quantity of timber cut by the licensee and as to the value of the license. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES

FOR 1893

WITH STATEMENT OF THE RETURNS OF THE FEES AND EMOLUMENTS OF THE REGISTRARS OF ONTARIO FOR THE SAME YEAR.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1894.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

Toronto, February 14th, 1894.

The Honorable J. M. Gibson,
Provincial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honor to present my report on the Inspection of Registry Offices throughout the Province, for the year ending the 31st December, 1893.

Before dealing with the condition and other details of the offices, it may be well to note that the Act was amended and consolidated during the session of 1893. The amendments were very important and have already been found to be of great value. The provisions to prevent alteration in the instruments after registration, and the penalty imposed for the unauthorized alteration of entries in the books or records have put an end to the habit of many persons, which formerly existed, in regard to the changing of documents to make them duplicates, and otherwise altering them after registration.

The amendments relating to fees do away with a great deal of confusion and doubt relating to charges under the tariff. But perhaps the most important amendment is that by which power is given to the County Judge to order new plans to be filed where land has been cut up into small parcels and conveyed, without the lots being numbered or designated in any way. In most of the offices, I found the condition of the titles in many localities to be so complicated and obscure as to be wholly unintelligible. Even professional men, skilled in searching titles, would not undertake to give certificates of title to many valuable properties without restrictions and saving clauses. Indeed, the statement of the Registrar or his Deputy had to be generally accepted, as he, from his local knowledge and long intimacy with the books and records, was the only person who could possibly understand the way in which the land had been dealt with. The cause of this evil is that owners of property are allowed to sub-divide their lands without filing a plan. The descriptions are frequently not exact, and as the parcels into which the land is divided are described by metes and bounds, which are sometimes very imperfect, it is no wonder

that these titles become obscure. Since my appointment, I have examined a great many parcels of land in the various offices which have been dealt with in this way, and in many cases, I have given the Registrar instructions to prepare proper abstracts, separating the different portions as far as practicable. The result is that these titles, where this has been effected, are capable of being investigated by anyone accustomed to this kind of work, and in every case, I have received the strongest requests to put all other similar titles in the county in the same condition. Amongst others where this has been done, I may mention the Counties of Elgin, Dufferin, Prince Edward, Norfolk, East Northumberland, and in fact, the work has been carried on, to some extent, in nearly all the offices.

The amending and consolidating of the Act was a work of considerable importance and required a great deal of care and attention. The law is now in a compact form, easy of reference, and rendered as plain and intelligible as can be reasonably done.

Owing to the amendment of 53 Vic., Cap. 30, Sec. 2, now Sec. 112, of the Act of 1893, whereby power is given to the Inspector to determine disputes as to fees, a large number of references have been made to me by Registrars, Solicitors, and others during the past year. I have adopted the system of having written arguments submitted where the parties reside outside the City, but where they live in Toronto, I endeavor to hear them personally or by counsel. In addition to these questions under the tariff, I have many points submitted for decision regarding the formalities of registration, the entry of documents and descriptions in deeds, the opening up of new subdivisions, the duties and liabilities of Registrars, their relation to the municipalities, and other matters constantly arising under the Act. As my power is limited to deciding questions of disputed fees, I cannot give any binding decision in other matters, but I always give to the parties interested, my opinion of the legal rights or liabilities involved, which generally has proved satisfactory. During the past year, I have given considerably over one hundred legal opinions, some of which were appealed against, but unsuccessfully.

In my inspection of the offices, I examine the books and records carefully to see that there is a proper system adopted and that the work is not allowed to fall into arrear. Generally I take at random from fifty to one hundred instruments in every office, and trace each one through the various books to satisfy myself that the proper fees have been charged, the entries made correctly in the abstract indexes, and the copying and comparing done. In addition to this, I examine into the various other matters set forth in Sec. 128 of the Registry Act.

My correspondence has been very large in addition to numberless personal interviews I have had in my office. I spend nearly three months a year inspecting and travelling over the Province, and I am safe in saying that I spend a part of every forenoon in my office dealing with registry matters On an average, I spend two evenings a week in my library at home looking into questions submitted for my opinion and advice in registry matters, involving, very often, difficult questions of law and requiring the exercise of care and judgment as well. I am at present considering the scheme by which a num-

ber of Toronto titles can be laid before the County Judge under the Act of last session, Chap. 21, Sec. 103, Sub sec. 5, in order to save an enormous amount of time and expense to parties searching titles in the City. Mr. Laybourn, the Abstract Clerk, and I have had a number of interviews upon the subject, and we propose to go into these matters before Judge Macdougall, which, I am sure, will take up several weeks of our time.

On the whole, I find during the past year that the offices are carefully conducted and a due regard is had to the wants of the public. The Registrars, in all the offices except in two or three, give their personal attention to the work, many of them working long hours and in excess of the Statutory period from ten to four, and attending to all the details, assisting in the copying, and in a number of cases, doing all the copying and other work without assistance, except when a rush occurs, and generally superintending and taking a personal interest in the performance of the various duties pertaining to the office. The offices in which this is not done are very few, and are those where the Registrar has become enfeebled by sickness or old age, or where it would be impossible for the Registrar, by reason of the magnitude of the work, to perform merely clerical services.

In the Toronto offices, where there is a vast amount of work, the public will be better served by the Registrar keeping a personal supervision of his office rather than by his sitting at his desk copying documents which could be done by a clerk at a few cents per folio, amounting to $8 or $10 per week. If a Registrar in such an office carefully superintends the work and sees that all his subordinates perform their several functions properly, so that the public will be well served, he is doing infinitely more than if his time were taken up in receiving the documents, copying, comparing, or entering. It is manifest that a Registrar cannot, in large offices, perform the whole duties or even a part of all of them. The work must be divided. One clerk makes out abstracts, another receives and enters the instruments and makes the charges, another makes the entries in the abstract indexes, a fourth assists in comparing, and a number are continually engaged in copying. A Registrar devoting himself to any one of these branches would be unable to guard the interests of the public or protect himself against mistakes which might be of serious consequence to him as well as to others. Instead of being the head of the office, he would become a mere clerk. This is not what the public interest requires. The Registrar of a large Division ought to be in his office, not to perform some of the many minordetails of the work at the expenseor neglect of all the others, but his important duty is to see that the many officials and clerks under him sufficiently perform their several functions. Much time is required at his hands in hearing suggestions from and giving information to those doing business in his office, and occasionally complaints have to be investigated, disputed questions to be determined, and a number of other important matters constantly demanding his attention, which, in an office like Toronto, will require a very large portion of his time. In view of the circumstances which are patent to any one having any knowledge of Registry office matters, I need only point out generally, that if any Registrar of a Division of the size and importance of any of the Toronto

offices, worked continuously at his desk for ten hours daily, he would at the end of the year discover that he had performed only about one-eighth of the work, and that the remaining seven-eighths had been left to the mercy of uncontrolled and undisciplined clerks. For this reason I, do not reduce their disbursements in the revision I make under the Act.

I desire for your information to give the following summary of the offices as regards the personal work and attendances of the Registrars:

ALGOMA.

The Registrar personally performs all the services with some assistance from Mr. Towers, when unavoidably absent for a short period.

BRANT.

Mr. Shenston and his Deputy do all the work. The Registrar is constantly in his office and devotes his whole time to the general work of the office. Well conducted office!

CARLETON.

When Mr. Coffey was appointed, he was not accustomed to this class of work, but by application and attention to details, he has now a complete mastery of the official work. Does most of the work himself except copying, some of which is done by him during the holiday times.

DUFFERIN.

The Registrar devotes himself to his duties personally, and with his Deputy, does the work.

DUNDAS.

Small office. All the work done by the Registrar, a late appointee, and his Deputy, who is very conversant with the details.

DURHAM, E. R.

The Registrar, Mr. Ward, is a very old and feeble man, and owing to ill-hea th, is unable now to be at the office. The duties are efficiently performed in the meantime by his son. A small office.

DURHAM, W. R.

This is an office with a small income—less than $1,000 in some years. The Deputy is a daughter of Mr. Armour, the late Registrar, and is familiar with the duties. The Registrar devotes a large portion of his time to the office, but owing to the small income, he is compelled to devote some time to the practice of his profession as a doctor to make a respectable living.

ELGIN.

A good office with a reasonable income. Mr. Coyne devotes his whole time to the work. No one could take greater interest in the office duties than he does. The books give evidence that he works laboriously from the beginning to the end of the year. Frequently engaged long hours to meet the public requirements. Is constantly on hand working and attending to the public wants.

ESSEX.

Although formerly in arrears owing to the circumstances which I shall mention under the proper heading, Mr. Askin is one of the most industrious Registrars in the Province. He has a large office, and does a great deal of the work himself.

FRONTENAC.

The greater part of all the work in this Division is done by Mr. Thompson. He is very energetic and keeps everything well up. He manages the greater part of the time without a Deputy.

GLENGARRY.

There is a Deputy in this office, the daughter of the late Registrar. The Registrar and she attend to all the duties. The office is not large, and is well attended to.

GRENVILLE.

The work is all done by the Registrar and his Deputy. Everything is carefully looked after. The Registrar devotes his time to the office, and with the help of a good Deputy, requires no other aid.

GREY, N. R.

Mr. McKnight is always at work. He understands his office duties thoroughly, and personally and punctually performs them with the assistance of a Deputy and a copyist or two.

GREY, S. R.

The same remark applies to this as to the North Riding.

HALDIMAND.

The titles to land in this office by reason of improper surveys and want of surveys are in many cases so complicated and difficult that even Mr. Cotter, the efficient Deputy, who has been for thirty years in the office, is at times unable to straighten them. Mr. Parker devotes his whole time to the work. It requires the two officers to attend to the business. No other assistance.

HALIBURTON.

The Registrar does all the work without assistance.

HALTON.

A good deal of the work is done by the Deputy who is thoroughly competent. The income is small now as compared with former years. The Registrar attends his office fairly regularly, although there is not enough to keep both busy.

HASTINGS.

This is an office in which there is a considerable amount of business. Dr. Day is constant in his attendance and at his work, and devotes his time to official duties aided by a careful Deputy. The Registrar, although a late appointment, is well acquainted with his duties.

HURON.

Until lately, the Registrar, who is now a very old man, had complete daily control and superintendence of all the work and did a large part of it himself. Owing to severe illness some time ago, his Deputy attended to the office, but the Registrar is, I understand, again able to do a good days' work and does it. A large office.

KINGSTON CITY.

The registrar was, owing to ill-health, absent for a period, but Mr. George, the Deputy, performed the duties satisfactorily. There is not sufficient work for two constantly.

KENT.

A large office. Mr. Mackellar attends the office very regularly and does his share of the work. He has a good Deputy and several copyists. Since my appointment, all of his arrears of work and old rebate have been wiped out. There is a small portion of this year's rebate unpaid.

LAMBTON.

Also a large office with a number of Municipalities. Work well done and the Registrar most attentive to his duties. A good Deputy and efficient staff.

LANARK N. R.

All the work well done by the Registrar without assistance.

LANARK, S. R.

The Registrar is now an old man, but is regularly at his office and work. Does all the work with the aid of his daughter. A methodical officer.

LEEDS.

Mr. Cole is one of the hardest workers amongst the officials. Has done a great deal of special work for the County putting titles in proper condition. Long hours and strict attention appear to be the rule. Regular in his attendance. Competent assistant. Work well and promptly done.

LENNOX.

The Registrar personally attends to his duties and works continuously in the office.

LINCOLN.

Mr. Currie does nearly all the work personally.

LONDON CITY.

Mr. Gill is constant in his attendance and attends to a large part of the work himself.

MANITOULIN.

Mr. Springer does all the work.

The last four named offices are efficiently managed.

MIDDLESEX, W. R..

The office is personally attended to by Mr. Blackburn, with the aid of his daughter in copying occasionally. The large amount of his personal work is manifest and satisfactory to any one examining the books.

MUSKOKA.

The Registrar does the principal part of the work with clerks assistance occasionally.

NIPISSING.

Same remark applies.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Donly is very constant and performs his full share of the duties. Everything is carefully managed and punctually attended to.

NORTHUMBERLAND, E. R.

Same remark applies. Mr. Mallory personally does a great deal of the work and keeps a personal supervision. Aided by competent Deputy.

NORTHUMBERLAND, W. R.

The Registrar is a comparatively late appointment, but is getting well into the work. Is punctual in his attendance, and has as Deputy, a daughter of late Registrar Eyre, who thoroughly understands the duties.

ONTARIO.

One of the oldest officials in the Province. Mr. J. Ham Perry has complete control of all details. Has seldom missed a day from the office except in case of illness, and although an old man, is prompt and energetic at his work. A good Deputy aids him. Copyists engaged when necessary. A well conducted office.

OTTAWA CITY.

The Registrar and his Deputy, with copyists, perform the duties efficiently. Mr Burritt is regularly at the office and performs his duties in person so far as one person can do so in a moderately large office.

OXFORD.

Same remark applies. Since Mr. Patullo's appointment, all arrears left by the late Registrar have been cleared off, and the Registrar is not only conversant with official details but personally performs certain classes of the work besides keeping constant supervision. A large office requiring considerable staff. A well managed office.

PARRY SOUND.

Registrar personally does all the work.

PEEL.

The Registrar is a late appointment, but is earnestly acquainting himself with his duties. Is constant and regular in the discharge of his functions, and with the aid of a Deputy and copyist keeps abreast of his work.

PERTH, N.R.

Mr. Hay is an invalid and unable to do much. The work is carefully attended to by his sons.

PERTH, S.R.

A small office. Work done by the Registrar and a Deputy. The office is small and does not require constant attendance of two officials.

PETERBOROUGH.

Mr, Morrow, a constant worker, has complete knowledge of his office. He and a Deputy manage to do nearly all the work, and both are attentive and painstaking.

PRESCOTT.

A difficult county as regards titles, but Mr. Higginson manages with some assistance to perform the duties personally. Is very constant and diligent.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Mr. Mackenzie and his Deputy do the work efficiently. Not much assistance additional. The Registrar devotes his personal time and attention to the office.

RAINY RIVER.

Mr. Apjohn, owing to an additional office under the Land Titles' Act, has a Deputy. Has done his work personally and continues to do so with the above assistance. Devotes his whole time to the office.

RENFREW.

Mr. Irving never has even nominal arrears. Everything in the office is under his personal notice and receives his attention. A hard, constant worker, and although a very old man, does the greater part of the work himself.

RUSSELL.

Mr. Keays, nothwithstanding his age and ill health, looks after his duties personally. Is aided by a competent Deputy.

SIMCOE.

Of late years, Mr. Lount has been devoting himself attentively to his duties. Formerly, owing to delicate health, he was occasionally and necessarily absent, but is now able to attend personally to his work. Requires a large staff. The work is well controlled by himself and an active Deputy.

STORMONT.

The present Registrar is a late appointment. Is very constant. Devotes his whole time to the work and is aided by a careful Deputy.

THUNDER BAY.

Mr. Munro attends personally to his duties, sometimes having a Deputy.

VICTORIA.

Mr. Barr is another of the constant workers, and does a great deal of the work himself. Has a competent Deputy, and looks after the details of his office as well as performing much of the clerical work.

WATERLOO.

The Registrar attends his office regularly and punctually. Many of the titles are difficult and he requires a skilled Deputy, which he has.

WELLAND.

Col. Morin, works long hours and is frequently to be found in his office at night keeping his work up. He is not only at his office from early until late, but does a large amount of the laborious work. Has complete control of all details.

WELLINGTON, N.R.

The Registrar is familiar with his official duties and works very regularly in the office.

WELLINGTON, S.R.

The Registrar is always in his office, and does all that one man could do in the way of work. Carefully conducted.

WENTWORTH.

The Registrar devotes himself exclusively to his office duties. Has an efficient Deputy, and although the office is large, the arrears are only nominal.

YORK, E. & W.

Mr. Ridout, from age and feeble health, is not now able to attend much to the duties, which are carefully performed by Mr. Unwin.

YORK, N. R.

Mr. Pearson and his Deputy do all the work of the office. The Registrar attends to his duties to the exclusion of everything else. A carefully managed office.

As regards Toronto E. and W., Mr. Ryan is constantly available and devotes his time to the performance of his duties so far as one man can in an office like his. Mr. Lindsay is advanced in years, and it is not to be expected that he could do the work of a younger official. I have had no complaints that owing to his occasional absence, the public have in any way suffered. The observations in a foregoing portion of my report applicable to Toronto offices, need not be repeated here, and I beg to refer thereto in this connection.

ARREARS.

When I became Inspector, four years ago, I found the arrears very large, running from two hundred to two and three thousand documents and over, uncopied. I at once set to work to have these cleared off. For the first two years, I did not succeed as well as I expected, but last year I managed to have all the arrears in a great many of the offices wiped out, and in others greatly reduced. It appears from what I am informed by the Registrars, that my predecessor, Mr. Smith, allowed a latitude of three or four hundred uncopied instruments even in the slack time of the year. This would, of course, be greatly increased at the date of the return, 31st day of December, when the offices are exceedingly busy. It is impossible, however, in some offices to be without arrears. Where there are a great many municipalities and a book for each one, it is difficult to keep the work up to the same limit as in a city office. A city office requires a permanent staff, and writers are easily procured in case of a rush, whereas in the country it is difficult to get good writers for a few weeks when required, and the permanent staff is generally very small. All the arrears shown in the following list have been cleared off since the date of my inspection. September and October being dull months in the offices, the Registrars are thereby enabled to catch up with their work. On next inspection, I do not expect to have a single instrument in arrear in any of the offices. I have spent a great deal of time and had a lot of correspondence to get the offices in the present condition as regards arrears

The ordinary office consists of the Registrar, his Deputy, and one or two copyists, the copyists being generally ladies. These ladies are enabled to make a moderate living by spreading the work over the year, namely, by allowing them to copy the arrears during the slack months in the summer and autumn. At times, fifteen or twenty documents will be registered per day for several days, and then comparatively little for a week or so. It is impossible, therefore, to have the work up each night where these rushes occur. The securities of the Registrar are liable, so that the public do not in any way suffer. To show how unimportant this becomes, I may say that two hundred instruments in arrear in copying would cost about fifty dollars to complete, and that no inconvenience or loss is sustained by the public. The time occupied in copying a document is not the all-important point, nor does it, in the case of ordinary instruments, represent anything like a reasonable proportion of the work or responsibility. The care required in making the original entries is much more essential. The Registrar must examine the papers to see that they comply with the Act, and that they are properly executed and the necessary affidavits annexed. Then he is compelled to compare them to satisfy himself that they are duplicates. This is done in all cases by the Registrar, and is rendered necessary because he is required to endorse his certificate on the instrument that "the within instrument is duly entered and registered, etc.," and unless they are duplicates, this certificate could not, of course, be given, and if given incorrectly, the Registrar and his sureties would be responsible for any loss which might ensue. It becomes, therefore, of the highest importance that the greatest care is exercised in receiving instruments for registration. After such receiving, examination and comparing have been done, a very serious responsibility rests upon the Registrar or his Deputy in making the entries in the Abstract Index, owing in many cases to insufficient or incorrect descriptions and complications which arise from plans, or sub-divisions without plans having been filed. Any error in this respect, however slight, might involve a heavy loss. In regard to farm properties, the difficulty as a rule is not so great as in cities, towns and villages, although there are a number of townships like Longueil in Prescott and Moulton in Haldimand, where, owing to the want of surveys, it is almost impossible to make the entries of instruments under any classified headings. In cities and towns, and in many villages, the plans are in a very complicated condition. I have examined a great many of these plans, and it is frequently a difficult and tedious matter to ascertain just where the deed or other instrument should be entered. In all cases the correctness of the entry is most important. When all this work is done, there remains only the copying which involves practically no responsibility.

There is also this feature to be considered. At the end of the year, I do not think there is a Registrar who has not a great deal more than that amount outstanding and unpaid which is properly applicable to the expense.

The following offices had the arrears set opposite each one respectively in the summer of 1893 :

Bracebridge, 81.

This was caused by delay in getting books for copying, which had been ordered by the Registrar.

HAMILTON, 163.

The most of these had been received within a week or ten days previous to my inspection.

ST. CATHARINES, 85.

Written up shortly afterwards.

BROCKVILLE, 102.

This is one of the best offices in the Province, and the arrears were caused by an endeavor on the part of the Registrar to bring up a lot of special work in straightening out a number of complicated titles in the county, for which he had a contract with the county, and to put all plans in a plain and simple manner in his books for the use of the public, which he has done.

GODERICH, 117. SARNIA, 176.

A number of these had come in within a few days of my visit, and as in both of the two last named places there are a great many municipalities in the Division, it is difficult, as I said before, to lower the limit at a time when unexpected work comes in.

EAST MIDDLESEX, 42. STRATFORD, 42. ORANGEVILLE, 71.

Special work at Orangeville in straightening out some plans, accounts for this deficiency.

NORTH BAY, 54. GORE BAY, 71.

In the latter case, Mr. Springer had not been very well for some time, hence the default.

SIMCOE, 174.

These in Simcoe were all cleared off within a couple of weeks.

WOODSTOCK, 152.

Same remark applies.

WELLAND, 94. DURHAM, 87. ARTHUR, 435.

There are no arrears in the Arthur office at the present time. I pressed upon the Registrar the necessity of bringing up his arrears, which, I might add, were caused by the illness of his writers in the spring and summer of last year. In October, the arrears were practically wiped out. There was an interruption to the work about that date owing to the additions and changes then being made in the building, and for a few weeks it was impossible to have all the copying done. On the 31st of December, 1893, the number uncopied was small, and at the date of my report no part of the work of the office is in arrear.

In all the other offices, forty-seven in number, there were no arrears. In the six teen above named all the other work was well up. A great many changes had been made in several of these offices under my direction, in order to simplify titles and make the books as easily understood as possible. These changes took up a great deal of time, and necessarily interfered with the ordinary work of the office.

One case of arrears may be specially mentioned. Shortly after my appointment, I found on an examination of the Essex office, that the arrears were very large, amounting to several thousand documents. This was partly caused by the building of the C. P. R., the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad, the extension of the Canada Southern Railroad the addition of a portion of Sandwich West to the City of Windsor, and the extension of a number of streets through Windsor. All of these projects involved an immense number of additional registrations, and as the accommodation for copyists in that office is limited, the work fell behind. As the Registrar and his staff were overtaking the arrears, the oil and natural gas speculation pervaded the county, and there were, in consequence, as many as from 200 to 300 oil and natural gas leases and agreements filed in one day. Altogether there were between 5,000 and 6,000 of these documents registered, requiring the attention of the Registrar and his officials day and night for weeks. In many cases, the descriptions were very imperfect and irregular, and it was, therefore, of the highest importance that they should be carefully indexed, lest grave injustice might be done to others as well as to the parties interested. In the autumn of 1892, the Registrar agreed with my view that I should take charge of the work personally under my own direction, which I did. I put a responsible gentleman in the office in pursuance of the agreement, and gave him necessary instructions to take charge of all arrears. Copyists were engaged, and at the date of the return, in December, 1892, the arrears were reduced to about one-fourth. By March, 1893, there was not a single arrear in the office, and on my inspection, in July last, the same satisfactory state of affairs existed. Mr. Askin and his staff are industrious officials, and I am pleased to state that there is now no difficulty in keeping up with the work. I have never had a complaint, except one or two minor ones, regarding the management of this office, and these in no way related to the arrears; for notwithstanding the arrears, the Registrar appears to have met all the requirements of the public satisfactorily, but with, of course, great additional labor to himself.

Arrears to Counties.

When I became Inspector, I discovered that in several instances there was a kind of running account between the Registrar and the county regarding the rebate. The amount not being paid over promptly at the end of the year, time was given by the county officials, and payments were made from time to time during the ensuing years. For this state of affairs, the counties appear to me to be liable for a share of any blame that might fairly be attached to this mode of doing business. However, on making my investigation into the state of the accounts between the Registrars and their respective municipalities, I came to the conclusion that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the matter was to insist on the law being strictly and promptly carried out. Some of the amounts were somewhat important, and I at once set about having them reduced and paid off within a reasonable time. As a result of two years' effort, I have the satisfaction to report that with the exception of a small balance due the county of Dufferin, and a balance due the county of Kent for 1893, all arrears have been paid up, and I have no reason to believe that any default is likely to occur again, as my position regard-

ing this matter is well known to all those who come within the rebate clauses, and I find a willingness and desire to obey my directions, as well as the Act, in this respect. I have also carried out the law in having satisfactory bonds given under Section 17, so that the counties are now amply secured against all possible loss.

Plans and Sub-divisions.

In nearly every county—I might say in all counties—great confusion exists by reason of imperfect plans, and dealings with small portions of land by metes and bounds, where no plans are filed. The instruments affecting the latter are necessarily entered in the abstract index under the whole or township lot, and I find in a number of cases that many pages of the book are filled with entries dealing with small parcels not designated or numbered. This means to the searcher of titles an investigation of every instrument on the whole lot, in order to see those which affect his particular portion in question; and the Registrar, in making out abstracts, is compelled to go through the same process, adding materially to the cost of the abstract. This cannot be avoided so long as land is permitted to be cut up into smaller portions without a plan. I have done what I possibly could in some of the worst cases to remedy the evil, but as there was no provision until last Session empowering me to deal with this matter, I could accomplish only that for which I could get the consent of the municipality. This work is very important, and requires a great deal of careful consideration, as one has to be certain that none of the rights of any of the owners are prejudiced. If some comprehensive scheme could be adopted applicable to all the offices, the benefit would be incalculable, but the cost would be a serious element, and perhaps an insuperable obstacle in the way.

Responsibility of Registrars.

It is not perhaps generally known that Registrars are liable for any loss which may ensue by reason of any error or omission in abstracts certified to by them, no matter how innocent or unintentional such error or omission may be. Suppose by some accident a registered mortgage is left out of the certified abstract, and, relying upon the correctness of the abstract, a conveyance or mortgage is made. The person taking such mortgage or conveyance is entitled to sue the Registrar for the amount of the prior encumbrance, and there is no defence open to the defendant. I am credibly informed that this has occurred on several occasions, and the Registrar has paid the claim, knowing that resistance would be useless. When it is considered that thousands of entries are made in almost every office in the course of a year, the liability to loss is great, and a Registrar may find the earnings of more than one year swept away by a very simple oversight. For such mistakes, his sureties are liable as well, but eventually the loss falls on the Registrar personally. I know of no other office where there is the same risk. This responsibility is therefore to be considered in all questions relating to the fees of Registrars.

Table of Fees.

I have been engaged for some time in preparing a schedule of fees in accordance with the present amended tariff. To be of any practical benefit, the table requires to be an exhaustive one, and I find considerable difficulty in preparing a schedule which will cover every point and be intelligent to non-professional men. I hope to have it as complete as possible, and hung up in every office.

Alterations and Improvements in Offices.

Many of the offices I found to be most inconvenient and some wholly unfit for public purposes. Not desiring to put the counties to large expense, I conferred and corresponded with several of the proper officials on the subject. I was met with a desire on the part of the counties to do what was reasonable. The result is that many changes and additions have lately been made. Belleville has now a first-class office. Simcoe is building an entirely new office. The Arthur office is enlarged and rendered suitable. Elgin County has dealt liberally with the public in affording ample accommodation. Chatham is now well provided with a good office. In many other instances great improvements have been made in ventilating the rooms. Many were so unhealthy that the lives of some of the officials were endangered and their health seriously impaired. These have, to a great extent, been remedied. Roller shelving has in a number of cases taken the place of the old wooden shelves, much to the advantage of the heavy registers in use. These books, especially the older ones, were falling to pieces and fast becoming destroyed owing to the want of proper shelving. With the new roller shelving, the books will last infinitely longer, and the convenience in handling them will be much greater.

I have succeeded in having many of the old and almost worn out plans re-copied. These records are invaluable, and, in order to preserve them for future reference, I have carefully selected those requiring re-copying, and had the old plans as well as the copies mounted in accordance with the Act.

Security.

In examining the Bonds, I found several of them had been entered into many years ago, and that changes in the circumstances of the sureties had naturally taken place. Where necessary, new securities were substituted. I believe that the security throughout the Province is in a solvent condition. I have also attended to the Bonds given to the counties to secure the rebate.

General Remarks.

After making my former report, I allowed some time to elapse before dealing with the subject matters under my control until I was able to present the details more exhaustively than I could possibly have done whilst many of my suggestions and directions were only partly carried into effect. For the past two years I have endeavored to effect as many improvements as I could reasonably hope for, and I am pleased to be

able to state that I am informed by solicitors and others that generally throughout the Province, the offices were never in as perfect a condition as they are at present. The incomes have, with one or two exceptions, greatly fallen off, due to the inactivity in land transactions. This appears not to be confined to city offices but to the rural divisions as well. In many, there is scarcely a living for the incumbent after payment of the necessary disbursements.

The tabulated returns for the past year accompany this report, and are shown in schedule "A."

The arrears in Dufferin have, since the date of the return, been overtaken. The cause of the arrears in Prince Edward County was the illness of the Registrar and his deputy. The work is not behind at the present time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. B. JOHNSTON,

Inspector.

Schedule A.

Statement of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all the which are contrasted receipts of the same

No	Registration Division.	Registrar.	1. No. of municipalities in the division.	2. Number of instruments registered during the year 1893.	2a. Number of instruments registered during the year 1892.	3. Number of instruments on 31st December, 1893. Uncopied.	3. Uncompared.	Amount of fees received under the by sub-secs. 1 to 12 of sec. 95 of "The 4. Total for registrations, under ss. 1, 6, 11 & 12; declarations of partnership, and any other registra'n not included in Act.	5. For searches, sub-secs. 2, 3, 10.	6. For abstracts, sub-sec. 4.	7. For certificates, sub-sec. 5, and affidavits and oaths, sub-sec. 9.
								$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	Algoma	R. A. Lyon	9	664	615	....	....	926 74	234 65	114 65	66 85
2	Brant	T. S. Shenston	7	1803	1862	....	....	2383 55	366 30	180 20	27 45
3	Bruce	Donald Sinclair	27	3367	3251	23	26	4389 15	230 60	745 20	47 10
4	Carleton	P. J. Coffey	12	1954	2061	13	17	2794 40	378 65	472 35	87 50
5	Dufferin	William McKim	8	1558	1488	236	727	2207 20	239 15	578 80	28 00
6	Dundas	Thomas McDonald	8	947	985	6	6	1202 05	142 05	78 55	3 75
7	Durham, E.	George C. Ward	5	1189	718	6	6	1039 15	110 00	113 35	3 10
8	Durham, W.	J. W. McLaughlin	5	638	582	6	2	914 63	99 80	133 27	7 00
9	Elgin	James H. Coyne	13	2969	3155	11	11	3813 65	512 50	289 10	5 50
10	Essex	J. Wallace Askin	23	4117	4637	24	24	5151 88	917 50	909 45	80 85
11	Frontenac	J. D. Thompson	18	1268	1313	....	....	1687 15	319 20	110 55	.....
12	Glengarry	John Simpson	8	784	835	14	14	1027 20	135 95	137 80	59 90
13	Grenville	Patrick McCrae	9	1081	1091	3	3	1428 20	109 25	130 65	12 50
14	Grey, N.	Robt. McKnight	12	2101	2004	19	29	2717 95	296 35	533 05	50 60
15	Grey, S.	Thomas Lauder	10	1819	2018	25	25	2294 95	121 05	336 98	38 65
16	Haldimand	William Parker	13	1140	1278	60	60	1520 25	372 30	226 90	8 00
17	Haliburton	E. C. Young	9	250	176	9	9	401 00	34 55	64 51	1 00
18	Halton	Donald Campbell	9	1146	1229	....	....	1541 35	346 85	162 30	8 50
19	Hastings	Henry W. Day	30	2386	2661	52	52	3164 80	436 40	623 45	42 00
20	Huron	James Dickson	24	3878	3610	123	167	4813 95	232 05	824 90	54 15
21	Kent	Peter D. McKellar	18	3637	4114	40	40	4852 40	518 45	718 95	53 00
22	Kingston (C)	J. P. Gildersleeve	1	688	681	23	23	878 00	183 09	57 24	.....
23	Lambton	A. McLean	20	4041	4816	29	29	5295 85	904 90	570 50	.....
24	Lanark, N.	John Menzies	8	642	663	....	....	876 80	57 90	79 90	1 80
25	Lanark, S.	James Bell	10	1092	1119	18	18	1417 10	189 80	115 50	8 50
26	Leeds	Wilmot H. Cole	15	2040	2033	....	....	2677 05	249 20	352 87	16 40
27	Lennox & Addington	Stephen Gibson	16	1097	1270	8	58	1434 60	134 70	154 25	9 95
28	Lincoln	James G. Currie	14	1655	1657	69	93	2353 25	296 55	527 40	59 70
29	London (C)	Wm. C. L. Gill	1	1556	1506	5	112	2218 00	408 05	230 00	.....
30	Manitoulin	D. R. Springer	32	313	266	1	1	451 55	21 50	48 80	8 60
31	Middlesex, N. and E.	W.C.Noble (Deputy)	14	2273	2140	32	70	3055 75	471 35	323 75	54 00
32	Middlesex, W.	Stephen Blackburn	9	1179	1242	....	....	1530 60	169 85	283 70	50 90
33	Muskoka	John E. Lount	24	1125	850	32	32	1529 20	294 30	247 55	50 55
34	Nipissing	William Doran	52	507	414	....	....	684 45	15 25	39 75	1 75
35	Norfolk	A. J. Donly	12	1933	2019	....	....	2748 10	400 15	330 85	54 45
36	Northumberland, E.	A. E. Mallory	9	1110	1140	92	92	1596 95	156 00	650 55	14 25
75	Northumberland, W.	F. W. Field	5	615	600	36	36	897 70	94 90	232 50	75

Schedule A.

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1893, with nature in the years 1891 and 1892.

tariff as allowed Registry Act."		9.	9a.	9b.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
8. Special receipts.										
Not covered by next column.	For transfer of instruments paid for by county, ss. 7.	Gross amount of fees, exclusive of column 8, 1893.	Gross amount of fees, exclusive of column 8, 1892.	Gross amount of fees proper, 1891.	Total amount of fees and emoluments earned by registrar during the year 1893 by virtue of his office.	Disbursements during 1893 in connection with the office of registrar.	Amount belonging to municipality under sec. 107.	When paid to Treasurer.	Net income of Registrar.	No. Registration Division.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	
Salary 800 00	.....	1342 89	1326 38	1120 46	2142 89	400 00	.....	.....	1742 89	1
.....	.....	2957 50	3090 30	3100 25	2957 50	810 00	45 75	Jan. 3rd, 1894	2101 75	2
.....	.....	5412 05	5466 80	5996 08	5412 05	1617 95	956 03	Jan. 12th, 1894	2838 07	3
500 00	.....	3732 90	3637 95	3798 10	4232 90	1571 65	219 87	Jan, 4th, 1894	2345 38	4
.....	.....	3053 10	3239 20	2883 55	3053 10	903 00	60 62	Jan. 15th, 1894	2089 48	5
.....	.....	1426 40	1479 50	1613 40	1426 40	610 35	.....	.....	816 05	6
.....	.....	1265 50	1289 16	1267 57	1265 50	550 00	.....	.....	715 50	7
.....	.....	1154 70	1052 41	1174 65	1154 70	500 00	.....	.....	654 70	8
227 85	.....	4620 75	5206 29	4647 51	4844 95	965 81	560 38	Jan. 13th, 1894	3094 56	9
.....	.....	7059 68	7844 89	7302 66	7059 68	2123 15	1861 17	Jan. 15th, 1894	3075 36	10
.....	.....	2116 90	2262 50	2248 65	2116 90	478 22	.....	.....	1638 68	11
.....	.....	1360 85	1412 64	1363 90	1360 85	320 00	.....	.....	1040 85	12
.....	18 00	1680 60	1742 60	1929 70	1698 60	808 00	.....	.....	890 60	13
12 50	75 00	3599 25	3591 20	3852 85	3686 75	1132 42	179 87	Jan. 12th, 1894	2554 33	14
10 00	.....	2841 05	3254 47	2677 35	2841 05	919 45	34 10	Jan. 3rd, 1894	1921 60	15
.....	.....	2127 45	2318 25	2347 42	2127 45	1030 00	.....	.....	1097 45	16
.....	.....	501 06	311 65	381 15	501 06	.....	.....	.....	501 06	17
.....	.....	2059 00	2140 05	2262 85	2059 00	869 56	.....	.....	1189 44	18
.....	.....	4266 65	4943 70	4786 60	4266 65	1885 56	406 66	Jan. 12th, 1894	2381 09	19
.....	.....	5925 05	5776 80	5708 30	5925 05	2517 75	1212 52½	Jan. 15th, 1894	2194 78	20
.....	.....	6142 80	6801 65	6442 30	6142 80	2492 31	1321 40	Bal. unpaid, $221.40	2329 09	21
.....	.....	1118 33	1134 16	1665 43	1118 33	561 29	.....	.....	557 04	22
50 00	.....	6771 25	7674 77	7404 05	6821 25	2742 61	1635 63	Jan. 15th, 1894	2443 01	23
.....	.....	1016 40	1016 10	1059 95	1016 40	63 86	.....	.....	952 54	24
75 00	.....	1730 90	1741 30	1906 25	1805 90	682 60	.....	.....	1123 30	25
.....	16 20	3295 52	3460 47	3512 35	3311 72	1390 83	109 10	Cr. on acc't abst. book	1920 89	26
.....	.....	1733 50	2037 60	1714 40	1733 50	583 35	.....	.....	1150 15	27
.....	.....	3236 90	3380 10	3036 45	3236 90	423 20	97 38	Feb. 19th, 1894	2716 32	28
30 00	.....	2856 05	2678 87	2730 90	2886 05	639 65	35 60	Jan. 9th, 1894	2246 85	29
.....	.....	530 45	467 25	388 45	530 45	14 26	.....	.....	516 19	30
.....	.....	3904 85	3629 55	3618 00	3904 85	1068 52	271 45	Jan. 15th, 1894	2836 33	31
.....	.....	2035 05	2214 40	1879 60	2035 05	545 00	.....	.....	1490 05	32
.....	.....	2121 60	1681 40	1760 40	2121 60	545 00	.....	.....	1576 60	33
4 95	.....	741 20	579 10	635 00	746 15	.....	.....	.....	746 15	34
247 45	.....	3533 55	3655 30	3289 05	3781 00	1405 65	160 06	Contra account	1967 84	35
.....	.....	2417 85	2447 30	2787 96	2417 85	1468 50	.....	.....	969 35	36
.....	.....	1225 85	1266 40	1391 20	1225 85	438 05	.....	.....	787 80	37

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of year 1893.

Registration Division.	Registrar.	1. No. of municipalities in the division.	2. Number of instruments registered during the year 1893.	2a. Number of instruments registered during the year 1892.	3. Number of instruments on 31st December, 1893. Uncopied.	3. Number of instruments on 31st December, 1893. Uncompared.	Amount of fees received under the by sub-secs. 1 to 12 of sec. 95 of "The 4. Total for registrations, under ss. 1, 6, 11 & 12; declarations of partnership, and any other registra'n not included in Act.	5. For searches, sub-secs. 2, 3, 10.	6. For abstracts, sub sec. 4.	7. For certificates, sub-sec. 5, and affidavits and oaths, sub-sec. 9.
No.							$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
38 Ontario	John Ham Perry	17	2050	2133	19	19	2801 35	199 15	394 10	49 25
39 Ottawa (C)	Alexander Burritt	1	2369	1985	19	19	3517 60	582 80	281 60	130 80
40 Oxford	George R. Patullo	16	3069	3088	58	113	4201 45	415 10	548 20	20 75
41 Parry Sound	Thos. Kennedy	44	659	589	....	....	919 30	330 40	158 05	18 00
42 Peel	Kenneth Chisholm	8	1239	1387	90	208	1678 90	224 60	268 45	51 55
43 Perth, N	D. D. Hay	9	1768	1730	8	8	2269 85	196 75	336 20	13 00
44 Perth, S	Patrick Whelihan	7	992	1009	32	76	1273 90	81 35	221 95	40 40
45 Peterborough	Bernard Morrow	20	1904	2140	150	150	2679 65	410 05	783 90	12 25
46 Prescott	John Higginson	9	1041	1087	32	32	1404 55	83 55	149 25	29 25
47 Prince Edward	Walter Mackenzie	9	1033	980	200	230	1340 65	139 95	134 70	3 75
48 Rainy River	Frank J. Ap'John	3	268	276	17	17	433 40	9 00	70 25	109 70
49 Renfrew	Andrew Irving	26	2120	1726	12	12	2801 95	455 80	189 05	32 75
50 Russell	James Keays	6	800	784	....	....	1136 40	5 50	247 55	29 05
51 Simcoe	Samuel Lount	26	4119	4226	85	85	5838 75	661 40	1315 55	111 00
52 Stormont	John C. Alguire.	5	1025	1049	11	103	1380 65	229 35	114 55	11 15
53 Thunder Bay	J. M. Munro	24	636	642	42	236	934 10	324 60	173 50	.....
54 Toronto, E	Peter Ryan	1	5310	6385	30	100	8151 45	1521 45	1116 05	89 90
55 Toronto, W	Charles Lindsey	1	5239	7650	22	22	7967 75	1913 75	874 05	101 70
56 Victoria	Charles D. Barr	18	1784	1820	17	17	2396 20	358 15	599 60	.. ..
57 Waterloo	Isaac Master	13	2079	2238	26	26	2803 50	217 30	306 20	23 50
58 Welland	James E. Morin	15	2240	2251	14	14	3938 95	947 40	726 95	13 05
59 Wellington, N	John Anderson	11	1510	1447	70	70	2017 05	49 15	556 65	74 10
60 Wellington, S. and C.	N. Higginbotham	11	1707	1756	85	110	2154 90	327 10	345 60	60 95
61 Wentworth	Lewis Springer	10	4332	4450	124	124	5885 00	899 35	1353 85	19 25
62 York, E. and W	John Ridout	13	3438	5764	21	22	5114 55	1006 15	854 65	38 50
63 York, N	Jas. J. Pearson	10	1206	1293	46	46	1673 25	154 20	302 05	.....

all the Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the —*Continued.*

tariff as allowed Registry Act."	8. Special receipts.		9.	9a.	9b.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
Not covered by next column.	For transfer of instruments paid for by county, ss. 7.		Gross amount of fees, exclusive of column 8, 1893.	Gross amount of fees, exclusive of column 8, 1892.	Gross amount of fees proper, 1891.	Total amount of fees and emoluments earned by registrar during the year 1893 by virtue of his office.	Disbursements during 1893 in connection with the office of registrar.	Amount belonging to municipality under sec. 107.	When paid to treasurer.	Net income of registrar.	No. Registration Division.
$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	
275 00	.....		3443 85	3323 60	3958 20	3443 85	900 56	138 77	Jan. 15th, 1894	2404 52	38
.....	.....		4512 80	3783 55	4605 30	4512 80	1133 85	506 40	Jan. 10th, 1894	2872 60	39
47 40	116 05		5185 50	5197 30	5053 95	5301 55	1369 11	853 10	Jan. 15th, 1894	3031 94	40
.....	.....		1425 75	1402 80	1227 35	1425 75	365 20	.....	.....	1060 55	41
.....	.....		2223 50	2600 35	2687 20	2223 50	1054 28	.....	.....	1169 17	42
.....	.....		2815 80	2726 90	2826 00	2815 80	1007 10	31 58	Jan. 10th, 1894	1808 70	43
.....	.....		1617 60	1519 85	1398 95	1617 60	749 80	.....	.....	867 80	44
.....	.....		3885 85	3955 35	8903 80	3885 85	1113 41	265 75	Jan. 15th, 1894	2506 69	45
48 50	.....		1665 60	1929 35	1893 77	1715 10	394 50	.....	.....	1320 60	46
.....	.....		1619 05	1621 09	1776 12	1619 05	800 00	.....	.....	819 05	47
.....	.....		622 35	611 65	579 85	622 35	.....	.....	.....	622 35	48
.....	.....		3479 55	3101 70	2754 40	3479 55	850 00	146 00	Jan. 3rd, 1894	2483 55	49
.....	.....		1418 50	1400 32	1526 60	1418 50	400 00	.....	.....	1018 50	50
.....	.....		7926 70	7992 30	8229 70	8023 25	3223 73	2261 62	Jan. 15th, 1894	2432 90	51
.....	.....		1735 70	1799 30	1773 64	1735 70	763 05	.....	.....	972 65	52
.....	.....		1432 20	1480 30	1614 30	1432 20	384 00	.....	.....	1048 20	53
499 34	1258 65		10872 85	12926 65	14763 55	11122 85	4293 94	3686 42	Jan. 15th, 1894	3103 24	54
689 69	.....		10857 25	14771 95	18947 30	11542 94	4635 28	3678 62	Jan. 18th, 1894	3439 05	55
.....	.....		3353 95	3375 30	1591 54	3353 95	1097 90	120 79	Jan. 15th, 1894	2135 26	56
.....	.....		3350 50	3701 00	4342 25	3350 50	1272 55	120 10	Jan. 15th, 1894	1957 85	57
307 50	.....		5626 35	5582 95	4723 81	5933 85	1406 67	1144 07	Jan. 8th, 1894	3382 71	58
.....	.....		2696 95	2742 15	2720 15	2696 95	550 00	19 70	Jan. 15th, 1894	2127 25	59
.....	.....		2888 55	3055 35	2717 25	2888 55	740 00	38 85	Jan. 15th, 1894	2109 70	60
.....	.....		8157 45	8170 53	9270 05	8157 45	4720 72	2328 72	Feb. 10th, 1894.....	3436 73	61
.....	152 90		7013 85	8947 35	12366 95	7166 75	4401 84	1756 92	Jan. 4th, 1894	1007 98	62
.....	.....		2129 50	2353 40	2130 10	2129 50	892 00	.....	.....	1237 50	63

(No. 66).

Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Agreement with the Methodist Book Room and Publishing House, Toronto, respecting the publication of the Public School Text Book on Physiology and Temperance. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

(No. 67).

Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education approving of certain Regulations of the Department. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

(No. 68).

Copy of an Order in Council appointing Samuel B. Sinclair, B.A., Vice-Principal of the Provincial Normal School at Ottawa. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

(No. 69).

Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislature, and made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O., Cap. 15, Sec. 23. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. (*Not printed*).

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 27th February, 1894, for a Return from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition on the 1st January last, under 56 Vic. cap. 41, showing :—

(1) The number of males voting in each municipality.

(2) The number of females voting.

(3) The total votes cast.

(4) The male and female and total majorities.

(5) The number of males and females voting.

(6) The number of males and females on voters' lists, and number of their votes unpolled.

(7) The number of spoiled and rejected ballots ; and a further Return showing in detail :—

(8) The votes of males cast in each Electoral District of the Province.

(9) The majorities "yes" and "no" in each such Electoral District, and the total numbers of males voting.

(10) The total votes of males on voters' lists and unpolled, and

(11) A statement of votes polled at the General Election for the Legislative Assembly in 1890, with the total votes on voters' lists and unpolled at such election.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 28th February, 1894.

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Addington	Camden Township	529	372	24	2	553	374	157	....	22	....	179	....	901	1,377	26	89	476	63	73
	Sheffield Township	182	262	7	14	189	276	....	80	....	7	....	87	444	702	21	57	258	36	15
	Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	85	42	....	....	85	42	43	....	....	....	43	....	127	222	....	4	95	4	2
	Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham	119	93	2	....	121	93	26	....	2	....	28	....	212	348	2	7	136	5	1
	Hinchinbrooke	92	139	....	2	92	141	..	47	....	2	....	49	231	311	2	3	80	1	....
	Barrie Township	67	23	1	1	68	24	44	....	....	....	45	....	90	182	2	10	92	8	....
	Clarendon and Miller	67	17	1	...	68	17	50	....	1	....	51	....	84	253	1	3	169	2	2
	Newburg Village	77	26	13	....	90	26	51	....	13	....	64	....	103	146	13	28	43	15	12
	Palmerston, North & South Canonto.	52	28	3	....	55	28	24	....	3	...	27	....	80	292	3	10	212	7	3
	Olden Township	59	70	....	....	59	70	..	11	....	....	....	11	129	233	....	5	101	5	7
	Kenebec Township	139	64	4	....	143	64	75	....	4	....	79	....	203	345	4	5	142	1	9
	Oso Township	88	70	....	....	88	70	18	....	....	..	18	....	158	300	...	5	142	5	....
		1,556	1,206	55	19	1,611	1,225	488	138	45	9	533	147	2,762	4,711	74	226	1,949	152	124
	Majority for Prohibition, 386.																			
Algoma, W. R	Neebing Township	4	1	....	1	4	2	3	....	....	1	2	....	5	97	1	4	92	3	....
	Keewatin Township	75	37	2	....	77	37	38	..	2	...	40	....	112	247	2	3	135	1	1
	Oliver Township	65	34	1	....	66	34	31	....	1	....	32	....	99	180	1	1	81	....	....
	Shuniah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	...	2	100	2	....
	Fort William Town	213	100	18	6	231	106	113	..	12	....	125	....	312	530	24	40	217	16	42
	Port Arthur Town	218	163	10	1	238	164	55	....	9	....	64	....	381	904	11	51	523	40	17
	Alberton (Fort Francis)	16	34	....	....	16	34	....	18	....	....	....	18	50	87	...	1	37	1	3
	Rat Portage	237	161	4	....	241	161	76	....	4	....	80	....	398	1,063	4	23	665	19	27
		828	530	35	8	863	538	316	18	28	1	343	18	1,358	3,208	43	125	1,850	82	90
	Majority for Prohibition, 325.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., Cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' lists.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' lists.	Males not voting.	Females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Algoma, E. R	Plummer Township	54	10	7	....	61	10	44	....	7	....	51	....	64	128	7	15	64	8	2
	Gordon Township	67	6	3	....	70	6	61	....	3	....	64	....	73	205	3	6	132	3	1
	Little Current	55	19	3	....	58	19	36	....	3	...	39	....	74	170	3	9	96	6	4
	Sandfield Township	22	2	1	....	23	2	20	....	1	....	21	....	24	81	1	4	57	3	..
	Cockburn Island	12	13	....	....	12	13	....	1	....	....	....	1	25	39	....	....	14	....	2
	Gore Bay	70	32	7	3	77	35	38	....	4	....	42	....	102	165	10	12	63	2	4
	Hilton	46	18	2	....	48	18	28	....	2	....	30	....	64	81	2	6	17	4	5
	Assiginack	69	69	4	...	73	59	10	....	4	....	14	....	128	296	4	9	168	5	16
	Billings	40	37	...	1	40	38	3	....	....	1	2	....	77	109	1	6	32	5	3
	Burpee	31	9	....	....	31	9	22	....	....	....	22	.	40	57	....	....	17	....	....
	Tekumnah	51	25	3	....	54	25	26	....	3	....	29	....	76	131	3	4	55	1	1
	Carnarvon	50	41	....	....	50	41	9	....	....	....	9	....	91	161	....	....	70	..	1
	Laird	39	13	1	....	40	13	26	....	1	....	27	....	52	86	1	4	34	3	....
	Balfour	16	34	...	....	16	34	....	18	....	....	..	18	50	76	....	....	26	....	2
	May, 116, and Salter	9	3	....	....	9	3	6	....	....	....	6	....	12	256	..	..	244	....	....
	Macdonald and Meredith	35	15	..	....	35	15	20	....	....	....	20	...	50	79	...	....	29	..	....
	Hallam	30	33	1	....	31	33	..	3	1	....	...	2	63	128	1	5	65	4	6
	Rayside	5	11	....	....	5	11	....	6	....	....	....	6	16	76	...	..	60	....	....
	Howland	95	42	....	...	95	42	53	....	..	....	53	....	137	175	....	8	38	8	4
	Johnson, Tarbutt and Tarbutt (add)	85	17	....	....	85	17	68	....	....	....	68	....	102	141	....	5	39	5	2
	Thessalon Town	38	9	....	....	38	9	29	....	....	....	29	....	47	113	....	....	66	....	....
	St. Joseph	83	40	1	....	84	40	43	....	1	....	44	....	123	194	1	2	71	1	1
	Calvin	37	18	1	....	38	18	19	....	1	....	20	....	55	146	1	3	91	2	....
	Jocelyn	35	9	....	....	35	9	26	....	....	....	26	....	44	91	....	3	47	3	....
	Sault Ste. Marie Township	32	2	....	....	32	2	30	....	....	....	30	....	34	302	....	22	268	22	2
	Sault Ste. Marie Town	179	154	10	5	189	159	25	....	5	....	30	....	333	909	15	59	576	44	24
	Majority for Prohibition, 649.	1,285	671	44	9	1,329	680	642	28	36	1	676	27	1,956	4,395	53	182	2,439	129	80

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., Cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' lists.	Totalfemales voting.	Total females on voters' lists.	Males not voting.	Females not voting	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Brockville	Front of Yonge and Escot	356	215	13	....	369	215	141	....	13	....	154	...	571	773	13	60	202	47	14
	Rear of Yonge and Escot	140	65	8	....	148	65	75	....	8	....	83	...	205	357	8	38	152	30	2
	Elizabethtown Township	504	191	36	3	540	127	380	...	33	....	413	...	628	1,367	39	136	739	97	6
	Brockville Town	743	462	167	49	910	511	281	....	118	....	399	...	1,205	2,282	216	391	1,077	175	....
		1,743	866	224	52	1,967	918	877	....	172	....	1,049	...	2,609	4,779	276	625	2,170	349	22
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,049.																			
Brant North	Dumfries S. Township	270	80	18	....	288	80	190	....	18	....	208	...	350	821	18	64	471	46	3
	Brantford Township	647	207	34	2	681	209	440	....	32	....	472	...	854	1,464	36	131	610	95	44
	Onondaga Township	151	46	7	..	158	46	105	...	7	....	112	...	197	310	7	14	143	7	7
	Paris Town	243	194	52	9	295	203	49	....	43	..	92	..	437	758	61	170	321	109	16
		1,311	527	111	11	1,422	538	784	..	100	....	884	...	1,838	3,383	122	379	1,545	257	70
	Majority for Prohibition, 884.																			
Brant South	Burford Township	480	103	47	....	527	103	377	....	47	....	424	...	583	1,183	47	107	601	60	10
	Oakland	127	25	7	1	134	26	102	....	6	...	108	...	152	226	8	24	74	16	1
	Brantford City	1,510	658	195	36	1,705	694	852	....	159	....	1,011	...	2,168	3,325	231	503	1,157	272	111
		2,117	786	249	37	2,366	823	1,331	....	212	....	1,543	...	2,903	4,735	286	634	1,832	348	121
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,543.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., Cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' lists.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' lists.	Males not voting.	Females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Bruce S	Culross Township	275	151	8	3	283	154	124		5		129		426	809	11	42	383	31	5
	Brant Township	416	364	7		423	364	52		7		59		780	1,153	7	33	373	26	41
	Carrick Township	262	577	6	12	268	589		315		6		321	839	1,198	18	50	359	32	14
	Kinloss Township	335	113	12	1	347	114	222		11		233		448	689	13	30	241	17	18
	Walkerton Town	257	210	25	5	282	215	47		20		67		467	950	30	58	483	28	24
	Lucknow Village	158	43	22	3	180	46	115		19		134		201	305	25	52	104	27	15
	Teeswater Village	131	44	21	1	152	45	87		20		107		175	208	22	27	33	5	10
	Majority for Prohibition, 408.	1,834	1,502	101	25	1,935	1,527	647	315	82	6	729	321	3,336	5,312	126	292	1,976	166	127
Bruce, C	Huron Township	488	78	26		514	78	410		26		436		566	920	26	62	354	46	11
	Kincardine Township	445	130	12	3	457	133	315		9		324		575	888	15	37	313	22	24
	Elderslie "	285	139	20		305	139	146		20		166		424	832	20	40	408	20	13
	Greenock "	279	279	1	1	278	278							558	825	2	15	267	13	8
	Kincardine Town	250	157	36	4	286	161	93		32		125		407	625	40	95	218	55	
	Paisley Village	139	52	26	1	165	53	87		25		112		191	324	27	43	133	16	4
	Chesley	155	58	23	5	178	63	97		18		115		213	327	28	38	114	10	3
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,278.	2,041	893	144	14	2,183	905	1148		130		1278		2,934	4,741	158	330	1,807	182	63

A RETURN from the Record of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition on 1st January last, under 56 Vict, Cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' lists.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No	Yes.	No.							
Bruce, N	Albermarle Township	181	70	9	....	190	70	111	....	9	....	120	....	251	416	9	18	165	9	8
	Lindsay and St. Edmund	109	54	3	....	112	54	55	....	3	....	58	....	163	275	3	6	112	3	9
	Arran Township	307	103	13	....	320	103	204	....	13	....	217	....	410	730	13	35	320	22	7
	Saugeen "	245	89	13	1	258	90	156	....	12	....	168	....	334	435	14	31	101	17	12
	Bruce "	493	99	6	....	499	99	394	....	6	..	400	....	592	918	6	23	326	17	16
	Eastnor "	149	59	1	....	150	59	90	....	1	....	91	....	208	406	1	4	198	3	12
	Southampton Village	182	47	21	2	203	49	135	....	19	....	154	....	229	363	....	41	....	....	27
	Port Elgin "	176	68	29	2	205	70	108	....	27	....	135	....	244	412	31	62	168	31	16
	Tara "	80	34	4	1	84	35	46	....	3	....	49	....	114	158	5	14	44	9	1
	Wiarton Town	219	112	8	1	227	113	107	....	7	....	114	....	331	462	9	21	132	12	10
		2,141	735	107	7	2,248	742	1,406	...	100	....	1,506	....	2,876	4,575	91	255	1,566	123	118
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,506.																			
Cardwell	Tecumseth Township	246	78	12	....	258	78	168	....	12	...	180	....	324	965	12	60	641	48	3
	Innisfil "	426	127	18	1	444	128	299	....	17	....	316	....	563	1,100	19	62	547	43	....
	Adjala "	167	172	4	2	171	174	.....	5	2	....	.....	3	339	642	6	53	303	47	13
	Albion "	279	231	3	2	282	233	48	....	1	....	49	....	510	828	5	61	318	56	29
	Gwillimbury West	185	88	24	....	209	88	97	....	24	....	121	....	273	770	24	60	497	36	4
	Boulton Village	101	46	19	6	120	52	55	....	13	....	68	....	147	192	25	39	45	14	..
	Bradford "	78	63	11	..	89	63	15	....	11	....	26	....	141	245	11	35	104	24	1
	Beeton "	95	18	10	....	105	18	77	....	10	....	87	....	113	200	10	25	87	15	....
	Tottenham "	65	32	7	4	72	36	33	....	3	....	36	....	97	148	11	21	51	10	....
		1,642	855	108	15	1,750	870	792	5	93	....	880	3	2,497	5,090	123	416	2,593	293	50
	Majority for Prohibition, 877.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., Cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' lists.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' lists.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Carleton	Fitzroy Township	207	93	2	....	209	93	114	....	2	....	116	.....	300	650	2	29	350	27	9
	Osgoode "	394	109	15	....	409	109	285	....	15	....	300	.....	503	1.291	15	45	788	30	....
	Gloucester "	538	462	23	12	561	474	76	..	11	....	87	....	1,000	1,569	35	109	569	64	28
	March "	104	120	2	1	106	121	....	16	1	....	.....	15	224	357	3	17	133	14	....
	Gower North Township	263	108	16	1	279	109	155	....	15	....	170	...	371	557	17	35	186	18	21
	Marlborough "	229	126	4	3	233	129	103	....	1	....	104	.....	355	492	7	22	137	15	25
	Golbourn "	198	56	5	....	203	56	142	....	5	....	147	....	254	767	5	35	513	30	5
	Nepean "	274	210	11	1	285	211	64	....	10	....	74	.....	484	1,001	12	59	517	47	14
	Huntley "	186	172	4	1	190	173	14	....	3	...	17	.....	358	620	5	17	262	12	....
	Richmond "	22	19	....	....	22	19	3	..	....	....	3	.....	41	95	....	11	54	11	2
	Torbolton "	48	75	4	....	52	75	....	27	4	....	.....	23	123	241	4	22	118	18	....
	Hintonburgh Village	106	117	4	3	110	120	...	11	1	....	.....	10	223	*	7	* ..	* ...	* ..	27
	Majority for Prohibition, 970.	2,569	1,667	90	22	2,659	1,689	956	44	68	....	1,018	48	4,136	7,540	112	401	3,627	286	131
Dufferin	Mono, Township	453	226	9	2	462	228	227	....	7	....	234	.....	679	1,047	11	32	368	21	7
	Garafraxa East, "	259	66	5	....	264	66	193	....	5	....	198	.....	325	601	5	18	276	13	....
	Luther East, "	264	64	12	1	276	65	200	....	11	....	211	.....	328	551	13	30	213	17	2
	Mulmur, "	429	142	7	....	436	142	287	....	7	....	294	.....	571	938	7	44	367	37	11
	Amaranth, "	378	59	5	2	383	61	319	..	3	....	322	..	437	872	7	25	435	18	17
	Melancthon, "	281	73	11	2	292	75	208	....	9	....	217	.....	354	873	13	52	519	39	1
	Orangeville, Town	353	193	54	7	407	200	160	....	47	....	207	...	546	810	61	127	264	66	13
	Shelburne, Village	139	87	14	2	153	89	52	....	12	....	64	..	226	267	16	27	41	11	3
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,747.	2,556	910	117	16	2,673	926	1646	....	99	....	1747	.....	3,766	5,959	133	355	2,483	222	54

*No return.

A RETURN from the Record of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Dundas	Williamsburg, Township	395	230	9	1	404	231	165	....	8	....	173	....	625	1,080	10	59	455	49	6
	Mountain, "	359	158	21	....	380	158	201	....	21	....	222	....	517	888	21	57	371	36	18
	Winchester, "	471	173	32	2	503	175	298	....	30	....	328	....	644	846	34	50	202	16	15
	Matilda, "	491	231	14	1	505	232	260	....	13	....	273	....	722	1,163	15	58	441	43	20
	Morrisburg, Town	81	54	9	....	90	54	27	....	9	....	36	....	135	425	9	53	290	44	3
	Winchester West, Village	155	21	20	....	175	21	134	....	20	....	154	....	176	249	20	31	73	11	2
	Iroquois, Village	142	62	37	1	179	63	80	....	36	....	116	....	204	335	38	61	131	23	17
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,302.	2,094	929	142	5	2,236	934	1165	....	137	....	1,302	....	3,023	4,986	147	369	1,963	222	91
Durham, East	Manvers, Township	528	221	24	3	552	224	307	....	21	....	328	....	749	1,022	27	49	273	22	26
	Hope, "	403	150	11	....	414	150	253	....	11	....	264	....	553	1,124	11	95	571	84	7
	Cavan, "	254	38	4	....	258	38	216	....	4	....	220	....	292	793	4	34	501	30	1
	Port Hope, Town	431	304	60	11	491	315	127	....	49	....	176	....	735	1,315	71	208	580	137	36
	Millbrook, Village	122	49	10	1	132	50	73	....	9	....	82	....	171	222	11	29	51	18	....
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,070.	1,738	762	197	15	1,847	777	976	....	94	....	1,070	....	2,500	4,476	121	415	1,976	291	70
Durham, West	Clarke, Township	556	214	70	3	626	217	342	....	67	....	409	....	770	1,170	73	163	400	90	51
	Darlington, "	586	126	29	....	615	126	460	....	29	....	489	....	712	1,178	29	96	466	66	6
	Cartwright, "	240	109	7	....	247	109	131	....	7	....	138	....	349	543	7	26	194	19	17
	Bowmanville, Town	347	160	32	6	379	166	187	....	26	....	213	....	507	744	38	133	237	95	12
	Newcastle, Village	77	60	9	4	86	64	17	....	5	....	22	....	137	186	13	33	49	20	7
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,271.	1,806	669	147	13	1,953	682	1,137	....	134	....	1,271	....	2,475	3,821	160	451	1,346	290	93

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Male voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Elgin, East	Yarmouth, Township	499	197	33	2	532	199	302	....	31	....	333	....	696	1,581	35	148	1,085	113	25
	Malahide, "	501	199	9	3	510	202	302	....	6	....	308	....	700	1,090	12	72	390	60	46
	Bayham, "	424	227	17	1	441	228	197	....	16	....	213	....	651	1,221	18	92	570	74	34
	Dorchester, S. "	231	74	3	1	234	75	157	....	2	....	159	....	305	472	4	30	167	26	12
	Aylmer, Town	253	121	49	1	302	122	132	....	48	....	180	....	374	585	50	116	211	66	....
	Port Stanley, Village	41	43	4	1	45	44	.....	2	3	....	1	....	84	136	5	35	52	30	7
	Springfield, "	63	1	5	....	68	1	62	....	5	....	67	....	64	116	5	12	52	7	....
	Vienna, "	52	35	2	1	54	36	17	....	1	....	18	....	87	117	3	13	30	10	15
		2,064	897	122	10	2,186	907	1,169	2	112	....	1,279	...	2,961	5,318	132	518	2,357	386	139
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,279.																			
Elgin, West	Aldborough, Township	424	237	23	....	447	237	187	....	23	....	210	...	661	1,561	23	106	900	83	38
	Dunwich, "	379	297	18	2	397	299	82	....	16	....	98	....	676	1,106	20	70	430	50	45
	Southwold, "	558	364	21	4	579	368	194	....	17	....	211	....	922	1,418	25	88	496	63	31
	St. Thomas, City	702	704	99	9	801	753	....	42	90	....	48	....	1,446	3,131	108	353	1,685	245	96
	Putton, Village	87	53	8	....	95	53	34	....	8	....	42	....	140	196	8	18	56	10	17
		2,150	1,695	169	15	2,319	1,710	497	42	154	....	609	....	3,845	7,412	185	635	3,567	451	219
	Majority for Prohibition, 609.																			
Essex, N.	Maidstone Township	122	170	2	..	124	170	.....	48	2	....	.....		46	292	750	2	40	458	38	2
	Sandwich, E. "	26	455	....	6	26	461	.....	429	....	6	....		435	481	682	6	23	201	17	11
	Sandwich, W. "	55	410	3	3	58	413	....	355	....	....	...		355	465	799	6	59	334	53	4
	Sandwich, S. "	42	122	..	....	42	122	.....	80	....	....	.....		80	164	491	....	12	327	12	4
	Anderdon "	74	309	1	4	75	313	....	235	....	3	.....		238	383	622	5	35	239	30	17
	Rochester "	121	276	7	1	128	277	.....	155	6	....	.....		149	397	641	8	22	244	14	13
	Windsor City	598	724	76	54	674	778	.....	126	22	...	.....		104	1,322	3,061	130	399	1,742	269	120
	Pelle River Village	12	85	....	2	12	87	.....	73	....	2	....		75	97	152	2	7	55	5	2
	Sandwich Town	43	135	10	11	53	146	.....	92	..	1	.....		93	178	289	21	57	111	36	20
	Walkerville Town	19	138	2	1	21	139	.....	119	1	....	.....		118	157	242	3	5	85	2	1
	Majority against Prohibition, 1,093.	1,112	2,824	101	82	1,213	2,906	.....	1,712	31	12	...	1,693	3,936	7,732	183	659	3,796	476	206

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., Cap. 41 —*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Essex, S	Mersea Township	430	94	5	....	435	94	336	.....	5	....	341	...	529	947	5	16	418	11	16
	Colchester, S	277	113	9	....	286	113	164	...	9	....	173	.....	390	607	9	33	217	24	2
	Colchester, N	115	127	4	1	119	128	.....	13	3	....		9	242	398	5	15	156	10	6
	Gosfield, S	271	95	12	..	283	95	176	.....	12	....	188	.....	366	502	12	18	136	6	13
	Gosfield, N	211	116	7	....	218	116	95	....	7	...	102	.....	327	472	7	13	145	6	11
	Tilbury, W	135	75	12	....	147	75	60	.....	12	....	72	....	210	516	12	30	306	18	10
	Essex Centre	221	49	25	1	246	50	172	....	24	....	196	.....	270	381	26	36	111	10	14
	Amherstburg Town	204	132	39	11	243	143	72	.....	28	....	100	.....	336	505	50	114	169	64	22
	Malden	133	113	7	....	140	113	20	.....	7	....	27	....	246	390	7	32	144	25	8
	Kingsville Village	145	69	9	1	154	70	76	.....	8	....	84	.....	244	304	10	32	90	22	8
	Leamington	240	72	20	1	260	73	168	.....	19	....	187	....	312	376	21	29	64	8	...
	Pelee Island	46	69	4	1	50	70	....	23	3	....	..	20	115	175	5	16	60	11	8
		2,428	1,124	153	16	2,581	1,140	1,339	35	137	....	1,470	29	3,552	5,573	169	384	2,021	215	121
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,441.																			
Frontenac	Portland Township	286	169	12	....	298	169	117	.....	12	....	129	.. ...	455	865	12	46	410	34	1
	Pittsburgh Township	178	167	3	....	181	167	11	.....	3	....	14	.....	345	571	3	22	226	19	12
	Garden Island Township	55	10	....	....	55	10	45	.....	...	....	45	.....	65	82	....	....	17	....	2
	Howe Island Township	7	41	....	....	7	41	.....	34	...	...	.....	34	48	87	....	2	39	2	....
	Bedford Township	53	116	....	....	53	116	... ..	63	....	....	.....	63	169	377	...	16	208	16	2
	Loughborough	222	126	10	1	232	127	96	.....	9	....	105	.....	348	620	11	42	272	31	15
	Storrington Township	269	126	6	1	275	127	143	.....	5	....	148	.....	395	538	7	20	143	13	17
	Wolfe Island	97	233	6	3	103	236	.. ...	136	3	....	.....	133	330	565	9	37	235	28	20
		1,167	988	37	5	1,204	993	412	233	32	....	441	230	2,155	3,705	42	185	1,550	143	69
	Majority for Prohibition, 211.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Glengarry	Charlottenburgh	497	328	38	5	535	333	169	...	33	....	202	....	825	1,342	43	118	517	75	33
	Kenyon	336	275	9	2	345	277	61	....	7	....	68	....	611	1,105	11	61	494	50	4
	Lancaster Township	191	152	4	....	195	152	39	....	4	....	43	....	343	1,063	4	67	720	63	3
	Lochiel Township	277	162	7	....	284	162	115	....	7	....	122	....	439	1,109	7	52	670	45	....
	Alexandria	62	63	8	..	70	63	....	1	8	....	7	....	125	347	8	39	222	31	1
	Lancaster Village	46	25	5	2	51	28	20	....	3	....	23	....	72	150	7	16	78	9	5
	Maxville	92	37	4	....	96	37	55	....	4	....	59	....	129	150	4	11	21	7	1
	Majority for Prohibition, 524.	1,501	1,043	75	9	1,576	1,052	459	1	66	....	524	....	2,544	5,266	84	364	2,722	286	47
Grenville	Edwardsburgh Township	446	323	19	2	465	325	123	....	17	....	140	....	769	1,121	21	90	352	69	48
	South Gower "	81	77	4	....	85	77	4	....	4	....	8	....	158	243	4	15	85	11	3
	Oxford "	316	199	9	...	325	199	117	....	9	....	126	....	515	1,040	9	70	525	61	24
	Wolford	183	24	16	....	199	24	159	....	16	....	175	...	207	511	16	37	304	21	5
	Augusta	462	329	24	1	486	330	133	....	23	....	156	....	791	1,241	25	108	450	83	32
	Prescott Town	155	240	22	3	177	243	....	85	19	....	....	66	395	746	25	126	351	101	21
	Kemptville	95	55	24	3	119	58	40	....	21	....	61	....	150	287	27	52	137	25	17
	Merrickville	147	45	17	1	164	46	102	....	16	....	118	....	192	264	18	43	72	25	7
	Cardinal	66	90	5	....	71	90	....	24	5	....	....	19	156	222	5	16	66	11	17
	Majority for Prohibition, 699.	1,951	1,382	140	10	2,091	1,392	678	109	130	....	784	85	3,333	5,675	150	557	2,342	407	174

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Grey, N. R.	Derby Township	258	82	10	...	268	83	175	....	10	....	185	....	341	530	10	31	189	21	12
	Sydenham "	362	152	12	1	374	153	210	....	11	....	221	....	514	980	13	65	460	52	35
	Sarawak "	136	19	10	1	146	20	117	....	9	....	126	....	155	320	11	17	165	6	5
	St. Vincent "	441	127	14	....	455	127	314	....	14	....	328	....	568	1,016	14	56	448	42	23
	Keppel "	366	70	10	....	376	70	296	....	10	....	306	....	436	761	10	33	325	23	13
	Owen Sound Town	567	464	88	20	655	484	103	....	68	....	171	....	1,031	1,964	108	249	933	241	57
	Meaford Town	252	120	23	5	275	125	132	....	18	....	150	....	372	693	28	63	321	35	6
		2,382	1,035	167	27	2,549	1,062	1,347	....	140	....	1,487	....	3,417	6,264	194	514	2,847	320	151
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,487.																			
Grey, S	Bentinck Township	543	336	11	1	554	337	207	....	10	....	217	....	879	1,432	12	55	553	43	49
	Egremont "	508	168	14	1	522	169	340	....	13	....	353	....	676	1,085	15	48	409	33	7
	Glenelg "	336	255	3	1	339	256	81	....	2	....	83	....	591	804	4	21	213	17	28
	Normanby "	179	353	4	6	183	359	.....	174	....	2	.....	176	532	1,212	10	59	680	49	6
	Proton "	369	185	4	....	373	185	184	....	4	....	188	....	554	819	4	10	265	6	5
	Dundalk Village	72	32	2	....	74	32	40	....	2	....	42	....	104	158	2	22	54	20	7
	Durham Town	151	89	19	3	170	92	62	....	16	....	78	....	240	395	22	40	155	18	27
		2,158	1,418	57	12	2,215	1,430	914	174	47	2	961	176	3,576	5,905	69	255	2,329	186	129
	Majority for Prohibition, 785.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Grey, Centre	Artemesia Township	368	124	17	....	385	124	244	...	17	....	261	....	492	961	17	57	469	40	28
	Euphrasia "	398	164	3	....	401	164	234	...	3	...	237	....	562	945	3	24	383	21	25
	Holland "	448	211	12	1	460	212	237	....	11	....	248	...	659	953	13	47	294	34	32
	Osprey "	386	97	15	2	401	99	289	....	13	....	302	....	483	916	17	44	433	27	6
	Sullivan "	210	112	2	....	212	112	98	....	2	....	100	..	322	934	2	43	612	41	4
	Collingwood Town	287	49	7	....	294	49	238	....	7	....	245	....	336	972	7	33	636	26	1
	Thornbury "	88	40	26	2	114	42	48	....	24	....	72	....	128	194	28	35	66	7	....
	Markdale Village	76	41	7	5	83	46	35	...	2	....	37	....	117	152	12	14	35	2	7
		2,261	838	89	10	2,350	848	1,423	....	79	....	1,502		3,099	6,027	99	297	2,928	198	103
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,502.																			
Haldimand	North Cayuga	231	152	14	1	245	153	79	....	13	....	92	....	383	542	15	45	159	30	11
	Dunn	56	53	....	....	56	53	3	....	..	....	3	....	109	244	....	15	135	15	....
	Oneida	193	112	12	....	205	112	81	....	12	....	93	....	305	455	12	43	150	31	....
	Rainham	127	180	1	3	128	183	.....	53	....	2	.....	55	307	58	4	38	281	34	18
	Seneca	327	115	12	2	339	117	212	....	10	....	222	...	442	481	14	22	39	8	23
	Walpole	566	225	29	....	595	225	341	....	29	....	370	..	791	1,218	29	82	427	53	77
	Caledonia	66	27	15	....	81	27	39	....	15	....	54	..	93	219	15	48	126	33	1
	Cayuga	45	70	2	1	47	71	....	25	1	....	.....	25	115	188	3	23	73	20	8
	South Cayuga	132	59	6	....	138	59	73	....	6	....	79	....	191	260	6	13	69	7	13
	Hagersville	102	73	8	....	110	73	29	....	8	..	37	....	175	242	8	21	67	13	6
		1,845	1,066	99	7	1,944	1,073	857	78	94	2	950	80	2,911	4,437	106	350	1,526	244	157
	Majority for Prohibition, 870.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Halton	Esquesing Township	311	175	17	1	358	176	166	....	16	....	182	..	516	1,104	18	112	588	94	6
	Trafalgar "	484	260	10	..	494	260	224	....	10	....	234	....	744	1,129	10	84	385	74	40
	Nelson "	311	55	7	....	318	55	256	....	7	....	263	....	366	823	7	53	557	46	3
	Nassagaweya	269	32	10	....	279	32	237	....	10	....	247	....	301	731	10	33	430	23	5
	Milton Town	141	82	25	....	166	82	59	....	25	...	84	...	223	330	25	61	107	36	17
	Oakville	200	105	35	3	235	108	95	....	32	...	127	....	305	520	38	76	215	38	31
	Georgetown	113	47	19	....	132	47	66	....	19	..	85	....	160	368	19	58	208	39	3
	Burlington	152	73	16	1	158	74	79	..	15	....	94	....	225	300	17	39	75	22	....
	Acton	158	64	21	....	179	64	94	..	21	....	115	....	222	270	21	38	48	17	21
		2,169	893	160	5	2,329	898	1,276	....	155	....	1,431	....	3,062	5,575	165	554	2,513	389	126
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,431.																			
Hamilton City	...	3,907	2,794	487	105	4,394	2,899	1,113	....	382		1,495	....	6,701	10,911	592	1,514	4,210	922	504
	Majority for Prohibition, 1495.																			
Hastings, E R	Hungerford Township	411	306	22	5	463	311	135	....	17	....	152	....	747	1,105	27	66	358	39	51
	Tyendinaga "	315	333	8	5	323	338	.....	18	3	....	.....	15	648	1,081	13	60	433	47	30
	Thurlow "	580	232	30	4	610	236	348	....	26	....	374	...	812	1,313	34	112	501	78	26
	Deseronto Town	213	159	11	3	224	162	54	....	8	....	62	....	372	841	14	36	469	22	24
		1,549	1,030	71	17	1,620	1,047	537	18	54	....	588	15	2,579	4,340	88	274	1,761	186	131
	Majority for Prohibition, 573.																			
Hastings, W. R	Sidney Township	447	33	11	..	458	33	414	....	11	....	425	....	480	1,432	11	101	952	90	3
	Trenton Town	239	106	38	7	268	113	124	....	31	..	155	....	336	1,029	45	135	693	90	9
	Belleville City	829	538	153	26	982	564	291	....	127	....	418	....	1,367	2,875	179	446	1,508	267	29
		1,506	677	202	33	1,708	710	829	....	169	..	998	....	2,183	5,336	235	682	3,153	447	41
	Majority for Prohibition, 998.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Hastings, N. R.	Marmora and Lake Townships	88	117	1	1	89	118	.....	29	..	....	.....	29	205	549	2	26	344	24	3
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe Townships	99	78	7	2	106	80	21	....	5	....	26	....	177	284	9	16	107	7	1
	Wollaston Township	47	8	..	....	47	8	39	....	....	....	39	....	55	180	....	4	125	4	1
	Rawdon Township	541	160	21	2	562	162	381	...	19	....	400	....	701	995	23	49	294	26	....
	Limerick Township	72	21	...	....	72	21	51	....	...	....	51	....	93	112	....	1	19	1	....
	Carlow Township	27	5	....	....	27	5	22	....	...	....	22	....	32	128	....	3	96	3	....
	Madoc Township	463	137	24	4	487	141	326	....	20	....	346	....	600	1,006	28	61	405	33	29
	Mayo Township	37	11	....	....	37	11	26	....	....	....	26	....	48	110	....	6	62	6	2
	Huntingdon Township	391	136	25	5	416	141	255	....	20	....	275	...	527	603	30	53	76	23	11
	Bangor, Wicklow and McClure Townships	28	48	....	....	28	48	...	20	....	....	.....	20	76	204	....	1	128	1	1
	Faraday Township	83	62	2	1	85	63	21	....	1	..	22	....	145	208	3	8	63	5	6
	Monteagle and Herschel Townships	33	17	....	....	33	17	16	...	....	.. .	16	....	50	337	....	11	287	11	....
	Tudor Township / Cashel Township	70	47	5	3	75	50	23	....	2	....	25	....	117	213	8	13	96	5	2
	Dungannon Township	78	53	1	2	79	55	25	....	....	1	24	....	131	206	3	4	75	1	7
	Madoc Village	147	54	14	2	161	56	93	....	12	....	105	....	201	290	16	31	89	15	15
	Tweed Village	146	31	9	1	155	32	115	....	8	....	123	....	177	279	10	20	102	10	8
	Stirling Village	74	15	15	....	89	15	59	....	15	....	74	....	89	226	15	34	137	19	1
		2,424	1,000	124	23	2,548	1,023	1,473	49	102	1	1,574	49	3,424	5,930	147	341	2,506	194	63
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,525.																			
Huron, E. R.	Grey Township	451	251	14	4	465	255	200	....	10	....	210	....	702	941	18	40	239	22	20
	Howick Township	489	246	7	2	496	248	243	....	5	....	248	....	735	1,086	9	49	351	40	46
	Hullett Township	333	219	11	1	344	220	114	....	10	....	124	....	552	829	12	55	277	43	2
	Morris Township	313	200	4	....	317	200	113	....	4	....	117	....	513	780	4	17	267	13	20
	McKillop Township	244	179	12	....	256	179	65	....	12	....	77	....	423	734	12	37	311	25	3
	Turnberry Township	286	86	8	....	294	86	200	....	8	....	208	....	372	610	8	29	238	21	....
	Brussels Village	112	60	18	1	130	61	52	....	17	....	69	....	172	287	19	47	115	28	4
	Wroxeter Village	70	25	8	....	78	25	45	....	8	....	53	....	95	136	8	15	41	7	....
		2,298	1,266	82	8	2,380	1,274	1,032	....	74	....	1,106	....	3,564	5,403	80	289	1,839	199	95
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,106.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Huron, S. R.	Tuckersmith Township	212	129	8	....	220	129	83	....	8	...	91	....	341	743	8	56	402	48	32
	Usborne Township	347	162	14	1	361	163	185	....	13	....	198	....	509	713	15	28	204	13	41
	Stephen Township	341	428	10	....	351	428	....	87	10	....	....	77	769	1,092	10	50	323	40	....
	Hay Township	338	357	11	2	349	359	....	19	9	....	....	10	695	1,003	13	47	308	34	31
	Stanley Township	278	106	6	....	284	106	172	....	6	....	178	....	384	631	6	32	247	26	....
	Seaforth Town	255	158	33	9	288	167	97	....	24	....	121	....	413	611	42	101	198	59	4
	Exeter Village	233	98	29	5	262	103	135	....	24	...	159	....	331	431	34	43	100	9	13
	Bayfield Village	52	36	2	....	54	36	16	....	2	....	18	....	88	152	2	11	64	9	7
	Majority for Prohibition, 678.	2,056	1,474	113	17	2,169	1,491	688	106	96	....	765	87	3,530	5,376	130	368	1,846	239	128
Huron, W. R.	Goderich Township	368	169	7	3	375	172	199	....	4	....	203	....	537	801	10	42	264	32	24
	Colborne "	262	131	5	....	267	131	131	....	5	....	136	....	393	574	5	29	181	24	9
	Ashfield "	484	271	15	4	499	275	213	....	11	....	224	....	755	1,078	19	53	323	34	43
	West Wawanosh Township	318	100	9	....	327	100	218	....	9	....	227	....	418	631	9	29	213	20	7
	East " "	292	92	5	....	297	92	200	....	5	....	205	....	384	571	5	24	187	19	1
	Hullett "	333	219	11	1	344	220	114	....	10	....	124	....	552	829	12	55	277	43	2
	Goderich Town	347	200	74	14	421	214	147	...	60	....	207	....	547	846	88	172	299	84	43
	Clinton "	262	183	46	13	308	196	79	....	33	....	112	....	445	619	59	130	174	71	30
	Wingham "	206	84	16	5	222	89	122	...	11	....	133	....	290	644	21	62	354	41	3
	Blyth Village	107	60	10	4	.....	64	47	....	6	....	53	....	167	294	14	24	37	10	1
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,624.	2,979	1,509	198	44	3,177	1,553	1,470	....	154	....	1,624		4,488	6,797	242	620	2,309	378	163

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 57 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voter's list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voter's list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Kent, E. R.	Harwich Township	605	393	15	3	620	396	212	....	12	....	224	....	998	1,517	18	91	519	73	14
	Howard "	377	234	11	....	388	234	143	....	11	....	154	....	611	1,013	11	74	402	63	31
	Oxford "	402	192	8	2	410	194	210	....	16	....	216	....	594	933	10	40	339	30	9
	Zone "	175	71	5	....	180	71	104	....	5	....	109	....	246	361	5	18	115	13	2
	Camden "	338	154	3	1	341	155	184	....	2	....	186	....	492	822	4	39	330	35	16
	Blenheim Town	225	108	53	6	278	114	117	....	47	....	164	....	333	432	59	98	99	39	21
	Bothwell "	94	55	6	1	100	56	39	....	5	....	44	....	149	214	7	21	65	14	1
	Dresden "	244	94	40	3	284	97	150	....	37	....	187	....	338	470	43	83	132	40	20
	Thamesville "	74	52	6	1	80	53	22	....	5	....	27	....	126	215	7	22	89	15	....
	Ridgetown "	247	134	25	3	272	137	113	....	22	...	135	....	381	690	28	55	309	27	24
		2,781	1,487	172	20	2,953	1,507	1,294	....	152	....	1,446	....	4,268	6,667	192	540	2,399	349	138
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,446.																			
Kent, W. R.	Raleigh Township	412	313	14	2	426	315	99	....	12	....	111	....	725	1,283	16	84	558	68	36
	Chatham "	587	250	11	....	598	250	337	....	11	....	348	....	837	1,449	11	68	612	57	18
	Dover "	194	433	7	5	201	438	....	239	2	....	.....	237	627	1,088	12	49	461	37	38
	Tilbury East "	373	138	9	1	382	139	235	....	8	....	243	....	511	730	10	42	219	32	15
	Romney "	195	65	3	....	198	65	130	....	3	..	133	....	260	408	3	7	148	4	4
	Tilbury Centre Village	92	74	4	2	96	76	18	....	2	....	20	....	166	216	6	16	50	10	15
	Wallaceburg "	199	158	20	2	219	160	41	....	18	....	59	....	357	548	22	47	191	25	27
	Chatham Town	757	630	118	37	875	667	127	....	81	....	208	....	1,387	2,349	155	446	962	291	96
		2,809	2,061	186	49	2,995	2,110	987	239	137	....	1,122	237	4,870	8,071	235	759	3,201	524	249
	Majority for Prohibition, 885.																			
City of Kingston	Kingston Township	412	182	16	....	428	182	230	....	16	....	246	....	594	1,046	16	48	452	32	16
	Portsmouth Village	68	76	6	3	74	79	....	8	3	....	.....	5	144	211	9	37	67	28	7
	Kingston City	1,217	914	195	36	1,412	950	303	....	159	....	462	....	2,131	3,921	231	604	1,790	373	143
		1,697	1,172	217	39	1,914	1,211	533	8	178	...	708	5	2,869	5 178	256	689	2,309	433	166
	Majority for Prohibition, 703.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voter's list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voter's list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Lambton, E. R.....	Bosanquet Township	386	138	14	...	400	138	248	....	14	....	262	....	524	792	14	39	268	25	35
	Brooke "	406	160	8	....	414	160	246	....	8	....	254	....	566	882	8	22	316	14	21
	Euphemia "	262	156	3	....	265	156	106	....	3	....	109	....	418	646	3	24	228	21	10
	Plympton "	511	212	12	2	523	214	299	....	10	....	309	....	723	1,066	14	53	343	39	30
	Warwick "	545	168	8	....	553	168	377	....	8	....	385	....	713	978	8	35	265	27	19
	Arkona Village	76	23	9	....	85	23	53	....	9	...	62	....	99	155	9	18	56	9	2
	Forest "	135	63	31	....	166	63	72	....	31	....	103	....	198	351	31	71	153	40	4
	Thedford "	94	22	5	2	99	24	72	....	3	....	75	....	116	178	7	14	62	7	16
	Watford "	168	66	12	6	180	72	102	....	6	....	108	....	234	341	18	49	107	31	18
	Wyoming "	131	40	16	2	147	42	91	....	14	....	105	....	171	215	18	37	44	19	13
	Alvinston "	139	61	12	....	151	61	78	..	12	....	90	....	200	216	12	24	16	12	....
		2,853	1,109	130	12	2,983	1,121	1,744	....	118	..	1,862	....	3,962	5,820	142	386	1,858	244	148
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,862.																			
Lambton, W. R	Sarnia Township	273	120	4	....	277	120	153	....	4	....	157	....	393	581	4	35	188	31	....
	Petrolia, Town	593	243	45	2	638	245	350	....	43	....	393	....	836	1,442	47	62	606	15	19
	Enniskillen, Township.....	578	20	15	....	593	20	558	....	15	....	573	....	598	1,171	15	38	573	23	....
	Dawn, Township	282	136	1	....	283	136	146	...	1	....	147	....	418	823	15	9	405	8	12
	Moore "	531	344	27	5	558	349	187	....	22	....	209	....	875	1,383	27	37	508	5	50
	Sombra	335	190	2	...	337	190	145	....	2	....	147	....	525	1,058	2	47	513	45	5
	Sarnia, Town	549	356	91	18	640	374	193	....	73	....	266	....	905	1,743	109	255	838	146	23
	Oil Springs, Village.....	103	38	6	....	109	38	65	...	6	....	71	....	141	268	6	13	127	7	12
		3,244	1,447	191	25	3,435	1,472	1,797	....	166	....	1,963	....	4,691	8,469	216	496	778	280	121
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,963																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Lanark, N. R	Ramsay, Township	214	74	2	....	216	74	140	....	2	....	142	....	288	595	2	23	307	21	18
	Dalhousie and N. Sherbrooke ..	199	64	5	....	204	64	135	....	5	....	140	....	263	449	5	32	186	27	7
	Lanark, Township.....	200	49	11	1	211	50	151	....	10	....	161	....	249	418	12	30	169	18	18
	Almonte, Town...	225	165	41	17	266	182	60	....	24	....	84	....	390	614	58	160	224	102	29
	Lanark, Village.....	104	19	13	....	117	19	85	....	13	....	98	....	123	200	13	19	77	6	5
	Lavant.....	13	5	....	....	13	5	8	....	.....	.....	8	....	18	170	....	4	152	4	....
	Carleton Place	281	186	31	2	312	188	95	....	29	....	124	....	467	968	33	95	501	62	27
	Darling, Village	30	23	....	....	30	23	7	....	.....	.....	7	....	53	155	....	3	102	3	2
	Pakenham	101	32	9	....	110	32	69	....	9	....	78	....	133	459	9	26	326	17	9
	Majority for Prohibition, 842.	1,367	617	112	20	1,479	637	750	....	92	...	842	...	1,984	4,028	132	392	2,044	260	115
Lanark, S. R.	Drummond Township.....	221	135	3	1	224	136	86	....	2	....	88	....	356	607	4	24	251	20	3
	Bathurst "	253	141	13	....	266	141	112	....	13	....	125	....	394	635	13	53	241	40	22
	Montague "	224	160	9	3	233	163	64	....	6	....	70	....	384	617	12	46	233	34	1
	Burgess North "	35	36	....	....	35	36	.....	1	....	....	.....	1	71	230	....	9	159	9	1
	Elmsley North "	71	10	4	1	75	11	61	....	3	....	64	....	81	323	5	28	242	23	....
	Sherbrooke South Township....	76	24	1	....	77	24	52	....	1	....	53	....	100	226	1	7	126	6	....
	Beckwith "	192	90	4	1	196	91	102	....	3	....	105	....	282	471	5	39	189	34	7
	Smith's Falls Town.....	301	109	40	4	341	113	192	....	36	....	228	...	410	1,239	44	121	829	77	22
	Perth Town	172	95	32	3	204	98	77	....	29	....	106	....	267	669	35	169	402	134	10
	Majority for Prohibition, 838.	1,545	800	106	13	1,651	813	746	1	93	....	839	1	2,345	5,017	119	496	2,678	377	66

A RETURN from the Record of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes..	No.							
Leeds	Leeds, front Township of Landsdowne	357	234	15	....	372	234	123	....	15	....	138	....	591	1,021	15	60	430	45	10
	Leeds, rear Township of Landsdowne	257	178	15	1	272	179	79	....	14	....	93	....	435	688	16	45	253	29	18
	Crosby South Township	204	50	18	....	222	50	154	....	18	....	172	....	254	439	18	38	185	20	5
	Crosby North "	178	159	15	5	193	164	19	....	10	....	29	....	337	501	20	52	164	32	38
	Kitley "	227	202	10	5	237	207	25	....	5	....	30	....	429	683	15	61	254	46	8
	Bastard and Burgess South T'p.	403	230	44	7	447	237	173	....	37	....	210	...	633	857	51	85	224	34	35
	Elmsley South Township	83	86	3	4	86	90	..	3	....	1	....	4	169	213	7	12	44	5	9
	Gananoque Town	426	223	44	6	470	229	203	....	38	....	241	....	649	1,009	50	112	360	62	31
	Newboro' Village	57	17	6	....	63	17	40	....	6	....	46	....	74	118	6	17	44	11	1
	Athens "	129	54	32	....	161	54	75	....	32	....	107	....	183	241	32	58	58	26	....
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,062.	2,321	1,433	202	28	2,523	1,461	891	3	175	1	1,066	4	3,764	5,770	230	540	2,016	310	155
Lennox	Fredericksburg, S	95	91	....	....	95	91	4	....	....	....	4	....	186	300	....	14	114	14	11
	Fredericksburg, N	170	142	6	4	176	146	28	....	2	....	30	....	312	456	10	30	144	20	4
	Amherst Island	49	62	4	....	53	62	.....	13	4	....	.....	9	111	257	4	24	146	20	1
	Richmond	323	81	13	1	336	82	242	....	12	....	254	....	404	835	14	57	431	43	....
	Ernestown	449	191	24	3	473	194	258	....	21	....	279	....	640	976	27	90	336	63	16
	Bath Village	36	38	8	1	44	39	.....	2	7	....	5	..	74	114	9	33	40	24	....
	Napanee	343	199	6	17	349	216	144	....	....	11	133	...	542	877	23	136	335	113	29
	Adolphustown	46	68	....	....	46	68	.....	22	....	....	.....	22	114	187	....	6	73	6	8
	Majority for Prohibition, 674.	1,511	872	61	26	1,572	898	676	37	46	11	705	31	2,383	4,002	87	390	1,619	303	69

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Lincoln	Niagara Township	217	163	7	3	224	166	54	....	4	....	58	....	380	504	10	56	124	46	27
	Grantham Township	150	170	6	1	156	171	....	20	5	....	.....	15	320	550	7	51	230	44	...
	Louth Township	234	130	12	....	246	130	104	....	12	....	116	....	364	551	12	36	187	24	31
	Clinton Township	300	71	14	....	314	71	229	....	14	....	243	....	371	557	14	33	186	19	....
	North Grimsby	171	59	3	2	174	61	112	..	1	....	113	....	230	327	5	14	97	9	14
	South Grimsby	223	67	22	1	245	68	156	...	21	....	177	....	290	404	23	52	114	29	1
	Niagara Town	66	106	7	4	73	110	....	40	3	....	.....	37	172	319	11	89	147	78	9
	Pearnsville Village	116	53	15	2	131	55	63	....	13	....	76	....	169	187	17	36	18	19	14
	Grimsby Village	129	52	7	..	136	52	77	....	7	....	84	....	181	232	7	23	51	16	5
	St. Catharines City	530	440	78	22	608	462	90	....	56	....	146	....	970	2,055	100	462	1,085	362	37
		2,136	1,311	171	35	2,307	1,346	885	60	136	....	1,013	52	3,447	5,686	206	852	2,239	646	138
	Majority for Prohibition, 961.																			
London	London	2,444	1,805	338	45	2,782	1,850	639	....	293	....	932	....	4,249	7,616	383	1,066	3,367	683	225
	Majority for Prohibition, 932.																			
Middlesex, E. R.	Westminster Township	701	281	37	7	738	288	420	....	30	....	450	....	982	1,562	44	131	580	87	76
	London Township	908	451	29	4	937	455	457	....	25	....	482	....	1,359	2,025	33	185	666	152	106
	Dorchester, North	540	155	16	2	556	157	385	....	14	....	399	....	695	1,040	18	52	345	34	39
	West Nissouri	452	91	11	1	463	92	361	....	10	....	371	....	543	1,030	12	40	487	28	...
	London, West, Village	159	121	29	7	188	128	38	....	22	....	60	....	280	552	36	75	272	39	20
		2,760	1,099	122	21	2,882	1,120	1661	....	101	....	1,762	....	3,859	6,209	143	483	2,350	340	241
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,762.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Middlesex, N. R. ..	Adelaide Township	362	176	7	1	369	177	186	....	6	....	192	....	538	761	8	38	223	30	14
	Biddulph Township	137	138	3	....	140	138	...	1	3	....	2	....	275	750	3	37	475	34	2
	Lobo Township	428	190	18	3	446	193	238	....	15	....	253	....	618	875	21	54	257	33	67
	McGillivray Township	298	73	9	....	307	73	225	....	9	....	234	....	371	957	9	58	586	49	1
	East Williams Township	219	57	4	....	223	57	162	...	4	....	166	....	276	505	4	35	229	31	19
	West Williams Township	174	88	3	2	177	90	86	....	1	....	87	....	262	487	5	29	225	24	29
	Parkhill Village	111	66	16	2	127	68	45	....	14	....	59	....	177	491	18	65	317	47	4
	Ailsa Craig Village	91	22	16	3	107	25	69	....	13	....	82	....	113	172	19	41	59	22	21
	Lucan Village	59	109	14	9	73	118	.....	50	5	....	.....	45	168	241	23	54	73	31	1
		1,879	919	90	20	1,969	939	1,011	51	70	....	1,075	45	2,798	5,242	110	411	2,444	301	98
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,030.																			
Middlesex, W. R...	Caradoc Township	453	282	14	1	467	283	171	....	13	....	184	....	735	1,148	15	72	413	57	33
	Ekfrid Township	377	167	12	2	389	169	210	....	10	....	220	....	544	788	14	49	244	35	6
	Mosa Township	230	88	2	....	232	88	142	....	2	....	144	....	318	647	2	25	328	23	9
	Delaware Township	230	125	42	10	272	135	105	....	32	...	137	....	355	514	52	93	159	41	20
	Metcalfe Township	296	96	22	1	318	97	200	....	21	....	221	....	392	510	23	32	118	9	....
	Strathroy Town	351	147	67	3	418	150	204	....	64	....	268	....	498	761	70	154	263	84	42
	Glencoe Village	135	52	15	1	150	53	83	....	14	....	97	....	187	282	16	33	95	17	25
	Wardsville Village	40	5	7	....	47	5	35	....	7	....	42	.. .	45	82	7	17	37	10	1
	Newbury Village	46	.....	8	1	54	1	46	....	7	....	53	....	46	126	8	14	80	6	....
		2,158	962	189	19	2,347	981	1,196	....	170	...	1,366	....	3,120	4,858	207	489	1,738	282	136
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,366.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., Cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Males not voting.	Females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Monck	Caistor	303	91	11	....	314	91	212	...	11	....	223	...	394	509	11	42	115	31	8
	Canboro'	199	43	3	....	202	43	156	...	3	...	159	....	242	286	3	12	44	9	....
	Gainsborough	371	130	14	....	385	130	241	...	14	....	255	....	501	731	14	42	230	28	5
	Moulton	227	117	4	1	231	118	110	...	3	...	113	....	344	483	5	21	139	16	....
	Pelham	365	86	24	....	389	86	279	...	24	....	303	....	451	654	24	44	203	20	8
	Sherbrooke	39	19	1	...	40	19	20	...	1	....	21	....	58	107	1	5	49	4	....
	Wainfleet	315	218	12	3	327	221	97	...	9	....	106	....	533	858	15	44	325	29	3
	Dunville	221	103	29	5	250	108	118	...	24	....	142	....	324	463	34	81	139	47	19
		2,040	807	98	9	2,138	816	1,233	...	89	....	1,322	....	2,847	4,091	107	291	1,244	184	43
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,322.																			
Muskoka	Morrison Township	59	41	....	....	59	41	18	...	....	....	18	....	100	224	....	5	124	5	2
	Muskoka Township	47	28	1	1	48	29	19	...	...	....	19	....	75	194	2	11	119	9	2
	Oakley Township	4	4	....	...	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	98	....	7	90	7	....
	McLean and Ridout	63	27	....	....	63	27	36	..	..	....	36	....	90	248	....	4	158	4	....
	Watt	57	69	6	...	63	69	....	12	6	....	....	6	126	209	6	19	83	13	6
	Cardwell	25	20	....	....	25	20	5	...	.	....	5	....	45	130	....	4	85	4	3
	Macaulay	37	9	2	....	39	9	28	...	2	....	30	....	46	210	2	11	164	9	....
	Medora and Wood	73	51	2	....	75	51	22	...	2	....	24	....	124	274	2	20	150	18	....
	Brunel	70	10	...	....	70	10	60	...	....	....	60	....	80	190	....	12	110	12	1
	Draper	58	50	4	....	62	50	8	...	4	....	12	....	108	295	4	13	187	9	7
	Chaffey	115	24	6	....	121	24	91	...	6	....	97	....	139	235	6	12	96	6	6
	Hyde	63	22	....	....	63	22	41	...	....	....	41	..	85	150	....	3	65	3	1
	Monck	27	21	1	....	28	21	6	...	1	....	7	....	48	188	1	6	140	5	2
	Stephenson	84	52	3	....	87	52	32	...	3	....	35	....	136	261	3	7	125	4	9
	Stisted	58	30	3	....	61	30	28	...	3	....	31	....	88	143	3	4	55	1	3
	Gravenhurst	136	69	10	....	146	69	67	...	10	....	77	....	205	396	10	21	191	11	16
	Huntsville	153	35	11	2	164	37	118	...	9	....	127	....	188	319	13	25	131	12	17
	Bracebridge Town	178	56	7	....	185	56	122	...	7	....	129	....	234	502	7	19	268	12	15
		1,307	618	56	3	1,363	621	701	12	53	....	748	6	1,925	4,266	59	203	2,322	144	90
	Majority for Prohibition, 742.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Nipissing	Bonfield, Township	52	65	1	....	53	65	.....	13	1	....	.....	12	117	271	1	3	154	2	5
	Springer, "	46	82	2	1	48	83	.....	36	1	....	....	35	128	290	3	10	162	7	3
	McKim, "	15	4	....	....	15	4	11	....	....	....	11	....	19	175	....	2	156	2	1
	Ferris, "	2	33	....	....	2	33	.....	31	....	....	.....	31	35	202	....	8	167	8	1
	Mattawa, "	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	78	....	2	78	2	....
	Papineau, "	14	27	....	....	14	27	.....	13	....	....	....	13	41	136	....	5	95	5	....
	Widdifield, "	27	36	2	....	29	36	.....	9	2	....	....	7	63	191	2	4	128	2	....
	Cameron, "	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	...	18	.....	18	113	.....	.....	95	.....	..
	Calvin, "	37	18	1	....	38	18	19	....	1	....	20	....	55	149	1	3	94	2	....
	Mattawa, Town	46	78	2	1	48	79	.....	32	1	....	.....	31	124	336	3	22	212	19	....
	Sudbury, "	120	90	12	4	132	94	30	....	8	....	38	....	210	447	16	28	237	12	2
	North Bay, "	183	139	4	5	.....	187	44	....	....	1	43	....	322	671	9	19	349	10	6
		560	572	24	11	397	626	122	134	14	1	130	129	1,132	3,059	35	106	1,927	71	18
	Majority for Prohibition, 1.																			
Norfolk, South	Charlotteville, Township	431	171	17	....	448	171	260	....	17	....	277	....	602	1,012	17	78	410	61	15
	Houghton, "	188	130	6	1	194	131	58	....	5	....	63	....	318	534	7	28	216	21	....
	Walsingham North, "	260	158	3	4	263	162	102	....	....	1	101	....	418	655	7	31	237	24	9
	Walsingham South, "	217	128	19	1	236	129	89	....	18	....	107	....	345	577	20	42	232	22	31
	Woodhouse, "	209	90	9	1	218	91	119	....	8	....	127	....	299	647	10	62	348	52	20
	Port Dover, Village	109	65	31	....	140	65	44	....	31	....	75	....	174	253	31	66	79	35	19
	Port Rowan, "	42	31	11	....	53	21	21	....	11	....	32	....	63	177	11	32	114	21	1
		1,456	763	96	7	1,552	770	693	....	90	1	782	....	2,219	3,855	103	339	1,636	236	95
	Majority for Prohibition, 782.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Norfolk, North	Townsend, Township	619	57	22	....	641	57	562	.....	22	....	584	.....	676	1,170	22	59	494	37	11
	Middleton, "	225	159	6	....	231	159	66	.....	6	....	72	.....	384	614	6	45	230	39	3
	Windham, "	477	85	16	....	493	85	392	.....	16	....	408	.....	562	1,114	16	48	552	32	7
	Waterford, "	130	13	26	....	156	13	117	.....	26	....	143	.....	143	294	26	48	151	22	5
	Simcoe, Town	189	94	49	2	238	96	95	.....	47	....	142	.. ...	283	730	51	144	447	93	21
		1,640	408	119	2	1,759	410	1,232	.....	117	....	1,349	.....	2,048	3,922	121	344	1,874	213	47
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,349.																			
Northumberland, E. R.....	Cramahe Township.....	458	138	17	....	475	138	320	.....	17	....	337	.....	596	898	17	64	302	47	34
	Percy "	412	201	30	1	442	202	211	.....	29	....	240	.....	613	915	31	68	302	37	29
	Seymour "	484	132	11	1	495	133	352	.....	10	....	362	.....	616	1,061	12	44	445	32	18
	Brighton "	336	183	10	1	346	184	153	.....	9	....	162	.....	519	913	11	46	394	35	9
	Murray "	365	132	12	1	377	133	233	.....	11	....	244	.. .	497	864	13	56	367	43	10
	Hastings Village	48	53	2	4	50	57	.....	5	....	2	.....	7	101	178	6	14	67	8	13
	Campbellford "	273	100	64	3	337	103	173	.....	61	....	234	.... .	373	715	67	102	342	35	1
	Brighton "	207	89	36	3	243	92	118	.	33	....	151	.....	296	425	39	82	129	43	17
	Colborne "	173	44	19	2	192	46	129	.....	17	....	146	.....	217	315	21	57	98	36	22
		2,756	1,072	201	16	2,957	1,088	1,689	5	187	2	1,876	7	3,828	6,284	217	533	2,446	316	153
	Majority for Prohibit'n, 1,869																			
Northumberland, W. R....	Hamilton Township	532	192	30	6	562	198	340	.....	24	....	364	.....	724	1,123	36	115	399	79	46
	Haldimand.....	383	77	16	1	399	78	306	.....	15	...	321	.....	460	1,208	17	93	748	76	6
	Alnwick Village	88	58	4	....	92	58	30	.....	4	....	34	.....	146	299	4	13	153	9	12
	Cobourg Town.....	257	169	47	5	304	174	88	.....	42	....	130	.....	426	1,112	52	289	686	237	18
		1,260	496	97	12	1,357	508	774	.....	85	....	849	.....	1,756	3,742	109	510	1,986	401	82
	Majority for Prohibition, 849																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voter's list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Ontario, N. R.....	Uxbridge Township	314	227	20	4	334	231	87	....	16	....	103	.....	541	865	21	78	324	54	52
	Scott "	293	124	11	...	304	124	169	....	11	....	180	....	417	606	11	26	189	16	7
	Brock "	474	280	18	4	492	284	194	....	14	....	208	.....	754	1,293	22	81	539	59	12
	Mara "	247	216	3	3	250	219	31	....	....	....	31	.....	463	871	6	26	408	20	3
	Rama "	102	100	1	1	103	101	2	....	....	....	2	.....	202	319	2	11	112	9	5
	Thorah "	133	28	4	....	137	28	105	....	4	....	109	.....	161	425	4	21	264	17	1
	Cannington	103	106	19	....	122	106	.....	3	19	....	16	.....	209	285	19	39	76	20	4
	Uxbridge Town	207	91	21	....	228	91	116	....	21	....	137	.....	298	491	21	44	193	23	....
	Beaverton	59	36	9	....	68	36	23	....	9	....	32	.....	95	218	9	52	123	43	....
		1,932	998	106	....	2,038	1,220	727	3	94	....	818	.....	3,140	5,373	98	378	2,233	261	84
	Majority for Prohibition, 818																			
Ontario, S. R.....	Reach Township.....	564	274	31	2	595	276	290	....	29	....	319	.....	838	1,094	33	286	53	53	42
	Pickering "	652	420	40	6	692	426	232	....	34	....	266	.....	1,072	1,724	46	162	652	116	....
	Whitby "	279	49	20	..	299	49	230	....	20	....	250	.....	328	656	20	80	328	60	5
	Whitby, East, Township....	327	155	10	....	337	155	172	....	10	....	182	.....	482	773	10	58	291	48	40
	Scugog Village	61	34	....	....	61	34	27	....	....	....	27	....	95	158	....	5	63	5	....
	Port Perry "	184	104	25	6	209	110	80	....	19	....	99	.....	288	407	31	74	119	43	19
	Whitby Town	277	215	72	19	349	234	62	....	53	....	115	....	492	647	91	172	155	81	8
	Oshawa "	431	180	51	7	482	187	251	....	44	....	295	.....	611	984	58	160	373	102	40
		2,775	1,431	249	40	3,024	1,471	1,344	....	209	....	1,553	.....	4,206	6,447	289	967	2,034	508	154
	Majority for Prohibit'n 1,553																			
Ottawa City.....	Ottawa.	2,827	2,294	268	64	3,085	2,358	533	....	204	....	737	....	5,121	10,544	332	1,055	5,423	723	215
	Majority for Prohibition, 737																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Oxford, N. R.	Blandford	155	95	4	....	159	95	60	....	4	..	64	....	250	477	4	29	227	25	....
	Nissouri, East	463	238	20	2	483	240	225	....	18	....	243	....	701	905	22	62	204	40	....
	Zorra, East	358	237	8	....	366	237	121	....	8	....	129	....	595	1,125	8	34	530	26	6
	Zorra, West	389	199	17	1	406	200	190	....	16	...	206	....	588	811	18	57	223	39	....
	Blenheim	543	285	27	....	573	285	261	....	27	....	288	....	831	1,223	27	90	392	63	43
	Embro Village	110	28	33	1	143	29	82	....	32	....	114	..	138	160	34	43	22	9	....
	Woodstock Town	764	582	130	29	894	611	182	....	101	....	283	....	1,346	1,771	159	317	425	158	35
		2,785	1,664	239	33	3,024	1,697	1,121	....	206	....	1,327	....	4,449	6,472	268	632	2,023	360	54
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,327.																			
Oxford, S. R.	Oxford, West, Township	302	50	9	....	311	50	252	....	9	....	261	....	352	538	9	27	186	18	16
	Oxford, East, "	209	48	9	1	218	49	161	....	8	....	169	....	257	520	10	38	263	28	1
	Oxford, North, "	169	35	6	....	175	35	134	....	6	....	140	....	204	453	6	29	249	23	....
	Dereham, "	575	156	19	5	594	161	419	....	14	....	433	....	731	1,031	24	55	300	31	18
	Norwich, North	334	79	9	1	343	80	255	....	8	....	263	....	413	593	10	28	180	18	43
	Norwich, South	346	131	39	1	385	132	215	....	38	....	253	....	477	660	40	78	183	38	24
	Ingersoll Town	445	248	76	12	521	260	197	....	64	....	261	....	693	992	88	184	299	96	59
	Tilsonburg	263	101	42	1	305	102	162	....	41	....	203	....	364	588	43	78	224	35	19
	Norwich Village	176	43	35	1	211	44	133	....	34	.. .	167	....	219	326	36	52	107	16	32
		2,819	891	244	22	3,063	913	1,928	...	222	....	2,150	....	3,710	5,701	266	569	1,991	303	212
	Majority for Prohibition 2,150.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Parry Sound	Joly Township	7	....	....	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	7	125	....	4	118	4	....
	Armour	76	38	1	....	77	38	38	....	1	....	39	....	114	217	1	10	103	9	4
	McDougall	31	16	2	1	33	17	15	....	1	....	16	....	47	76	3	5	29	2	2
	Hagerman	46	17	1	....	47	17	29	....	1	....	30	....	63	161	1	7	98	6	2
	Machar	61	21	2	....	63	21	40	....	2	....	42	....	82	200	2	4	118	2	9
	McMurrich	81	38	4	1	85	39	43	....	3	....	46	....	119	180	5	9	61	4	1
	Ryerson	87	24	5	....	92	24	63	....	5	....	68	....	111	188	5	15	77	10	2
	Foley	43	35	4	....	47	35	8	....	4	....	12	....	78	119	4	11	41	7	3
	Strong	62	30	1	....	63	30	32	....	1	....	33	....	92	216	1	6	124	5	....
	McKellar	68	33	....	....	68	33	35	....	....	....	35	....	101	178	....	2	77	2	2
	Humphrey	61	44	....	....	61	44	17	....	....	....	17	....	105	172	....	9	77	9	8
	Hinchsworth, North	25	20	....	....	25	20	5	....	....	....	5	....	45	143	....	3	98	3	4
	Nipissing	29	30	....	....	29	30	....	1	....	....	....	1	59	162	....	5	103	5	1
	Perry	162	41	8	1	170	42	121	....	7	....	128	....	203	294	9	19	91	10	5
	Chapman	49	36	3	....	52	36	13	....	3	....	16	....	85	204	3	16	119	13	....
	Himsworth, South	106	93	13	2	119	95	13	....	11	....	24	....	199	322	15	21	123	6	....
	Parry Sound	151	74	8	5	159	79	77	....	3	....	80	....	225	463	13	18	238	5	9
	Burks' Falls Village	44	21	....	....	44	21	23	....	....	....	23	....	65	105	....	3	40	3	4
	Sundridge	37	28	2	1	39	29	9	....	1	....	10	....	65	105	3	8	40	5	....
	Majority for Prohibition, 630.	1,226	639	54	11	1,280	650	588	1	43	....	631	1	1,865	3,630	65	175	1,765	110	56
Peel	Toronto Township	571	379	20	2	591	381	192	....	18	....	210	....	950	1,500	22	93	550	71	33
	Chinguacousy "	447	174	24	....	471	174	273	....	24	....	297	....	621	1,323	24	80	702	56	9
	Caledon "	597	327	21	3	618	330	270	....	18	....	288	....	924	1,246	24	51	322	27	27
	Toronto Gore "	90	102	....	....	90	102	....	12	....	....	....	12	192	306	....	14	114	14	7
	Brampton Town	350	184	74	11	424	195	166	....	63	....	229	....	534	922	85	168	388	83	37
	Streetsville Village	56	32	7	2	63	31	24	....	5	....	29	....	88	146	9	36	58	27	....
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,041.	2,111	1,198	146	18	2,257	1,216	925	12	128	....	1,053	12	3,309	5,443	161	442	2,134	278	113

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Perth, N. R.	Easthope, North	144	84	3	....	147	84	60	....	3	....	63	....	228	670	3	34	442	31	2
	Ellice	161	471	3	5	164	476	.....	312	....	2	.....	312	632	820	8	33	188	25	25
	Elma	584	164	26	....	610	164	420	...	26	....	446	....	748	1,098	26	56	350	30	18
	Wallace	233	82	3	....	236	82	151	....	3	....	154	...	315	727	3	22	412	19	6
	Mornington	330	303	13	4	343	307	27	....	9	....	36	....	633	843	17	55	210	38	27
	Stratford City	631	515	79	15	710	530	116	....	64	....	180	....	1,146	2,760	94	323	1,614	229	45
	Listowel Town	302	149	50	7	352	156	153	....	43	....	196	....	451	627	57	106	176	49	....
	Milverton Village	52	46	2	....	54	46	6	....	2	...	8	....	98	150	2	10	52	8	2
		2,437	1,814	179	31	2,616	1,845	933	312	150	2	1,083	312	4,251	7,695	210	639	3,444	429	105
	Majority for Prohibition, 771.																			
Perth, S. R.	Blanshard Township	476	159	16	3	492	162	317	....	13	....	330	....	635	851	19	48	216	29	40
	Downie "	381	196	5	1	386	197	185	....	4	....	189	....	577	829	6	37	252	31	26
	Fullarton "	319	117	7	2	326	119	202	....	5	....	207	....	436	681	9	26	245	17	....
	Hibbert "	247	165	5	2	252	167	82	....	3	....	85	....	412	694	7	34	282	27	13
	Logan "	210	377	1	1	211	378	.....	167	...	...	.....	167	587	810	2	21	223	19	....
	Easthope, South	98	180	2	....	....	180	....	82	2	....	.....	80	278	500	....	48	222	....	2
	St. Mary's Town	330	212	69	21	399	233	118	....	48	....	166	....	542	904	90	192	362	102	....
	Mitchell	240	125	43	7	283	132	115	....	36	....	151	....	365	541	50	97	176	47	17
		2,301	1,531	148	37	2,349	1,488	1,019	249	111	....	1,128	247	3,832	5,810	183	503	1,978	272	98
	Majority for Prohibition, 881.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Peterborough, E. R.	Ashburnham Township	134	94	6	3	140	97	40	....	3	....	43	....	228	356	9	[illegible]	128	32	12
	Asphodel "	231	116	4	1	235	117	115	....	3	....	118	....	347	554	5		207	28	8
	Belmont and Methuen	207	93	8	1	215	94	114	....	7	...	121	....	300	492	9		192	7	...
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	35	25	....	1	35	26	10	....	....	1	9	....	60	175	1	6	115	5	....
	Douro	78	12	....	....	78	12	66	....	...	....	66	....	90	536	....	52	446	52	1
	Dummer	261	91	8	1	269	92	170	...	7	....	177	....	352	644	9	30	292	21	....
	Otonabee	296	32	9	....	305	32	264	....	9	..	273	....	328	1,061	9	52	733	43	....
	Norwood Village	146	40	21	2	167	42	106	....	19	....	125	....	186	261	23	41	75	18	17
		1,388	503	56	9	1,444	512	885	....	48	1	932	....	1,891	4,079	65	271	2,188	206	38
	Majority for Prohibition, 932.																			
Peterborough, W. R.	Monaghan, South	166	36	5	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	....	8	.....	.....	...
	Monaghan, North	139	37	4	....	143	37	102	....	4	....	103	....	176	267	4	21	91	17	13
	Ennismore	58	110	2	....	60	110	.....	52	2	.....	.....	50	168	250	2	16	82	14	23
	Smith	370	101	10	1	386	102	269	....	9	....	278	...	471	846	11	42	375	31	2
	Harvey	148	25	3	1	151	26	123	....	2	....	125	..	173	300	4	7	127	3	10
	Galway and Cavendish	62	97	1	5	63	102	.....	35	....	4	....	39	159	210	6	13	51	7	....
	Lakefield Village	99	63	20	1	119	64	36	....	19	....	55	....	162	249	21	45	87	24	19
	Peterborough Town	741	385	80	13	821	398	356	..	67	....	423	...	1,126	2,686	93	407	1,560	314	43
		1,617	818	120	21	1,737	839	886	87	103	4	987	89	2,435	4,808	141	551	2,373	410	110
	Majority for Prohibition, 898.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Tota majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Prescott.....	Hawkesbury, East.....	154	441	7	4	161	445	.....	287	3	..	.....	284	595	1,070	11	64	475	53	18
	Hawkesbury, West.....	175	93	29	1	204	94	82	....	23	..	110	....	268	570	30	52	302	22	4
	Plantagenet, South.....	119	237	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	662	....	22	.....	....	10
	Plantagenet, North.....	90	307	....	3	90	310	.....	217	....	3	.....	220	397	816	3	30	.....	....	4
	Alfred Township.....	27	326	1	....	28	326	.....	299	1	..	.....	298	353	610	1	22	257	21	1
	Longueuil.....	Not	sent	in	to	Tp.	Clerk.													
	Caledonia Township.....	101	171	5	1	106	172	.....	70	4	..	.....	66	272	504	6	19	206	13	2
	Hawkesbury Village.....	72	101	8	....	80	101	.....	29	8	..	...	21	173	337	8	23	164	15	3
	L'Orignal Village.....	52	51	3	1	55	52	1	....	2	..	3	....	103	186	4	15	83	11	....
		671	1,490	53	10	724	1,500	83	902	46	3	113	889	2,161	4,093	63	.....	.....	....	....
	Majority against Prohibition, 776																			
Prince Edward.	Sophiasburgh Township.....	263	201	18	....	281	201	62	....	18	..	80	....	464	731	18	44	267	26	28
	Hallowell "	415	186	21	....	436	186	229	....	21	..	250	....	601	1,066	21	58	465	37	12
	Athol "	167	35	7	....	174	35	132	....	7	..	139	....	202	434	7	27	232	20	6
	Ameliasburgh "	387	116	13	....	400	116	271	....	13	..	284	....	503	844	13	74	341	61	13
	Marysburgh, N., "	165	153	6	1	171	154	12	....	5	..	17	....	318	454	7	32	136	25	7
	Marysburgh, S., "	177	139	3	2	180	141	38	....	1	..	39	....	316	464	5	26	148	21	32
	Hillier Township	196	106	10	1	206	107	90	....	9	..	99	....	302	509	11	38	207	27	19
	Wellington Village.....	85	36	9	2	94	38	49	....	7	..	56	....	121	161	11	27	40	16	9
	Picton Town.....	391	181	51	8	442	189	210	....	43	..	253	....	572	925	59	147	353	88	17
		2,246	1,153	138	14	2,384	1,167	1,093	....	124	..	1,217	....	3,399	5,588	152	473	2,189	321	143
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,217.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Renfrew, S. R.	Admaston Township	125	112	2	....	127	112	13	....	2	....	15	....	237	545	2	15	308	13	2
	Bagot and Blythefield	47	34	1	....	48	34	13	....	1	....	48	....	81	271	1	9	190	8	1
	Brudenell and Sydenham	53	90	....	....	53	90	....	37	....	....	....	37	143	290	....	4	147	4	....
	Grattan	69	91	....	....	69	91	....	22	....	....	....	22	160	366	....	10	206	10	7
	Griffith and Matawatchan	42	33	2	2	44	35	9	....	....	....	9	....	75	146	4	6	71	2	....
	Hagarty, Sherwood, Burns, Jones and Richards	54	153	1	....	55	153	....	99	1	....	....	98	207	436	1	7	229	6	2
	Horton	155	13	1	....	156	13	142	90	1	....	143	....	168	343	1	6	175	5	....
	McNab	240	101	4	1	244	102	139	....	3	....	142	....	341	695	5	29	354	24	23
	Radcliffe and Raglan	11	73	....	2	11	35	....	62	....	2	....	64	84	167	2	6	83	4	5
	Arnprior Town	190	196	23	3	213	199	....	6	20	....	14	....	386	788	26	45	402	19	21
	Renfrew Village	199	56	29	2	228	58	43	....	27	....	70	....	255	448	31	54	193	23	11
	Sebastopol	20	42	....	....	20	42	....	22	....	....	....	22	62	145	....	2	83	2	....
	Brougham	12	70	....	....	12	70	....	58	....	....	....	58	82	132	....	....	50	....	1
	Egansville	71	42	2	3	73	45	29	....	....	1	28	....	113	183	5	13	70	8	7
		1,288	1,106	65	13	1,353	1,119	388	306	55	3	469	301	2,134	4,985	78	206	2,561	128	80
	Majority for Prohibition, 168.																			
Renfrew, N. R.	Algoma South, Township	6	71	....	1	6	72	....	65	....	1	....	66	77	201	1	1	124	6	2
	Alice and Fraser "	70	162	2	4	72	166	....	92	....	2	....	94	232	401	1	10	179	9	5
	Bromley "	113	81	1	1	114	82	32	....	....	....	32	....	194	485	2	21	291	19	....
	Head, Clara and Maria Township	2	11	....	....	2	11	....	9	....	....	....	9	13	116	....	....	103	....	....
	Pembroke Township	283	312	23	10	306	322	....	29	13	....	13	29	595	997	33	64	402	31	19
	Petewawa "	5	81	....	1	5	82	....	76	....	1	....	77	86	166	1	8	80	7	1
	Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie and Machar Township	40	76	....	1	40	77	....	36	....	1	....	37	116	218	1	6	102	5	13
	Ross "	182	74	2	....	184	74	108	....	2	....	110	....	256	567	2	11	311	9	....
	Westmeath	267	90	7	....	274	90	177	....	7	....	184	....	357	754	7	22	397	15	1
	Wilberforce and N. Algoma	110	156	....	....	110	156	....	46	....	....	....	46	266	519	....	9	253	9	6
	Stafford	56	99	1	1	57	100	....	43	....	....	....	43	155	272	2	6	117	4	1
		1,134	1,213	36	19	1,170	1,232	317	396	22	5	339	401	2,347	4,696	50	148	2,359	114	48
	Majority against Prohibition, 62.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Russell	Gloucester Township	538	462	23	12	561	474	76	....	11	....	87	....	1,000	1,569	35	109	569	64	28
	Osgoode "	394	109	15	....	409	109	285	....	15	....	300	....	503	1,291	15	45	788	30	....
	Russell "	266	332	6	10	272	342	.....	66	....	4	.....	70	598	776	16	30	178	14	21
	Cambridge "	55	386	3	1	58	387	.....	331	2	....	.....	329	441	629	4	15	188	11	....
	Clarence "	87	399	3	8	90	407	.....	312	.	5	.....	317	486	1,077	11	64	591	53	....
	Cumberland "	285	222	3	....	288	222	63	....	3	...	66	....	507	878	3	22	371	19	3
	Casselman Village	9	26	....	....	9	26	.....	17	....	....	.....	17	35	163	....	4	128	4	....
	Rockland "	51	79	2	1	53	80	.....	28	1	....	.....	27	130	262	3	4	132	1	2
	Majority against Prohibition, 307	1,775	2,015	55	32	1,740	2,047	424	754	32	9	453	760	3,700	6,645	87	293	2,945	196	54
Simcoe, E. R	Oro Township	426	217	6	1	432	218	209	....	5	....	214	....	643	1,195	7	42	552	35	37
	Medonte "	365	255	15	....	380	255	110	....	15	.	125	....	620	1,190	15	34	570	19	29
	Orillia "	485	154	55	3	540	157	331	....	52	....	383	....	639	1,208	58	136	569	78	50
	Tay "	207	79	6	6	213	85	128	....	....	....	128	....	286	1,135	12	23	849	11	1
	Matchedash	26	38	2	....	28	38	...	12	2	....	.....	10	64	125	2	4	61	2	3
	Orillia Town	485	154	55	3	540	157	331	....	52	....	383	....	639	1,208	58	136	569	78	48
	Midland	166	100	5	....	171	100	66	....	5	....	71	....	266	577	5	17	311	12	5
	Penetanguishene	44	101	....	....	44	101	.	57	....	....	.....	57	145	497	....	42	352	42	.
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,237.	2,204	1,098	94	13	2,348	1,111	1,175	69	131	....	1,304	67	3,302	7,135	157	434	3,833	277	173
Simcoe, W. R	Essa Township	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....
	Nottawasaga	589	315	20	4	609	319	274	....	16	....	290	....	904	1,273	24	60	369	36	62
	Tosorontio	178	123	....	....	178	123	55	....	....	....	55	....	301	472	....	10	171	10	18
	Collingwood Town	251	168	30	5	281	173	83	....	25	....	108	....	419	1,470	35	171	1,051	136	14
	Stayner "	90	41	11	1	101	42	49	....	10	....	59	....	131	289	12	46	158	34	4
	Alliston	152	66	16	6	168	72	86	....	10	....	96	....	218	364	22	43	146	21	....
	Majority for Prohibition, 608.	1,260	713	77	16	1,337	729	547	....	61	....	608	....	1,973	3,868	93	330	1,895	237	98

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Simcoe, C. R.	Vespra Township	332	109	11	....	343	109	223	....	11	....	234	...	441	694	11	47	253	36	43
	Sunnidale "	213	111	6	1	219	112	102	....	5	....	107	....	324	587	7	28	263	21	12
	Flos "	309	204	10	....	319	204	105	....	10	....	115	..	513	970	10	26	457	16	35
	Tiny "	164	179	7	1	171	180	.....	15	6	....	....	9	343	1,081	8	27	738	19	2
	Barrie Town	420	329	45	15	465	344	91	....	30	....	121	....	749	1,215	60	143	466	83	50
	Majority for Prohibition, 568	1,438	932	79	17	1,517	949	521	15	62	....	577	9	2,370	4,547	96	271	2,177	175	163
Stormont..	Cornwall Township	451	389	22	4	473	393	62	....	18	...	80	....	840	1,500	18	75	660	57	11
	Roxborough "	428	261	21	1	449	262	167	....	20	....	187	....	689	1,025	22	47	336	25	26
	Finch "	299	209	17	1	316	210	90	....	16	....	106	....	508	835	18	81	327	63	25
	Osnabruck "	531	204	32	....	563	204	327	....	32	...	359	....	735	1,435	32	95	700	63	1
	Cornwall Town	453	359	71	8	524	367	94	....	63	....	157	....	812	1,405	79	207	593	128	37
	Majority for Prohibition 889	2,162	1,422	163	14	2,325	1,436	740	....	149	....	889	....	3,584	6,200	169	505	2,616	336	100
Toronto, City.. ..	Toronto City	10,915	9,171	1,003	284	11,918	9,455	1,744	....	719	....	2,463	....	20,086	42,163	1,287	5,006	22,077	4,719	1,213
	Majority for Prohibition 2,463																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict., cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Victoria, E. R.	Emily Township	262	190	10	..	272	190	72	....	10	....	82	....	452	796	10	34	344	24	10
	Verulam Township	293	119	6	....	299	119	174	...	6	....	180	....	412	571	6	25	159	19	25
	Fenelon "	211	59	2	....	213	59	152	....	2	....	154	....	270	673	2	25	403	23	1
	Somerville	193	104	7	1	200	105	89	....	6	....	95	...	297	422	8	26	125	18	3
	Bexley	56	37	2	....	58	37	19	....	2	....	21	...	93	248	2	7	155	5	....
	Laxton, Digby and Longford	36	4	2	....	38	4	32	....	2	....	34	....	40	169	2	3	129	1	....
	Dysart	57	49	....	....	57	49	8	....	....	....	8	....	106	209	....	6	103	6	4
	Cardiff	24	11	...	....	24	11	13	....	....	....	13	....	35	140	....	3	105	3	1
	Glamorgan	35	48	....	....	35	48	....	13	....	....	.....	13	83	145	....	1	62	1	3
	Stanhope, Sherbourne Village	19	14	....	....	19	14	5	....	....	....	5	....	33	160	....	2	127	2	....
	Lutterworth	9	7	....	....	9	7	2	....	....	....	2	....	16	129	...	4	113	4	....
	Snowden	50	29	...	....	50	29	21	....	....	....	21	....	79	200	....	3	121	3	2
	Minden Village	115	35	1	....	116	35	80	....	1	....	81	....	150	282	1	5	132	4	5
	Anson & Hinden	10	3	...	...	10	3	7	....	....	....	7	....	13	64	....	4	31	4	....
	Omemee Village	74	17	5	....	79	17	57	....	5	....	62	....	91	172	5	23	81	18	....
	Fenelon Falls	139	47	23	1	162	48	92	....	22	....	114	....	186	245	24	35	59	11	5
	Bobcaygeon	82	43	13	2	95	45	39	....	11	....	50	....	125	228	15	86	93	71	8
	Majority for Prohibition, 916.	1,665	816	71	4	1,736	820	862	13	47	....	929	13	2,481	4,853	75	292	2,342	217	64
Victoria, W. R.	Ops	306	261	20	5	326	266	45	....	15	....	60	....	567	912	25	67	345	42	4
	Mariposa	467	177	18	....	485	177	290	....	18	....	308	....	644	1,416	18	113	772	95	28
	Eldon	228	58	4	2	232	60	170	....	2	....	172	....	286	762	6	33	476	27	1
	Carden	69	52	2	....	71	52	17	....	2	....	19	...	121	209	2	3	88	1	....
	Woodville	60	24	2	....	62	24	36	....	2	..	38	....	84	125	2	13	41	11	....
	Dalton	16	11	....	....	16	11	5	....	....	....	5	....	27	125	...	2	98	2	....
	Lindsay Town	507	347	55	10	562	357	160	....	45	....	205	....	854	1,604	65	181	750	116	55
	Majority for Prohibition, 807.	1,653	930	101	17	1,754	947	723	....	84	....	807	....	2,583	6,153	...	....	3,590	....	....

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Waterloo, N. R...	Waterloo N. Township *	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woolwich "	236	359	8	1	244	360	....	123	7	....	....	116	595	1,093	9	56	498	45	38
	Wellesley "	280	627	9	10	289	637	....	347	....	1	....	348	907	1,303	19	50	396	31	14
	Berlin Town	358	826	30	38	388	864	....	468	....	8	....	476	1,184	1,921	68	175	737	107	33
	Waterloo "	116	425	8	21	124	449	....	309	....	16	....	325	541	775	32	55	234	23	13
	Elmira Village	51	143	9	9	60	152	....	92	....	....	....	92	194	270	18	37	76	19	6
	Majority against Prohibition, 1,357.	1,041	2,380	64	82	1,105	2,462	..	1,339	7	25	....	1,357	3,421	5,362	146	371	1,941	225	101
Waterloo, S. R. ..	Waterloo Township	409	380	18	1	427	381	29	....	17	....	46	....	789	1,559	19	77	770	58	4
	Wilmot	190	444	6	4	196	448	....	254	2	....	....	252	634	1,164	10	51	530	41	50
	Dumfries N	283	33	19	....	302	33	250	....	19	....	269	....	316	701	19	64	385	45	1
	Galt Town	848	366	149	9	997	375	482	....	140	....	622	....	1,214	2,020	158	266	806	108	21
	Preston	67	258	13	19	80	277	....	191	....	6	....	197	325	431	32	75	106	43	19
	Ayr Village	164	40	33	2	197	42	124	....	31	....	155	....	204	234	35	54	30	19	4
	New Hamburg	60	145	5	1	65	146	....	85	4	....	....	81	205	278	6	19	73	13	19
	Hespeler	129	92	8	3	137	95	37	....	5	....	42	....	221	297	11	26	76	15	15
	Majority for Prohibition, 604.	2,150	1,758	251	34	2,401	1,797	922	530	219	6	1,134	530	3,908	6,684	290	632	2,776	342	133

* See Waterloo Tp., S. R.

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Welland	Bertie Township	421	263	28	1	449	264	158	....	27	...	185	....	684	1,071	29	142	387	113	23
	Crowland	152	45	12	....	164	45	107	....	12	....	119	....	197	340	12	25	143	13	...
	Humberstone	210	291	13	2	223	293	....	81	11	....	....	70	501	732	15	75	231	60	32
	Stamford	179	94	17	3	196	97	85	....	14	....	99	....	273	536	20	75	263	55	21
	Thorold Township	257	136	22	4	279	140	121	.	18	....	139	....	393	561	26	57	168	31	5
	Willoughby	96	63	1	....	97	63	33	....	1	....	34	....	159	252	1	22	93	21	1
	Chippewa Village	45	45	1	....	46	45	....	....	1	....	1	....	90	145	1	17	55	16	9
	Fort Erie	48	57	6	3	54	60	....	9	3	....	....	6	105	*	9	*	.....	....	16
	Niagara Falls Town	268	239	33	10	301	249	29	....	23	....	52	...	507	1,056	43	43	549	....	36
	" Village	99	86	9	4	108	90	13	....	5	....	18	....	185	310	13	62	125	49	15
	Port Colborne	63	26	4	3	67	29	37	....	1	....	38	....	89	303	7	41	214	34	.. .
	Thorold Town	233	161	38	10	271	171	72	....	28	....	100	....	394	485	48	145	91	67	18
	Welland "	203	125	20	3	223	128	78	. .	17	....	95	....	328	507	23	45	179	22	21
	Majority for Prohibition, 804.	2,274	1,631	204	43	2,478	1,674	733	90	161	....	880	76	3,905	6,298	247	719	2,498	481	197
Wellington, S. R.	Guelph Township	137	69	1	....	138	69	68	....	1	....	69	....	206	588	1	27	382	26	2
	Eramosa	341	184	23	2	364	186	157	....	21	....	178	....	525	775	25	72	250	47	....
	Puslinch	248	177	8	....	256	177	71	....	8	....	79	....	425	875	8	54	450	46	7
	Pilkington	142	112	14	6	156	118	30	....	8	....	38	....	254	386	20	57	132	37	12
	Guelph City	935	622	120	28	1,055	650	313	....	92	....	405	....	1,557	2,790	148	367	1,233	219	96
	Total majority for Prohibition, 769.	1,803	1,164	166	36	1,969	1,200	639	....	130	....	769	....	2,967	5,414	202	577	2,447	375	117

* No Return.

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Wellington, E. R.	Arthur Township	169	131	2	....	171	131	33	....	2	....	40	....	300	881	2	51	581	59	1
	Luther West	221	121	1	1	222	122	100	....	....	....	100	....	342	501	2	22	159	20	5
	Garafraxa West	351	103	23	....	374	103	248	...	23	...	271	....	454	778	23	44	324	21	3
	Nichol	215	130	6	11	221	141	85	....	....	5	80	....	345	556	17	46	211	29	33
	Erin	486	132	8	....	494	132	354	....	8	....	362	....	618	979	8	46	361	38	42
	Mount Forest Town	268	119	39	10	307	129	149	....	29	....	178	....	387	568	49	90	181	41	23
	Fergus Village	176	73	32	5	208	78	103	....	27	....	130	....	249	363	37	86	114	49	20
	Elora "	92	99	26	4	118	103	.....	7	22	....	15	....	191	249	30	52	58	22	11
	Erin "	53	43	13	5	66	48	10	....	8	....	18	....	96	124	18	23	28	5	....
		2,031	951	150	36	2,181	987	1,087	7	119	5	1,194	....	2,982	4,999	186	460	2,017	274	138
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,194.																			
Wellington, W. R.	Peel Township	359	183	12	3	371	186	176	....	9	....	185	..	542	1,076	15	64	534	49	1
	Maryboro' "	426	200	19	2	445	202	226	....	17	....	243	....	626	870	21	69	234	48	1
	Minto "	406	176	14	2	420	178	230	....	12	...	242	....	582	876	16	41	291	25	16
	Palmerston Town	177	91	22	1	199	92	86	....	21	....	107	...	268	521	23	63	253	40	6
	Harriston "	171	86	27	7	198	93	85	....	20	....	105	....	257	432	34	71	175	37	14
	Arthur Village	114	112	12	5	126	117	2	....	7	....	9	....	226	344	17	46	118	29	9
	Clifford "	56	33	3	....	59	33	23	....	3	....	26	....	89	161	3	9	75	....	....
	Drayton "	109	48	22	2	131	50	61	....	20	....	81	....	158	204	24	38	46	14	14
		1,818	929	131	22	1,949	951	889	..	109	....	998	..	2,748	4,487	153	401	1,729	242	61
	Majority for Prohibition, 998.																			
Wentworth, N. R.	Beverley Township	539	152	16	..	555	152	387	....	16	....	403	..	691	1,244	16	71	553	55	25
	West Flamboro' "	347	141	14	....	361	141	206	....	14	....	220	...	488	760	14	69	272	55	15
	East " "	355	153	17	3	372	156	202	....	14	....	216	....	508	693	20	34	185	14	14
	Waterdown Village	81	36	12	3	93	39	45	....	9	..	54	....	117	168	15	38	51	23	14
	Dundas Town	188	49	45	4	233	53	139	....	41	....	180	....	237	809	49	184	572	135	....
		1,510	531	104	10	1,614	541	979	...	94	....	1,073	....	2,041	3,674	114	396	1,633	282	68
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,073.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vic. cap. 41.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Wentworth, S. R...	Ancaster	546	213	36	4	582	217	333	....	32	....	365	....	759	1,180	40	110	421	70	21
	Barton	233	146	13	....	246	146	87	....	13	....	100	....	379	626	13	102	247	89	6
	Binbrook	251	30	9	2	260	32	221	....	7	....	228	....	281	402	11	27	121	18	3
	Glanford	267	56	14	3	281	59	211	....	11	....	222	....	323	429	17	55	106	38	23
	Saltfleet	362	169	13	3	375	172	193	....	10	....	203	....	531	801	16	65	270	49	36
		1,659	614	85	12	1,744	626	1,045	....	73	....	1,118	....	2,273	3,438	97	361	1,165	264	89
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,118.																			
York, E. R	Markham Township	371	143	18	1	389	144	228	....	17	....	245	..	514	1,744	19	121	1,230	102	1
	York "	669	558	15	4	684	562	111	....	11	....	122	....	1,227	2,580	19	253	1,353	234	57
	Scarboro' "	323	325	18	5	341	330	.....	2	13	....	11	....	648	1,217	23	144	569	121	70
	Markham Village	119	95	18	9	137	104	24	...	9	....	33	....	214	282	27	49	68	22	27
	Stouffville "	168	45	25	5	193	50	123	....	20	....	143	....	213	267	30	40	54	10	....
	Richmond Hill Village	57	4	5	....	62	4	53	....	5	....	58	....	61	170	5	18	109	13	1
	East Toronto	60	68	5	....	65	68	.....	8	5	....	.....	3	128	335	5	10	207	5	5
		1,767	1,238	104	24	1,871	1,262	539	10	80	....	612	3	3,005	6,595	128	635	3,590	507	161
	Majority for Prohibition, 609.																			
York, W. R..... ..	Etobicoke Township	301	253	16	2	317	255	48	....	14	....	62	...	554	1,041	18	72	487	54	76
	Vaughan "	345	170	3	1	348	171	175	....	2	....	177	....	515	1,395	4	83	880	79	17
	York "	(see York, E. R.)																		
	Weston	130	65	26	3	156	68	65	...	23	....	88	....	195	280	29	39	85	10	23
	Woodbridge Village	68	34	17	2	85	36	34	....	15	....	49	....	102	185	19	46	183	27	3
	North Toronto Village	109	99	8	1	117	100	10	....	7	....	17	....	208	390	9	25	182	16	3
	Toronto Junction Town	459	273	34	5	493	278	186	....	29	....	215	....	732	1,364	39	202	632	163	45
		1,412	894	104	14	1,516	908	528	....	90	....	608	....	2,306	4,655	118	467	2,449	349	167
	Majority for Prohibition, 608.																			

A RETURN from the Records of the Votes cast "Yes" and "No" on the question of Prohibition, on 1st January last, under 56 Vict. cap. 41—*Continued*

Electoral District.	Municipality.	Males voting.		Females voting.		Total votes cast.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Total males not voting.	Total females not voting.	Spoiled or rejected ballots.
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
York, N. R	King	446	255	20	....	466	255	191	....	20	....	211	....	701	1,599	20	120	898	100	9
	Whitchurch	326	64	18	1	344	65	262	....	17	....	279	....	390	1,069	19	65	679	46	1
	East Gwillimbury	419	205	62	6	481	211	214	....	56	....	270	....	424	884	68	113	460	45	42
	North Gwillimbury	219	73	14	....	233	73	146	....	14	....	160	...	292	477	14	32	185	18	9
	Georgina	193	96	10	4	203	100	97	....	6	....	103	....	289	476	14	37	187	23	3
	Newmarket Town	221	116	38	3	259	119	105	....	35	....	140	....	337	502	41	86	165	45	16
	Aurora	147	37	27	....	174	37	110	....	27	....	137	....	184	439	27	102	255	75	....
	Stouffville.....	(See York, E. R.)																		
	Holland Landing	33	52	3	3	36	55	.....	19	....	..	.....	19	85	130	6	13	45	7	....
	Sutton Village	25	49	3	....	28	49	.....	24	3	....	.....	21	74	184	3	21	110	18	2
		2,029	947	195	17	2,224	956	1,125	43	178	....	1,300	40	2,976	5,760	212	589	2,954	377	82
	Majority for Prohibition, 1,260.																			

Summary of Males Voting For and Against Prohibition, 1st January, 1894, with Statement of Votes cast at General Election for Ontario, 1890.

Electoral District.	Males voting.		Male majorities.		Males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total male voters unpolled.	General Election, 1890.		
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.				Total number votes polled.	Total number on voters' list	Total votes unpolled.
Addington	1,556	1,206	350		2,762	4,711	1,949	2,910	4,735	1,825
Algoma, East	1,285	671	614		1,956	4,395	2,439	3,078	no return.	no return.
Algoma, West	828	530	298		1,358	3,208	1,850	1,513	no return.	no return.
Brant, North	1,311	527	784		1,838	3,383	1,545	1,885	2,762	927
Brant, South	2,117	786	1,331		2,903	4,735	1,832	3,500	5,423	1,923
Brockville	1,743	866	877		2,609	4,779	2,170	3,401	5,476	2,075
Bruce, North	2,141	735	1,406		2,876	4,575	1,566	3,653	5,190	1,537
Bruce, South	1,834	1,502	332		3,336	5,312	1,976	3,383	5,233	1,850
Bruce, Centre	2,041	893	1,148		2,934	4,741	1,807	3,409	4,907	1,498
Cardwell	1,642	855	787		2,479	5,090	2,593	2,321	5,582	3,149
Carleton	2,569	1,667	902		4,136	7,540	3,404	2,281	5,046	2,765
Dufferin	2,556	910	1,646		3,766	5,959	2,483	2,437	6,097	3,660
Dundas	2,094	929	1,165		3,023	4,986	1,963	4,052	5,204	1,152
Durham, East	1,738	762	976		2,500	4,476	1,976	2,618	4,750	2,132
Durham, West	1,806	669	1,137		2,475	3,821	1,346	3,337	4,666	1,329
Elgin, East	2,064	897	1,167		2,961	5,318	2,357	3,958	5,430	1,472
Elgin, West	2,150	1,695	455		3,845	7,412	3,567	4,583	6,890	2,307
Essex, North	1,112	2,824		1,712	3,936	7,732	3,796	3,969	6,950	2,991
Essex, South	2,382	1,055	1,327		3,437	5,398	1,961	4,803	6,611	1,808
Frontenac	1,167	988	179		2,155	3,705	1,550	2,418	3,768	1,305
Glengarry	1,501	1,043	458		2,544	5,266	2,722	3,254	5,012	1,758
Grenville	1,951	1,382	569		3,333	5,675	2,342	2,801	5,850	3,040
Grey, North	2,382	1,035	1,347		3,417	6,264	2,847	4,247	6,374	2,127
Grey, Centre	2,261	838	1,423		3,099	6,027	2,928	2,883	6,023	3,140
Grey, South	2,158	1,418	740		3,576	5,905	2,329	4,168	5,829	1,661
Haldimand	1,845	1,066	779		2,911	4,437	1,526	3,660	4,670	1,010
Halton	2,169	893	1,276		3,062	5,575	2,513	4,573	5,955	1,382
Hamilton, City of	3,907	2,794	1,113		6,701	10,911	4,210	8,136	10,494	2,258
Hastings, West	1,506	677	829		2,183	5,336	3,153	3,220	5,133	1,913
Hastings, East	1,549	1,030	519		2,579	4,340	1,761	3,593	4,606	1,013
Hastings, North	2,424	1,000	1,424		3,424	5,930	2,506	acclamation.		
Huron, East	2,298	1,266	1,032		3,564	5,403	1,839	4,009	5,559	1,550
Huron, South	2,056	1,474	582		3,530	5,376	1,846	4,130	6,190	2,060
Huron, West	2,979	1,509	1,470		4,488	6,797	2,309	4,138	6,529	2,391
Kent, East	2,781	1,487	1,294		4,268	6,667	2,399	4,347	returns incomplete.	
Kent, West	2,809	2,061	748		4,870	8,071	3,201	5,605	8,710	3,105
Kingston, City of	1,697	1,172	425		2,869	5,178	2,309	3,224	5,712	2,483
Lambton East	2,853	1,109	1,744		3,962	5,820	1,858	4,204	5,813	1,609

Lambton West	3,244	1,447	1,797	.....	4,691	8,469	3,778	4,955	8,991	4,036
Lanark, North	1,367	617	750	.....	1,984	4,028	2,044	2,860	4,124	1,263
Lanark, South	1,545	800	745	.....	2,345	5,017	2,678	2,594	4,888	2,294
Leeds	2,321	1,433	888	.....	3,754	5,770	2,016	3,175	5,617	2,442
Lennox	1,511	872	639	.....	2,383	4,002	1,619	2,860	4,170	1,309
Lincoln	2,136	1,311	825	.....	3,447	5,686	2,239	4,695	7,041	2,346
London, City of	2,444	1,805	639	.....	4,249	7,616	3,367	acclamation.		
Middlesex, East	2,760	1,099	1,661	.....	3,859	6,209	2,350	4,958	6,815	1,857
Middlesex, North	1,879	919	960	.....	2,798	5,242	2,444	4,035	5,287	1,252
Middlesex, West	2,158	962	1,196	.....	3,120	4,858	1,738	3,776	4,814	1,038
Monck	2,040	807	1,233	.....	2,847	4,091	1,244	3,106	4,463	1,357
Muskoka	1,307	618	689	.....	1,925	4,266	2,322	3,041	4,038	1,236
Nipissing	560	572	.....	12	1,132	3,059	1,927	1,310	2,129	1,310
Norfolk, South	1,456	763	693	.....	2,219	3,855	1,636	3,061	4,114	1,053
Norfolk, North	1,640	408	1,232	.....	2,048	3,922	1,874	2,895	4,116	1,221
Northumberland, West	1,260	496	264	.....	1,756	3,742	1,988	2,513	3,937	1,424
Northumberland, East	2,756	1,072	1,684	.....	3,828	6,281	2,546	4,095	no returns.	
Ontario, North	1,932	998	934	.....	3,140	5,373	2,233	3,660	5,312	1,652
Ontario, South	2,775	1,431	1,344	.....	4,206	6,447	2,034	4,788	6,642	1,854
Ottawa, City of	2,827	2,294	533	.....	5,121	10,544	5,423	5,343	9,462	4,119
Oxford, North	2,785	1,644	1,121	.....	4,449	6,472	2,023	acclamation.		
Oxford, South	2,819	891	1,928	.....	3,701	5,702	1,991	2,727	6,274	3,547
Parry Sound	1,226	639	587	.....	1,865	3,630	1,765	2,664	no returns.	
Peel	2,111	1,198	913	.....	3,309	5,443	2,134	3,995	5,473	1,478
Perth, North	2,437	1,814	623	.....	4,251	7,695	3,444	5,366	7,565	2,199
Perth, South	2,301	1,531	770	.....	3,832	5,810	1,978	3,851	6,374	2,523
Peterboro', East	1,388	503	885	.....	1,891	4,079	2,188	2,763	4,025	1,262
Peterboro', West	1,617	818	799	.....	2,435	4,808	2,373	3,286	4,743	1,457
Prescott	671	1,490	.....	719	2,101	.....	.....	acclamation.		
Prince Edward	2,246	1,153	1,093	.....	3,399	5,588	2,189	4,073	5,802	1,729
Renfrew, South	1,288	1,106	182	.....	2,434	4,985	2,561	2,957	4,832	1,875
Renfrew, North	1,134	1,213	.....	79	2,347	4,696	2,359	3,598	4,881	1,283
Russell	1,775	2,015	.....	240	3,700	6,645	2,945	3,611	6,421	2,810
Simcoe, East	2,204	1,098	1,106	.....	3,302	7,135	3,833	4,026	6,568	2,542
Simcoe, West	1,260	713	547	.....	1,973	3,868	1,895	2,141	4,878	2,737
Simcoe, Centre	1,438	932	506	.....	2,370	4,547	2,177	2,701	4,602	1,901
Stormont	2,162	1,422	740	.....	3,584	6,200	2,616	4,168	6,123	1,955
Toronto, City of	10,915	9,171	1,744	.....	20,086	42,163	22,077	31,166	43,351	12,185
Victoria, East	1,665	816	849	.....	2,481	4,853	2,342	2,846	5,276	2,430
Victoria, West	1,653	930	723	.....	2,583	6,153	3,570	3,222	4,972	1,750
Waterloo, North	1,041	2,380	.....	1,339	3,421	5,362	1,941	3,688	5,771	2,083
Waterloo, South	2,150	1,758	392	.....	3,908	6,884	2,776	3,905	6,000	2,095
Welland	2,274	1,631	643	.....	3,905	6,298	2,498	4,619	6,564	1,945
Wellington, South	1,803	1,164	639	.....	2,967	5,411	2,447	3,544	5,870	2,326
Wellington, East	2,031	951	1,081	.....	2,982	4,999	2,017	2,665	5,091	2,426
Wellington, West	1,818	929	889	.....	2,748	4,487	1,729	2,684	4,663	1,979
Wentworth, North	1,510	531	979	.....	2,041	3,674	1,633	2,650	3,744	1,094
Wentworth, South	1,659	614	1,045	.....	2,273	3,438	1,165	2,893	3,640	747
York, East	1,767	1,238	529	.....	3,005	6,595	3,590	2,893	4,700	1,801
York, West	1,412	894	518	.....	2,306	4,655	2,449	3,517	no report.	
York, North	2,029	947	1,082	.....	2,976	5,760	2,784	3,059	6,514	3,455

RETURN OF THE VOTES UNDER THE PROHIBITORY PLEBISCITE ACT, 1893.

Notice is hereby given of the receipt of the following Returns of the votes taken on the First day of January last past, in the several Municipalities in the Counties, Cities and Separated Towns of the Province of Ontario, under the provisions of Chapter 41, 56 Vict., entitled "An Act to enable the Electors of the Province to pronounce upon the desirability of Prohibiting the Importation, Manufacture and Sale, as a beverage, of Intoxicating Liquors.

Counties.	Male votes polled.		Female votes polled.		Total votes polled.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Male votes unpolled.	Female votes unpolled.	Spoiled & rejected ballots.
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Brant	1,918	655	165	12	2,083	667	1,263		153		1,416		2,573	4,794	177	510	2,221	333	81
Bruce	6,608	3,100	276	49	6,884	3,149	3,508		227		3,735		9,708	15,002	325	846	5,294	521	317
Carleton	2,513	1,596	88	22	2,601	1,618	917		66		983		4,109	7,752	110	417	3,643	307	124
Dufferin	2,556	910	117	16	2,673	926	1,646		101		1,747		3,466	6,019	133	355	2,553	222	54
Elgin	3,512	1,848	192	16	3,704	1,864	1,664		176		1,840		5,360	9,601	208	800	4,241	592	274
Essex	2,981	3,245	175	43	3,156	3,238		264	132			132	6,226	10,134	218	611	3,908	393	178
Frontenac	2,193	1,678	68	11	2,261	1,689	515		57		572		3,871	6,733	79	307	2,862	228	119
Grey	6,801	3,291	313	49	7,114	3,340	3,510		264		3,774		10,092	18,396	362	1,066	8,304	704	383
Haldimand	2,531	1,349	137	13	2,668	1,362	1,182		124		1,306		3,880	5,783	150	467	1,903	317	160
Halton	2,163	893	160	5	2,323	898	1,270		155		1,425		3,056	5,695	165	553	2,639	388	126
Hastings	4,420	2,059	206	40	4,626	2,099	2,361		166		2,527		6,479	11,642	246	716	5,163	470	223
Huron	7,038	4,030	382	68	7,420	4,098	3,008		314		3,322		11,068	16,793	450	1,214	5,725	761	414
Kent	4,833	2,916	240	32	5,073	2,948	1,917		208		2,125		7,749	12,389	272	854	4,640	582	281
Lambton	6,010	2,837	334	42	6,344	2,879	3,173		292		3,465		8,847	15,125	376	1,002	6,278	626	300
Lanark	2,740	1,322	186	30	2,926	1,352	1,418		156		1,574		4,062	8,376	216	719	4,314	503	179
Leeds and Grenville	5,127	2,979	377	38	5,504	3,017	2,148		339		2,487		8,106	13,220	415	1,221	5,114	806	314
Lennox and Addington	2,503	1,667	157	42	2,660	1,709	836		115		951		4,170	6,815	199	575	2,645	376	159
Lincoln	2,491	1,296	136	16	2,627	1,312	1,195		120		1,315		3,787	5,393	152	526	1,606	374	138
Middlesex	6,799	3,006	400	60	7,199	3,066	3,793		340		4,133		9,805	16,309	460	1,385	6,504	925	430
Norfolk	3,172	1,207	222	10	3,394	1,217	1,965		212		2,177		4,379	7,994	232	702	3,615	470	149
Northumberland & Durham	7,040	2,568	450	40	7,490	2,608	4,472		410		4,882		9,608	15,131	490	1,385	5,523	895	430
Ontario	4,707	2,639	355	52	5,062	2,691	2,068		303		2,371		7,346	10,732	407	1,009	3,386	602	198
Oxford	5,602	2,551	505	55	6,107	2,606	3,051		450		3,501		8,153	12,619	560	1,208	4,466	648	312
Peel	2,491	1,475	168	26	2,659	1,501	1,016		142		1,158		3,966	6,305	194	542	2,339	348	144
Perth	3,777	2,618	179	32	3,956	2,650	1,159		147		1,306		6,395	9,851	211	627	3,456	416	178
Peterborough	2,444	1,031	100	19	2,544	1,050	1,413		81		1,491		3,475	6,580	119	440	3,105	321	119
Prescott and Russell	1,494	3,146	64	31	1,558	3,177		1,652	33			1,619	4,640	8,681	95	355	4,041	260	61
Prince Edward	2,246	1,153	138	14	2,384	1,167	1,093		124		1,217		3,399	5,588	152	463	2,189	311	141
Renfrew	2,488	2,357	106	33	2,594	2,390	131		73		204		4,845	9,729	139	379	4,884	240	119
Simcoe	6,612	3,744	375	54	6,987	3,798	2,868		321		3,189		10,356	20,728	429	1,360	10,372	931	464
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5,851	3,424	388	31	6,239	3,455	2,427		357		2,784		9,275	16,578	419	1,255	7,303	836	306

Victoria	2,999	1,550	171	21	3,170	1,571	1,449		150		1,599		4,549	8,777	192	616	4,228	424	144
Waterloo	3,191	4,138	315	121	3,506	4,259		947	194			753	7,329	12,255	436	1,012	4,926	576	235
Welland	2,674	1,796	207	36	2,881	1,832	878		171		1,049		4,470	6,916	243	796	2,446	553	162
Wellington	4,715	2,422	327	66	5,042	2,488	2,293		261		2,554		7,137	12,090	393	1,071	4,953	678	220
Wentworth	3,169	1,145	189	22	3,358	1,167	2,024		167		2,191		4,314	7,117	211	768	2,803	557	158
York	4,729	2,726	366	115	5,095	2,841	2,003		251		2,254		7,455	9,052	481	1,391	1,597	910	545
Haliburton (Provisional)	366	211	2		368	211	155		2		157		577	1,454	2	31	877	29	16
	145,504	82,578	8,736	1,382	154,240	83,960	65,789	2,863	7,354		72,784	2,504	228,082	384,148	10,118	29,554	156,066	19,436	8,355
Total majority for Prohibition in Counties, 70,280.																			
Districts.																			
Muskoka	1,307	618	56	3	1,363	621	689		53		742		1,925	4,266	59	203	2,341	144	90
Manitoulin	398	184	17	4	415	188	214		13		227		582	1,118	21	41	536	20	16
Thunder Bay	500	298	29	8	529	306	202		21		223		798	1,811	37	97	1,013	60	59
Rainy River	328	232	6		334	232	96		6		102		560	1,397	6	28	837	22	31
Parry Sound	1,216	639	54	11	1,270	650	577		43		620		1,855	3,630	65	171	1,775	106	56
Nipissing	560	552	24	11	584	563	8		13		21		1,112	3,059	35	106	1,947	71	18
Algoma	827	428	23	5	850	433	399		18		417		1,255	2,975	28	132	1,720	104	50
	5,136	2,951	209	42	5,345	2,993	2,185		167		2,352		8,087	18,256	251	778	10,169	527	320
Total majority for Prohibition in Districts, 2,352.																			
Cities.																			
Belleville	829	538	153	26	982	564	291		127		418		1,367	2,875	179	446	1,508	267	29
Brantford	1,510	658	195	36	1,705	694	852		159		1,011		2,168	3,325	231	503	1,157	272	111
Guelph	935	622	120	28	1,055	650	313		92		405		1,557	2,790	148	367	1,233	219	96
Hamilton	3,907	2,794	487	105	4,394	2,899	1,113		382		1,495		6,701	10,911	592	1,514	4,210	922	504
Kingston	1,217	914	195	36	1,412	950	303		159		462		2,131	3,921	231	604	1,790	373	143
London	2,444	1,805	338	45	2,782	1,850	639		293		932		4,249	7,619	383	1,066	3,367	683	225
Ottawa	2,827	2,294	268	64	3,095	2,358	533		204		737		5,121	10,544	332	1,055	5,423	723	115
St. Catharines	530	440	78	22	608	462	90		56		146		970	2,055	100	462	1,085	362	37
St. Thomas	702	744	99	9	801	753		42	90		48		1,446	3,131	108	353	1,685	245	96
Stratford	631	515	79	15	710	530	116		64		180		1,146	2,760	94	323	1,611	229	45
Toronto	10,915	9,171	1,003	284	11,918	9,455	1,744		719		2,463		20,086	42,163	1,287	5,006	22,077	3,719	1,213
Windsor	598	724	76	54	674	778		126	22			104	1,322	3,064	130	399	1,742	269	120
	27.045	21,219	3,091	724	30,136	21,943	5,991	168	2,367		8,297	104	48,264	95,155	3,815	12,098	46,891	8,283	2,734
Total majority for Prohibition in Cities, 8,193.																			

RETURN OF VOTES UNDER THE PROHIBITORY PLEBISCITE ACT, 1893.—*Continued.*

Separated Towns.	Male votes polled.		Female votes polled.		Total votes polled.		Male majorities.		Female majorities.		Total majorities.		Total males voting.	Total males on voters' list.	Total females voting.	Total females on voters' list.	Male votes unpolled.	Female votes unpolled.	Spoiled & rejected ballots.
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.							
Aylmer	253	121	49	1	302	122	132		48		180		374	585	50	116	211	66	
Chatham	757	630	118	37	875	667	127		81		208		1,387	2,349	155	446	962	291	96
Perth	172	95	32	3	204	98	77		29		106		267	669	35	169	402	134	10
Prescott	155	240	22	3	177	243		85	19			66	395	735	25	127	340	102	21
St. Mary's	330	212	69	21	399	233	118		48		166		542	904	90	192	362	102	
Trenton	230	106	38	7	268	113	124		31		155		336	1,029	45	135	693	96	9
Toronto Junction	459	273	34	5	493	278	186		29		215		732	1,364	39	202	632	163	45
Pelee Island (Sep. Tp.)	46	69	4	1	50	70		23	3			20	115	175	5	16	60	11	8
	2,402	1,746	366	78	2,768	1,824	764	108	288		1,030	86	4,148	7,810	444	1,403	3,662	959	189
Total majority for Prohibition in Sep. Towns, 944.																			

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RECAPITULATION.

Majority for Prohibition in	Counties	70,280
" "	Districts	2,352
" "	Cities	8,193
" "	Separated Towns	944
Total majority for Prohibition		81,769

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, Ontario.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
TORONTO, 19th February, 1894.

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